THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 74

•• ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

CCC to Run Vermont Camp; Nazis Head for Bulgaria; Deficiency Bill Indorsed

The World's Day—Feb. 21, 1941

New England: Sharon Youth Camp Altered

The experimental youth camp at Sharon, Vt., for young Harvard and Yale graduates, has been altered, following criticism in Congress, and now apparently will be a regulation Civilian Conservation Corps camp. [Details: Page 13.]

Members of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs were urged to take a stand against pari-mutuel betting, beano, and Sunday sale of liquor. [Details: Page 13.]

Col. Philip H. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, speaking at Bangor, Maine, urged cancellation of voluntary industrial labor agreements for payment of compensation for Saturday and Sunday labor when it is not overtime.

In the Balkans: Nazi Troops Crossing Rumania

German motorized troops were reported rolling through Rumania toward the Danube frontier near Bulgaria as Britain sped aerial re-enforcements to embattled Greece. [Details: Pages 1 and 4.]

Bulgarian police were reported to have fought "Communist demonstrations" against the expected entry of Nazi troops into Bulgaria.

In Washington: Senate Passes Deficiency Bill

The Senate passed by a voice vote a $395,357,775 deficiency appropriation bill, carrying $375,000,000 for work relief activities during the next four months. The bill now goes back to the House for consideration of amendments.

Postmaster General Walker recommended legislation to force disclosure of the sources of foreign propaganda. In a letter to the chairman of a Congressional committee he wrote that 15 tons of propaganda had been ruled "unmailable" since last Dec. 23. [Details: Page 2.]

Harry L. Hopkins was named to a nine-member production planning board formed to study defense industry and the problems of post-emergency readjustment. [Details: Page 3.]

The Senate Military Committee sent to the Senate a resolution recommending a sweeping investigation of contract letting in the multi-billion dollar national defense program.

Five opposition speakers to the lend-lease bill were scheduled for today's Senate session with Senator Gillette (D) of Iowa leading off. [Details: Page 7.]

President Roosevelt nominated Pierre de L. Boal of Pennsylvania, Counselor of the Embassy at Mexico City, to be Minister to Nicaragua; Wesley Frost of Kentucky, lately Counselor of the Embassy at Santiago, Chile, to be Minister to Paraguay. Lieut. Col. Omar N. Bradley, Infantry, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

The destroyers which Britain obtained from the United States now are in waters around the British Isles and have been "mostly concerned with anti-submarine operations," it was learned authoritatively.

Legislation to authorize an additional fund of $150,000,000 for defense housing, doubling the original sum, was recommended unanimously by the House Public Buildings Committee.

In Europe: Italy Cuts Ice Cream and Pastry

Italy forebade manufacture or sale of ice cream, cake, or fresh pastry made with flour, milk, oil, butter, or other fats, after March 1. Pastry and ice cream can be sold three days a week. Fruit ices, made without milk, may be sold every day.

Halvdan Koht resigned as Foreign Minister of the Norwegian Government-in-Exile in London for reasons of health. He was succeeded by Trygve Lie, who has been acting as Foreign Minister since last November.

Maxim Litvinoff, former Foreign Commissar, and three other Soviet officials, were removed from the Communist Party's Central Committee for "failing their duties." [Details: Page 4.]

To fire-stricken Santander, Spain, Germany dispatched field hospital kitchens to feed 30,000, sanitary and technical army companies, and a column of motorized transport.

Air and Sea: British Sink Nazi-Held Ship

British submarine Sealion sank a 1,500-ton Norwegian ship under German control close to the Norwegian coast.

Germans claimed to have destroyed 45,000 tons of British shipping, ten ships being affected, three of which were claimed to have been sunk. Four large vessels were said to have been "heavily" damaged. Air attacks by German bombers were said to have set a 4,000-ton British vessel afire.

German airmen renewed their attacks at Swansea, South Wales, during the night. Raids over London were also reported.

Daylight raid by British airmen over the French coast was announced.

Americas: Panama Avoids Ship Responsibility

Panama, Panama (AP)—President Arias signed an executive declaration last night that Panama will not be responsible for risks or damages suffered by vessels under the Panama Flag which engage in unneutral activities in war zones.

Far East: British Planes From U. S. to Orient

The British Embassy in Washington confirmed reports that "aircraft are being flown" to British forces in the Far East from the west coast of the United States.

In French Indo-China an official ban was clamped on dispatches containing any mention of current negotiations between French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam). Shanghai reports say Japan has made sweeping demands on both parties in this conference.

Foreign Minister Matsuoka of Japan warned that continued Anglo-American defense preparations in the South Pacific would produce a situation of "considerable" danger. [Details: Page 6.]

Japanese military authorities in French Indo-China were reported to have demanded that the French hand over $10,000,000 worth of American and Chinese-owned supplies stored in Haiphong.

In Africa: Eden, Dill Consult Wavell

Arrival in Cairo of British Foreign Secretary Eden and Chief of Staff Sir John Dill for consultation with General Wavell, head of the forces in the Near East, gave rise to much speculation on the next British moves in the Mediterranean. [Details: Page 1.]

British advantage was regarded as being in quicker mobility than the Germans, who are penetrating southward through Rumania toward Greece, although the Germans have the larger forces. An early British move is expected.

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Washington's Birthday

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Feb. 22, a legal holiday

Right Thinking Held Vital To A New Europe

Progressive educators told free people must teach Europeans after the war is over.

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21—Educators and the educators' viewpoint will be needed in building a new Europe and the thinking and planning for it should be going on now, according to Dr. Rheinhold Shairer, head of the Department of International Relations and Studies, University of London, and formerly Director of the German Universities Central Office for Student Self Help and Welfare in Germany.

"In the entire Versailles Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations there is one word missing." Dr. Shairer told the educators attending the Progressive Education Association convention now in its third day. "This word is 'education,'" he said. Dr. Shairer spoke at the luncheon of the New Education Fellowship, the international organization of which the Progressive Education Association is the United States section.

"Look through the Versailles Treaty and analyze it from your experience as educators," he suggested. "You will find three main lines:

Germans Needed Education

"1. An attempt to banish Germany;

"2. An attempt to favor certain groups;

"3. An attempt to make certain settlements. But you will find in it no attempt to educate the German people." Then he said:

"If, instead, the Versailles Treaty had been an educational document, there would be no war today."

Since his dramatic escape from Germany to England, and he is now a naturalized British subject, Dr. Shairer has been studying schools in Great Britain and the United States.

"Every great change in the life of a Nation comes only from education," was one of his comments.

Much of the quiet strength of character illustrated in the stories of British children under fire today is, he feels, directly due to the teaching and spirit of British elementary or common schools.

"Where is the greatest heroism in history?" he asked.

"One cannot be in England without seeing and glorying in the unbeatable courage of her people. And this same courage is being shown by her children. Such strength of character comes only out of an educational system that is enlightened, that has faith in the individual, and a confidence in fairness, in humility," he declared.

Not a Lost Cause

The new spirit of education had just begun to penetrate the lower schools in France, but had not affected the classical education of the higher schools; and it was students from these classical schools that were still dominating the French Government, Dr. Shairer explained, commenting on the sur-

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Bill of Rights 'Voided' a Day To Prove Worth

SAG HARBOR, N. Y., Feb. 21 (AP)—Supervising Principal E. Raymond Schneible set himself up today as a "dictator" over 450 high school students in this fashionable Long Island village and proclaimed:

They had to goosestep from class to class.

The girls could use no cosmetics and had to forego fancy hair-dos.

The boys were under orders to wear neckties but no sweaters.

Expression of personal opinion was prohibited.

The right of assemblage was barred.

Denominational religious instruction classes, for which they are usually excused an hour early on Fridays, were cancelled.

But it was all in fun and held for today only.

This was Pierson High School's way of terminating the celebration of Bill of Rights Week—to show what life is like under totalitarian rule.

"For years we've been teaching the Bill of Rights by memorization and composition," Mr. Schneible said. "So the faculty considered the idea of doing away with the Bill of Rights and instituting totalitarian rule for one day, secret police and all. This is the negative approach."

The "new order" permitted teachers to demand that students take them home for lunch, and, furthermore, to prescribe the menus.

Mr. Schneible said this was to emphasize what the Bill of Rights means when it says:

"No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner."

British Map New Campaign?

Wide World

Gen. Sir John Dill **Anthony Eden**

The arrival in Egypt of Mr. Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and General Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, was believed to foreshadow both defensive and offensive action by Britain to offset German moves in the Balkans. The Eden-Dill mission, it is understood, is designed to prepare a plan of British military strategy for the Balkans and Near East fitted into Britain's alliance with both Greece and Turkey.

Eden and General Dill confer on war plans—Britain reported to have seized Lemnos.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 21—The present visit of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, to Cairo is regarded here as connected with British plans for a new offensive in the Middle East.

Reports are circulating that Britain intends to send large forces to Greece and already has occupied Lemnos. Authoritative circles in London regard these suggestions as mere German propaganda and are not commenting upon them.

Military experts incline to the view that the Greeks have enough men to hold up a German advance for a considerable period if it were made through Bulgaria alone.

The number of divisions which could be assembled and munitioned on this frontier is strictly limited owing to the mountainous nature of the country and the lack of good roads. Moreover, the terrain is unsuitable for large-scale mechanized warfare on the model of the campaigns in Poland, Belgium and France.

Britain, in fact, thanks to its command of the sea, can move men and materials quicker than Germany in that part of the world though, of course, Britain has not so many troops available there to move as has Germany.

Immediate Problem

Thus one of the problems Mr. Eden will have to consider with Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander of the Near Eastern forces, is whether the situation in the Balkans is such as to warrant Britain in taking the initiative in some further attack on an Italian objective now that the triumphant conclusion of the Cyrenaican campaign has released considerable British land, sea and air forces for employment somewhere else.

No one can foretell what the result of their deliberations will be, but it can be assumed safely they don't intend to give Italy any longer respite than is absolutely necessary.

While the two campaigns are regarded by the British Government as one, there is this difference between them that the Greeks are still at peace with Germany and are concerned merely with eliminating the Fascists from neighboring Albania. The British are concerned with eliminating them from the war altogether.

It is not expected that the Greeks, under Nazi pressure, will lend themselves to any arrangement with Italy disadvantageous to Britain's cause. After Britain's valuable help to the Greeks, it is regarded as unlikely that the latter would conclude a separate peace that involved a request for withdrawal of British forces from the strategically valuable bases they have occupied on Greek territory.

Nazi Pressure Possible

Up to the present, no serious military pressure has been applied by the Nazis. But German infiltration of Rumania and Bulgaria indi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

British Force Juba Again

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 21 (AP)—British General Headquarters announced today its forces invading Italian Somaliland had forced a new crossing of the Juba River north of the original bridgehead.

The Juba River had been the chief line of Italian resistance to the British offensive into this southernmost of Italy's East African holdings.

The communiqué also announced capture of 5,576 Italian Colonial troops and 745 Italian regulars on the Eritrean front in the last month.

"In addition many prisoners have been taken in the areas of the Blue Nile, the Upper Nile and in the Gojjam," the communiqué said. These areas are in Ethiopia.

British warplanes damaged a number of Italian planes on the ground in a raid on Massaua, chief port of Italian Eritrea, as the RAF continued its support of land forces in the East African campaign.

One hundred and seven medium Italian tanks were reported captured or destroyed in the recent battle south of Bengasi, in Libya, according to recent reports.

U.S., Britain Weld Pacific Defense; Joint China Front

'Communist' problem is real but not vital; efforts united in war on invasion.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 22 (Saturday) (AP)—Japanese newspapers here reported today that the Chinese Government at Chungking had obtained British "approval in principle" for a joint Chinese-British defense plan extending from southwestern China to India.

The Japanese reports were vague as to details, but asserted the defense plan included improvement of communications linking British Burma and Yunnan, China's southwestern Province; British help in building a railway in Yunnan; construction of military communication facilities throughout the region involved.

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China—"No one has told the real facts yet about the 'Communist problem' in China," declared a recent American visitor to China's wartime capital. He implied that he was about to go home and do this necessary job, fully and fearlessly, setting things down in such black and white that everybody could perceive how acute is, was, and will be the crisis.

It would be pleasant to be able to put down the full truth about the "Communist problem"—but probably uncommonly long and dull. Also, it is certain that things would by no means be in such clear black and white as the confident American expert indicated on a basis of a few days' study. The Communist problem in China isn't even Red.

There was a Communist crisis about the time of my last previous visit in March, 1940. That passed and presently another passed—that is, it is not going to lead to catastrophe, or a split, or anybody's collaboration with the Japanese except that of their already bought and paid for puppets.

But it may also be said that so long as there are Chinese Communists and the ruling Kuomingtang Party in China there is going to be a "Communist problem" of ever-varying intensity, giving plenty of room for expertizing by all concerned as well as by a good many neither directly concerned nor very well informed.

Glance Backward

To glance back for a moment, it will be recalled that 15 years ago the then relatively new Chinese Communist Party joined with the relatively veteran Kuomintang (many of the participants had been in both groups, and the Commu-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Air arms increased in face of tensing Japanese situation; capitals alert.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—American-made warplanes are now being flown from the United States to Britain's powerful base at Singapore as it became increasingly apparent that Anglo-American co-operation in the Far East has passed from the stage of negotiation to that of joint preparation against any Japanese attack upon their mutual interests.

Following disclosure yesterday of what was supposedly secret testimony by Gen. George C. Marshall before a Senate committee on the bolstering of the Pacific Fleet with added Army and Navy planes, President Roosevelt today told his press conference that such disclosure was harmful to national defense.

Following word that the United States Army is materially strengthening its air force in Hawaii and the Philippines the British Embassy here admitted that American-made warplanes, originally destined for service in the battle of Britain, were going to the Far East.

Australians Aiding

These flights and shipments are part of a vast movement to strengthen Britain's position in view of the increasing tension with Japan. These American planes from the east are already meeting Australian planes and troops from the south at the airports of Malaya.

These Anglo-American joint moves, whose significance is being minimized neither in London nor in Washington, is seen here as proof that both countries are preparing for a Japanese assault and are fully determined to meet it with a maximum of military and naval might.

Despite the curtain of military secrecy surrounding Anglo-American preparations, observers here note that at the present time this preparation is centering chiefly upon aircraft, which many experts here believe to be the weakest point in Japan's war establishment.

Although Britain's need for aircraft in the European theater of war is said to be as acute as ever, British authorities have been sending a substantial number of American-made bombers and pursuit ships to Singapore during the past six to eight weeks. Information as to size of these shipments varies, but it is known that past and potential shipments amount to several hundred of the fast fighting craft.

Pursuit Craft Shipped

Thus, within the past six weeks Britain is known to have shipped approximately 190 Brewster "Buffalo" pursuit planes to the Far East from the United States. Aviation experts here contend that these ships, which have seen service in the air war over Europe, are more than a match for any ship that Japan can put in the air against them.

There is also good reason to believe that some of the powerful long-range "flying boat" bombers, built by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation and known as PB1Ys, and PB2Ys, are being flown or shipped from the west coast to British airfields in the Far East.

The same is true of the Lockheed "Hudson" bomber, a large number of which are now in use in Great Britain. The British, who have found this land-plane bomber to be quite satisfactory, placed orders for it as long ago as 1938 and consequently deliveries of it are said to be of sufficient quantity to permit diversion of deliveries to British forces in the Far East.

Flight Range of Planes

Whereas, the PBYs could easily fly from California to Singapore by way of American and British Pacific possessions, it is doubted here if the Lockheeds, which have a cruising range of approximately 2,000 miles, could do the same, since some of the hops, particularly that between the United States and Hawaii, would be a long pull for such a plane, even though extra gas tanks were placed in empty bomb racks.

Confirmation of the report that the Army is increasing the size of its Pacific air force comes with word that the Navy has undertaken to ship these planes from continental America to their point of destination.

There is an additional report that some of the Army aircraft being transferred will be turned over to the Navy for use.

Anglo-American action at this time is believed to be in line with the tacit understanding which is said to have existed among the British, American and Australian Governments since last fall and which grew out of a series of conferences between Secretary of State Cordell Hull, former British Ambassador Lord Lothian and Richard G. Casey, the Australian Minister.

Landmark of Revolution Crumbling Away

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Neglected, in disrepair and subject to continuous damage from vandals, the quaint little house that served as field headquarters for the American Army during the siege of Boston in 1776—the staff office from which George Washington planned and executed the fortification of Dorchester Heights and thereby forced British evacuation of Boston—is today crumbling away on an obscure Dorchester street, unhonored, unsung.

A few more windows broken by youngsters careless of a house for which there are records back to 1637, a few more sticks carried away for kindling by neighbors in stringent circumstances, a little more neglect and a house that deserves its affectionate place in the heart and history of the land will be past reclamation.

And the sorry part about it is that nothing is in immediate prospect for its preservation as tomorrow's anniversary of the birth of Washington serves to remind Bostonians once more of the little house.

The Bird-Sawyer house at 41 Humphreys Street, Dorchester, a short distance off Dudley Street, was built by Thomas Bird in 1637. It was in the midst of a big field then, and part of the house was used as a tannery, hides at that time being plentiful in this country but scarce in Europe because of the 30 years war.

It remained in the hands of successive generations of the Bird family, and was enlarged from

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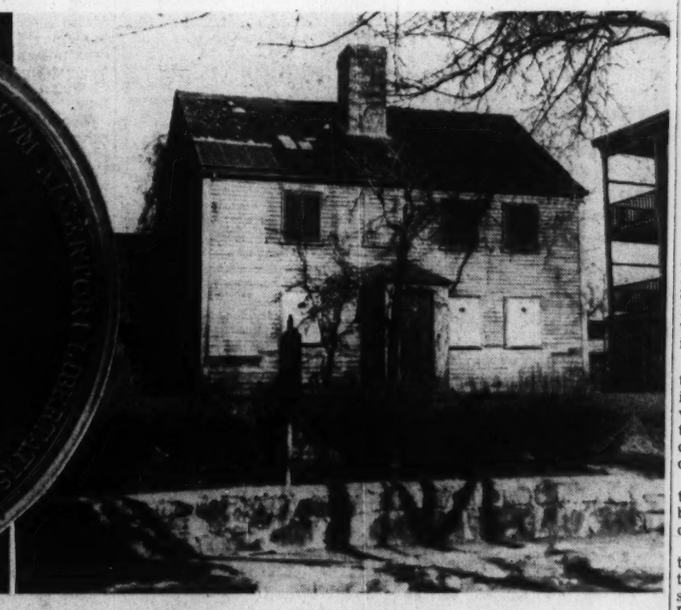


By a Staff Photographer

The Bird-Sawyer House in Dorchester, American Revolutionary Headquarters

Left: Head of Washington as seen on medal given him by Congress for his successful campaign in Boston. The medal was made in Paris by Benjamin Graveur de Roi Duvivier. It is now in the Boston Public Library. The Latin inscription reads: "The American Congress to George Washington, Commander in Chief of its Armies, Protector of Liberty."

Right: The quaint Bird-Sawyer house, 41 Humphreys Street, Dorchester, built in 1637. During the winter of 1775 and '76 it served as field headquarters for the American Army under George Washington. Here was planned the occupation of Dorchester Heights, which forced the British to evacuate Boston. It is crumbling away and no plans are being made for its preservation.

Auto Production Is Curtailed By Strikes in Feeder Plants

By the Associated Press

For the second time within 24 hours the Fisher Body Corporation at Lansing, Mich., ceased operations shortly before noon today and Oldsmobile Division of General Motors, dependent upon it for materials, curtailed activities.

The second suspension, Fisher Body officials said, followed a "slow down" similar to that for which they blamed a shutdown last night. About 2,200 workers left their jobs at Fisher Body and approximately 1,000 were made idle at Oldsmobile.

Meanwhile, John Conner, a Federal conciliator, began efforts to settle the week-old strike called by the United Automobile Workers-American Federation of Labor at the plants of the Motor Wheel Corporation, which has $1,400,000 in defense orders.

In Detroit, the Packard Motor Car Company announced suspension this morning of automotive production activities until wheel supplies, furnished by Motor Wheel Corporation, could be replenished. The company said 7,500 workers were made idle, but that there was no interruption to its national defense work.

The Motor Wheel Corporation strike, which made 2,500 men idle, followed a dispute over a new working contract.

Factories of Cluett, Peabody & Company, which holds contracts to make army shirts, were closed by strikes at Troy, N. Y., and Atlanta, Ga. Approximately 1,700 workers walked out.

Congress of Industrial Organizations-United Automobile Workers struck at the Willard Storage Battery Company, Cleveland. The plant, with 700 employees, has a number of defense material subcontracts.

About a hundred members of the same international union walked out at the B. H. Aircraft Company in New York, which likewise holds defense sub-contracts.

Cincinnati, Ohio — About 1,000 employees of the William Powell Valve Company voted to go back to work after obtaining a contract granting wage increases of 7½ cents an hour. The strike had been on for 10 days.

Carteret, N. J.—Members of the C. I. O.-United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers went back to work at the Foster-Wheeler Corporation plant with a new contract which provides wage increases. The plant, employing 850 men, has defense contracts amounting to $305,099.

Baltimore—A strike of city trash collectors, the third in four months, ended a few hours after it threatened to spread of the city's sewers and highway bureaus.

San Francisco—Settlement of a labor dispute involving Pacific Greyhound bus drivers who participated in a four months' strike in seven western states last year, was reported by the National Labor Relations Board.

Mrs. Alice M. Rossetter, NLRB Regional Director, said the settlement was reached by the company, the A. F. of L.-Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric and Motor Coach Employees of America, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, an independent union which called the strike last May 16.

She said the agreement called for an election in May for the drivers to decide which union should represent them in bargaining; reinstatement of 50 brotherhood drivers aside from the 250 who already have returned to work, and an opportunity for these 300 drivers to bid for better jobs with the company.

Washington—Richard T. Frankensteen, Detroit, was placed in charge of C. I. O.'s aircraft industry organizing drive, and immediately served notice that average hourly wages should be increased.

Mr. Frankensteen, a member of the C. I. O. Auto Workers Union Executive Board, was named to take charge of the aircraft drive by C. I. O. President, Philip Murray.

The campaign has been under way for several months under the direction of Walter Smethurst, who comes Mr. Frankensteen's assistant.

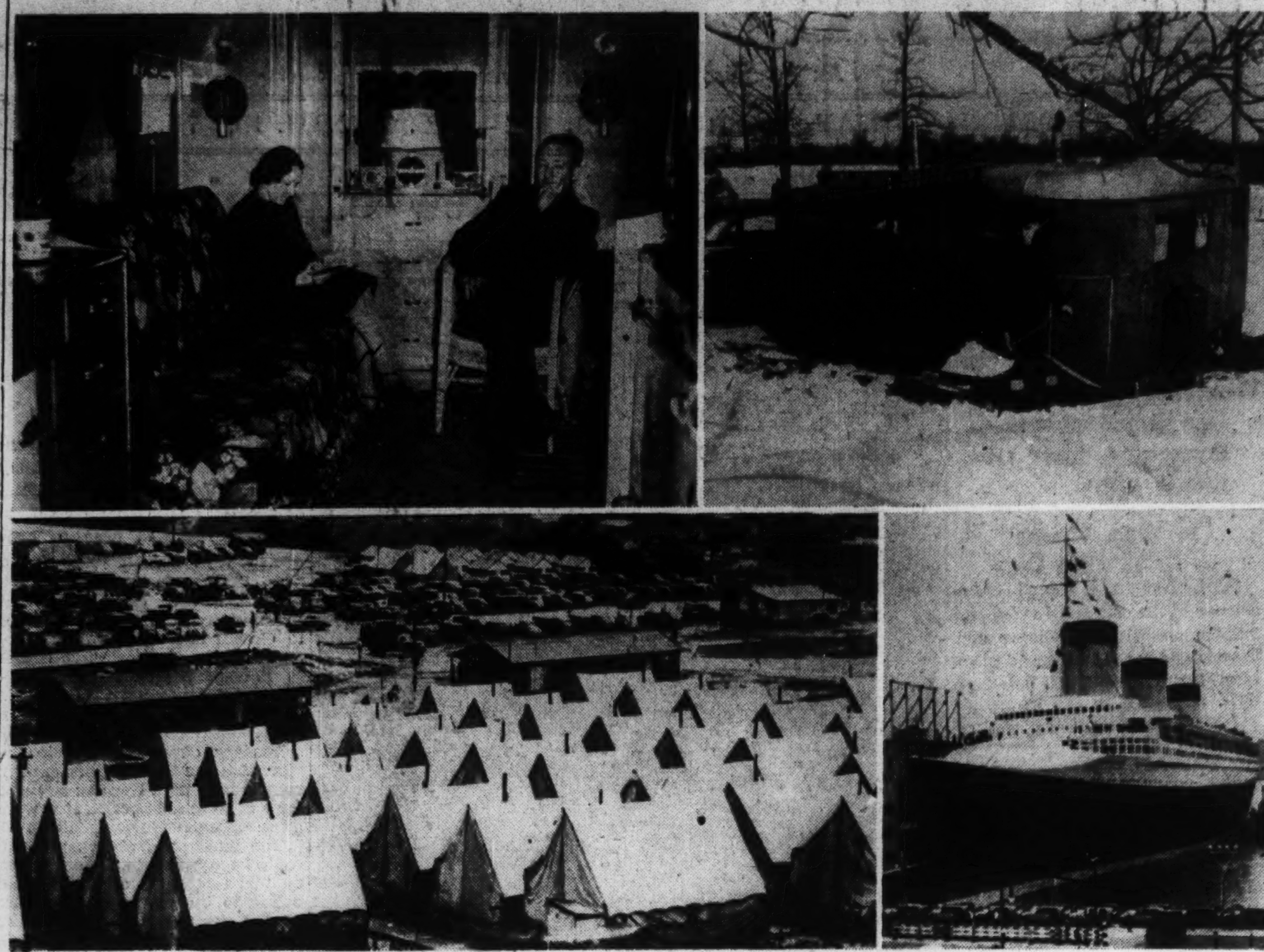
Pittsburgh—Acting under orders of C. I. O. Chief Philip Murray, 950 strikers returned to jobs, ending the two-day strike of Donora Zinc workers of the American Steel and Wire Company.

Bridgeville, Pa.—Carrying out Wednesday night's strike vote after a 15-day "truce," 1,500 renewed their strike at the Universal-Cyclops Steel Corporation Plant which was busy with several million dollars worth of special steels for defense orders. The C. I. O. Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers asked a blanket wage increase.

Washington—The Labor Board ordered the Ford Motor Company to offer re-employment with back pay to 142 workers at its Richmond, Calif., plant, and to bargain with C. I. O.'s United Auto Workers Union, embodying in a signed agreement any understanding reached in negotiations.

The 142 complained that the company discriminated against them for activities in C. I. O.'s United Auto Workers Union by failing to recall them for work when the Richmond plant reopened in December 1937 after a brief shutdown.

Defense Workers Dwell 'on Wheels'



International; Wide World

Trailer Dwellers Laugh at Icy Winds

Upper left: Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Trumpbour are having breakfast in their $1,100 trailer at Ray Guy's trailer camp at Fort Lee, N. J. They formerly lived in a 25-room house in Madison, N. J., and burned 25 tons of coal each winter. There was snow outside the Trumpbours' trailer when the picture was taken and the mercury was down in the twenties, but it was warm inside. Upper right: Ray Guy caters to trailer dwellers. He shovels a path through the snow outside his trailer while the temperature hovers far below the freezing point. Lower left: Partial view of the "boom town" that has sprung up on the edge of San Miquel, Calif., as a result of the need for living space of thousands of construction workers now employed at Camp Roberts. As many as five persons live in each trailer or tent. Lower right: The French liner Normandie at her pier in New York. It has been suggested that the big liner be used as a floating hotel for workers.

Trailers and Floating Hotels Will House Defense Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—More houses on wheels and floating hotels will be called into service by the Government to provide temporary shelters for defense workers.

The plan is part of an expanded defense housing program announced by Charles F. Palmer, Defense Housing Co-ordinator.

In addition to a $6,750,000 appropriation to build the "flying squadron" homes, remodel half a dozen old passenger steamers for offshore use, and build temporary shelter for single men, Mr. Palmer is asking congress for an amendment to the Federal Housing Act setting up a fund of $10,000,000 to underwrite $100,000,000 in building up private industry.

He also asks for an additional $150,000,000 to be put with the $290,000,000 appropriated last summer, for direct Federal construction of approximately 37,000 new dwelling units for families of defense workers and enlisted personnel.

Trailer Appropriation

The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, in its Feb. 18 recommendation for a $396,140,000 urgent deficiency appropriation, included $6,670,000 for temporary housing, including trailers. Trailer units would be fitted with lights and other home facilities, according to Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, Subcommittee Chairman, who added that they can be produced at a cost of about $1,000 each, although they now cost about $4,000 each.

The Government, Mr. Palmer disclosed, already has an option on two obsolete Hudson River night boats that may be established as "floating hotels" at certain shipbuilding centers now faced with an acute shortage of homes for single men, and is looking for several more.

Mobile land units, to be moved from place to place on wheels or flat cars, will be used chiefly at plants where employment is limited to a short period. Each of the 3,000 mobile units which the Government contemplates buying will house four people. Expansible units will furnish church, school, and utility room.

The proposed amendment to the Federal Housing Act was drawn up to encourage private builders to participate more extensively in defense housing construction. At present, mortgages up to 90 per cent of the appraised value of a home can be insured only in cases where the builder is the owner occupant and is able to provide 10 per cent equity in cash. Under the amendment, dwellings ranging from $4,000 for a single-family residence to $10,500 for a four-family apartment building can be sold with no down payment or can be offered for rent.

Plans for Disposition

The $10,000,000 insurance fund would be set up in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under the proposed amendment.

The $150,000,000 additional for expenditure on Government housing, Mr. Palmer said, was necessary because almost all of previous appropriations of $290,000,000 had been allotted and the housing need had not been met. His division has allocated funds for approximately 70,000 dwelling units in more than 100 localities. The new appropriation would furnish 37,000 more in 60 areas. Only about half of the housing authorized has reached the contract stage yet, and only a small portion has been completed.

At San Diego, Calif., the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation said on Feb. 17 that it had asked shipping representatives to determine the possibility of obtaining laid-up liners to provide quarters here for defense workers. A spokesman referred to the French Line's queen, the Normandie, now inactive in New York Harbor, as a possibility.

Miss Harriet Elliott, Consumer Commissioner of the National Defense Advisory Commission, meanwhile, began an atatck on rent rises in defense areas, calling on state governors and defense councils to arouse public opinion on the subject and as a last resort to draw up legal controls.

Greater Role in Democracy Set as Goal by Educators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 21—Placing the Nation's schools squarely in the front line defending American democracy and emphasizing the blessings of liberty, the American Association of School Administrators, a department of the National Education Association, opens its seventy-first annual convention here tomorrow with some 12,000 school superintendents and other educational leaders expected.

Buckingham's Inc.

Carroll R. Reed

Retiring President of the American Association of School Administrators, a department of the National Education Association.

The scope of the program and timeliness of subjects is indicated by the fact that the speakers, in addition to college and public school educators, include laymen representing many fields of experience.

There are, for example, a former member of the German Reichstag, escaped from a concentration camp; Representative Martin Dies of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities; Harold E. Stassen, Governor of Minnesota; Dr. Hu-Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, and others.

Major Problems

Many major problems facing the United States at home and abroad, approached here as they relate to problems of education, will be tackled in the speeches and discussions which will fill the next six days.

One entire day is to be devoted to providing for the common defense. Here are sections on such matters as vocational and apprentice training; the high school curriculum in terms of defense; cooperation between school and lay groups, and also government authorities; building school health; military training; teaching straight thinking; developing racial tolerance; the possible contribution of research to defense; developing appreciation and loyalty for American ideals through citizenship education in home, church, and community.

John Ward Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, Angelo Patri, principal of New York Public School No. 45, Aubrey Williams of the National Youth Administration, Maj. George Fielding Eliot, military expert, writer and radio commentator on military strategy, are among speakers and panel leaders in these fields.

Education for Family

"Education for family and home life," is a featured session of the convention, with Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt, President of Mills College, Calif., speaking on "The American Home and American Education," and a dramatization, "Defense Begins at Home," given by NBC radio artists, highlighting the Administrators' 1941 yearbook, "Education for Family Life." This yearbook has been under preparation for two years by a Commission of the American Association of School Administrators, and is considered by the Administrators the most important report presented to the convention.

Under the heading, "To Promote the General Welfare," problems of unemployment, juvenile delinquency, and the teaching of physically handicapped children are taken up, as are also teaching the conservation of natural resources, teacher welfare, and consumer education.

Organized labor is heard from in a speech entitled "Labor's Part in the Solution of America's Problems," presented by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and member of the Pittsburgh Board of Education.

"Fifth column," teacher personnel, the choice of text books, promoting the study of community life, the contribution of school libraries to the defense of American liberties, education for leisure time, democratic methods of administrating the schools — these are among the other topics under which speeches and panel discussions are grouped.

A subject not featured on these convention programs heretofore, and perhaps indicative of a more earnest trend of public thought, is that of religious instruction and the schools. The discussion group here will survey the various programs integrated with the churches in the community, and the activities, dramatics, and classroom endeavors that have religious emphasis, together with programs of Bible study and character education.

The convention will close on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 27, with a session devoted largely to foreign relations, with Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of The Times, London, and Dr. Hu-Shih among the speakers. A dramatic sketch, "The Dark Star of Itza," presented during this program by the Columbia Broadcasting Company and introducing the First International Conference of Columbia's School of the Air of the Americas, is part of the convention's emphasis on promoting Latin-American relations.

A. F. of L. in Ford Drive

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor today put its resources behind a drive among the more than 100,000 workers in the Ford Motor Company amid predictions it would provide a showdown with the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations.

William Green, President of the Federation, carefully withheld the number of organizers on the campaign—one of the biggest in A. F. of L. history—and the number of members already signed in Ford plants. He said only that a "great many had joined."

"We don't want to give information to the enemy—the C. I. O.," he said, but he did predict success for the campaign—"in a reasonable time, probably within six months."

The Federation's plan to step directly into the Ford organizing job—apart from the A. F. of L.'s United Automobile Workers' campaigns in other plants—was discussed at the final mid-winter sessions of the Executive Council.

The meeting adjourned on a gloomy note, however, because of a threat that more than 200,000 machinists would leave the Federation as the result of a jurisdictional dispute with the carpenters' union.

The Association of Machinists, said their President, Harry W. Brown, have quit paying dues to the A. F. of L. Mr. Green said suspension would follow automatically in three months, unless the dispute is settled.

The Executive Council also vigorously opposed administration attempts to revive the St. Lawrence Waterway project to provide a deep channel to the Great Lakes and supply additional public power along the way. The Wisconsin Federation of Labor had asked support for the proposal.

Unions Held Liable In Conspiracies

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21 (AP)—Federal Judge J. Cullen Ganey ruled yesterday that the United States Supreme Court decision in the Apex Hosiery Company case does not exempt labor unions entirely from prosecution under the Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Law.

The Jurist said the High Court's ruling in dismissing the Apex firm's $3,500,000 damage suit against the Hosiery Workers Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, "only relieves unions from being penalized for violations committed in the course of labor disputes involving wages, hours, and working conditions."

It does not, Judge Ganey ruled, exempt them from being penalized "for conspiracies to restrain trade in which questions of labor are absent."

Judge Ganey made the ruling in rejecting a request by the local American Federation of Labor Teamsters' Union for dismissal of a triple damage suit for $381,000 filed against the Union by Edward A. Hunt and Robert Hunt, former operators of a motor trucking service.

Cook County Taxpayers Must Pay—Or Else

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (AP)—Cook County (Chicago) taxpayers owing more than $250,000,000 in delinquent personal property levies have been warned by County Treasurer John Toman that he would seize and sell their belongings at auction unless payments were made immediately.

Mr. Toman said that his new plan, sanctioned by Illinois law, was decided upon after all other collection methods failed.

Personal property tax bills are mailed annually to approximately 330,000 firms and individuals, but county officials estimate that fewer than 100,000 pay them.

Oregon Governor Urges Firm Stand on Japan

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 21 (AP)—Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon urged President Roosevelt yesterday to warn Japan that "this country will not tolerate a southward thrust by Japan.

"The Pacific Coast States are vitally concerned — we desire friendly relations with Japan, but strongly oppose Japan's policies which threaten the security of the Orient and endanger the national interest of the United States," the Governor said in a telegram.

Shift in Congress Makeup to Be Foolproof

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Reapportionment of representation in Congress will follow the "foolproof" method of "equal proportions" if the Senate before March 9 adopts the bill passed by the House on Feb. 18. Otherwise, reapportionment will proceed automatically under existing laws, in accord with the "major fractions" method, which expert opinion has classed with all other methods as inferior to "EP."

Beyond the matter of representation in Congress, reapportionment gains importance for its major effect upon Electoral College membership, delegations to political conventions, and other political institutions.

If there is any single issue in the current debate however, it is whether Arkansas shall "unjustly" be deprived of a seat under the automatic "MF" method, or whether Congress shall come abreast of expert opinion. The House, by its 210-143 vote, has come abreast. Now it's up to the Senate.

In passing the Gathings bill, the House finally approved the method which had been indorsed by The Brookings Institution, the National Academy of Sciences, the advisory committee to the Director of the Census in 1921, and such experts as the Harvard mathematics professor, Edward V. Huntington, who first published the method in 1920.

The automatic reapportionment would follow under the Acts of 1929 and 1940, which provide that the "method last used"—(MF in 1931) would be followed if Congress did not act to the contrary within 60 days after the President's report on reapportionment based on the 1940 census. The deadline is March 9.

The President reported that under EP or MF, California will gain three seats in the next Congress, and Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico, Florida, Tennessee, and North Carolina will gain one each. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma each will lose one member.

However, under MF one member would be taken from Arkansas to add to Michigan, while EP would maintain the present ratio of seven Arkansas members to 17 from Michigan.

EP has been indorsed by experts as the only one of five possible mathematical formulas which would achieve under any circumstances the twin goals of a just Congress: equalize the districts among the States, and equalize, among the States, the "individual share" of each American's representation in his Congressman. MF can fall short of the former, say the experts, although after the 1930 census, there was no difference in the size of States' delegations under EP and MF. This year, Michigan would gain at the expense of Arkansas, under MF; for the rest of the States, MF and EP arrive at identical figures.

Constitution's Requirement

The Constitution requires decennial reapportionment, on population alone, with at least one representative to each State and not more than one to each 30,000 persons. Until 1850 Congress simply set the number of persons to be in each district; population growth made this so unwieldy that Congress set a limit to the size of the house, although at any time Congress can enlarge the House. If the 1790 ratio were used, today there would be 4,340 Representatives, instead of the 435. The average district has 301,164.

Trial-and-error in politics and mathematics developed various systems. In 1910, MF was first used. At that time the present limit of the House roster was set—433 plus one for each new State (Arizona and New Mexico). For the first time, Congress "unconstitutionally" failed to reapportion after the 1920 Census. Overriding the expert opinion in favor of EP which meanwhile had been built up, Congress, for political reasons, used MF after the 1930 Census. Inasmuch as the 1929 and 1940 Acts provide that the "method last used" shall automatically apply, MF will be used unless the Senate matches the House's progress and passes the EP bill before March 9.

Extensive mathematical research to prevent injustice has produced EP as the fair method, as long as a size limit is set on the House; in practice, reapportionment devolves upon the equity of taking away a seat from one State to give to a now-larger one. Both EP and MF used priority population lists beginning with the 49th seat (each State gets one automatically under the Constitution). EP transfers a seat only if the "percentage" difference between districts or individual shares in the two States is reduced; MF transfers the seat only if the "absolute" difference is reduced.

To illustrate the fairness of EP, mathematicians point to the comparison of a 50-horsepower "increase" in a 50-horsepower machine, with a 100-horsepower increase in a 10,000-horsepower machine. The latter increase may "absolutely" double the increase in the smaller machine; but the increase for the smaller machine is "relatively" greater (100 per cent) than the increase in the larger (1 per cent).

The EP priority-list figures are obtained by dividing the population of the State by the geometric means of successive number of representatives. The geometric mean of two numbers is the square root of their product. Thus the priority list figure for New York's second Representative is the population (13,479,142) divided by the square root 2 (2-1), the square root being 1.414,213,6. This is facilitated by obtaining a list of common multipliers, which work for all States. For any State, the multiplier for the State's second Representative is .707,106,78, the reciprocal of 1.414,213,6. Similarly, in every case the multiplier for the third Representative is .408,248,29, the reciprocal of 2.449,489,7; the latter, by formula, is the square root of 3(3-1).

Thus the priority number for New York's second Representative is 9,531,193—the product of New York's population and key multiplier. The priority number for New York's third representative is 5,502,837. As could be guessed from the fact that New York's population is the largest of any State, it tops the priority list, and gets the first Representative after the Constitutional minimum. Thus New York gets the 49th seat as its second seat; but for its third seat, it gets Seat No. 52, inasmuch as the respective priority numbers of second seat for Pennsylvania and Illinois outrank the priority number of New York's third seat.

Foolproof Method

While this method is highly complicated, the experts claim it is the only one which is foolproof algebraically, and empirically (Webster: the pursuing of knowledge by observation and experiment).

It is similar to MF. The latter's major difference is in the use of the "arithmetic mean" in place of the "geometric mean." The former is merely the formal name for an "average" — the "average" or "arithmetic mean" of six and four is five (10 divided by two).

Under MF the multipliers and the priority numbers are arrived at similarly to EP's method. Thus, New York's MF priority number for its second seat is tops, but it is slightly different: 8,986,095.

Both MF and EP, it must be recalled, distribute seats in the identical order except in the case of Arkansas and Michigan.

The outstanding merit of EP is summed up in these words: it "gives the most equitable distribution of representatives among the States"—a quotation from "Congressional Apportionment," by Laurence F. Schmeckebier, for The Brookings Institution (1941), who in turn quotes Professor Huntington and the other experts to indorse this conclusion.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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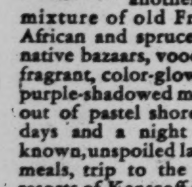
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Engineers Needed for Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 21 —The national defense industry in the New York area will need at least 7,500 engineers between now and next October, according to Dr. James Creese, Vice-President of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., speaking before the twenty-sixth national convention of the National Vocational Guidance Association at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall here today.

"About 6,000 of these engineers will be needed in aircraft plants alone," Dr. Creese said, "and 1,500 more will be required in the other 17 principal types of defense industry in the metropolitan area."

Recalling that since the engineering schools throughout the country graduate only about 12,000 engineers each year and the nine technical schools in the vicinity of New York graduate only about 1,200, Dr. Creese stressed that unless technical students could be trained quickly, the shortage of engineers may cause a real defense bottleneck. Arrangements are now being made to set up two temporary training schools, he added.

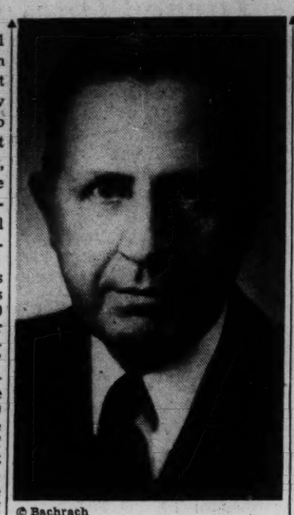
C. L. Shartle, chief of the Occupational Analysis Section, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, another speaker, said the outstanding contribution of the year by his division was the dictionary of occupational titles containing definitions of 17,452 separate jobs or occupations.

"The employment service, the schools and employers can all talk the same occupational language, since the dictionary is now standard occupational terminology and classification for all the offices of the United States Employment service, and is being widely used by the Army, the Navy, draft boards, and by other defense agencies," he said.

Aptitude Tests

"Part IV of the dictionary is in process and will contain a classication of kinds of work that are available to beginners of occupations."

Mr. Shartle disclosed that the occupational analysis section was working in many parts of the country in developing tests of aptitude to measure abilities required to learn important defense program jobs.



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George E. Hutcherson
Newly chosen President of National Vocational Guidance Association

A plea for more Negroes in the defense industries was voiced by Ambrose Caliver, of the United States Education Office, who declared it was "unwise and disastrous" to place Negroes last in the list of defense workers. Mr. Caliver stressed that there had not been a single instance of a Negro saboteur in the whole history of the United States.

"The 13,000,000 Negroes have been left out, in the main, on the fringe of our economic system," he said. "Employers won't hire Negroes because they are not trained, and training schools won't accept them because employers won't hire them. It is up to guidance workers to break this vicious circle. Negroes constitute one of our greatest assets in the defense picture. It is undemocratic, unfair, unwise and disastrous to train Negroes last."

William F. Patterson, Chief of Apprenticeship, United States Labor Department, warned that apprentices should be selected carefully for industry, and that one of the outstanding obstacles to be overcome was making industry realize the importance of a thoroughgoing apprenticeship system in its training program.

"Bargain Counter" Education

Leaders from many divisions of education are here for the Vocational Guidance Convention and other related bodies, one of which is the National Association of Principals of Schools for Girls, before whose twenty-second annual meeting Dr. John W. Nason, President of Swarthmore College, characterized the system of permitting college students to select most of their courses as "bargain-counter" education.

"For example," he said, "an American history course could be enlarged to embrace the history of Protestantism in this country, science of that period, rationalism and deism, with which most of the signers of the Constitution were familiar.

"If a student is merely interested in making money, a liberal education has no significant practical value."

The chief problem confronting educators is the traditional one of comprehensiveness, according to the Swarthmore President.

"We already have the machinery for discipline of the mind," he said, "but graduates of colleges do not speak a common language, an English major and a chemistry graduate have entirely different outlooks."

Youth Congress Defended

Educators have, perhaps, done too good a job of teaching the wrongness and futility of war which has resulted in some of the vigorous opposition to the lend-lease bill, selective service and kindred measures, the National Association of Deans of Women was told in a report by Dean Marguerite W. Kehr of State Teachers College, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Dean Kehr, who is representative of the National Assembly of the American Youth Congress, recalled that there had always been in that organization "an extremely vigorous minority of pacifists, which includes Socialists, some church groups and peace organizations," and declared that apparently this minority has been growing because of the possibility of American entrance into the war. She saw the American Youth Congress as "still the most inclusive organization of American young people."

"For that reason it has importance to all wishing to understand the various kinds of young people who will soon be living together as fellow workers and fellow citizens in charge of the destinies of our country," she said.

"The A. Y. C. is and has been made up chiefly of 'have-nots.' Organizations of young people who are fairly well satisfied usually are not interested. But members of the Congress want jobs, their places in the scheme of things, opportunities for education and recreating and the righting of social wrongs. Their intense desire for these finds expression sometimes in more or less lurid words and actions.

"Members of the Youth Congress feel that to a large extent they must fight their own battles because of the indifference or opposition of those who might help them. The sympathy and assistance received from the older generation come mainly from the left."

Dean Alice Lyold, of the University of Michigan, was elected President of the National Association of Deans of Women, and Helen Moreland, Guidance Consultant at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., Treasurer. Other officers are appointed.

U. S. Seizes Propaganda Mail

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—More than 75,000 pieces of foreign propaganda mail have been confiscated by postal authorities in the last two months, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker said in a statement which named Russia and Germany as the principal sources.

Some of the matter, which in all was said to weigh 15 tons, was sent from Japan and small amounts from England and Italy, Mr. Walker said.

The printed matter was seized on the ground that it was nonmailable, in that it emanated from agents of foreign countries living abroad who have not registered with the State Department as such.

Mr. Walker made the disclosure yesterday in a letter to the Senate Post Office Committee.

The Postmaster General said he believed the policy of disclosure and exposure of foreign activities rather than attempting to suppress them was "entirely sound." He intimated the remedy against future flow of propaganda mail lay in more complete disclosure rather than censorship.

Mr. Walker made this suggestion: "Existing legislation might be changed in the direction of requiring that all propaganda material be properly labeled, copies to be filed with the Government for inspection by appropriate officials and by the public, and that certain information as to the source of the material be published in the printed matter itself along the lines of existing regulations with respect to second-class mail."

'Front' for Germany

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas announced that the House Committee on un-American activities was preparing a paper showing that Russia "is using its favorable position" to act as a "trading front" for Germany, and possibly other Axis powers.

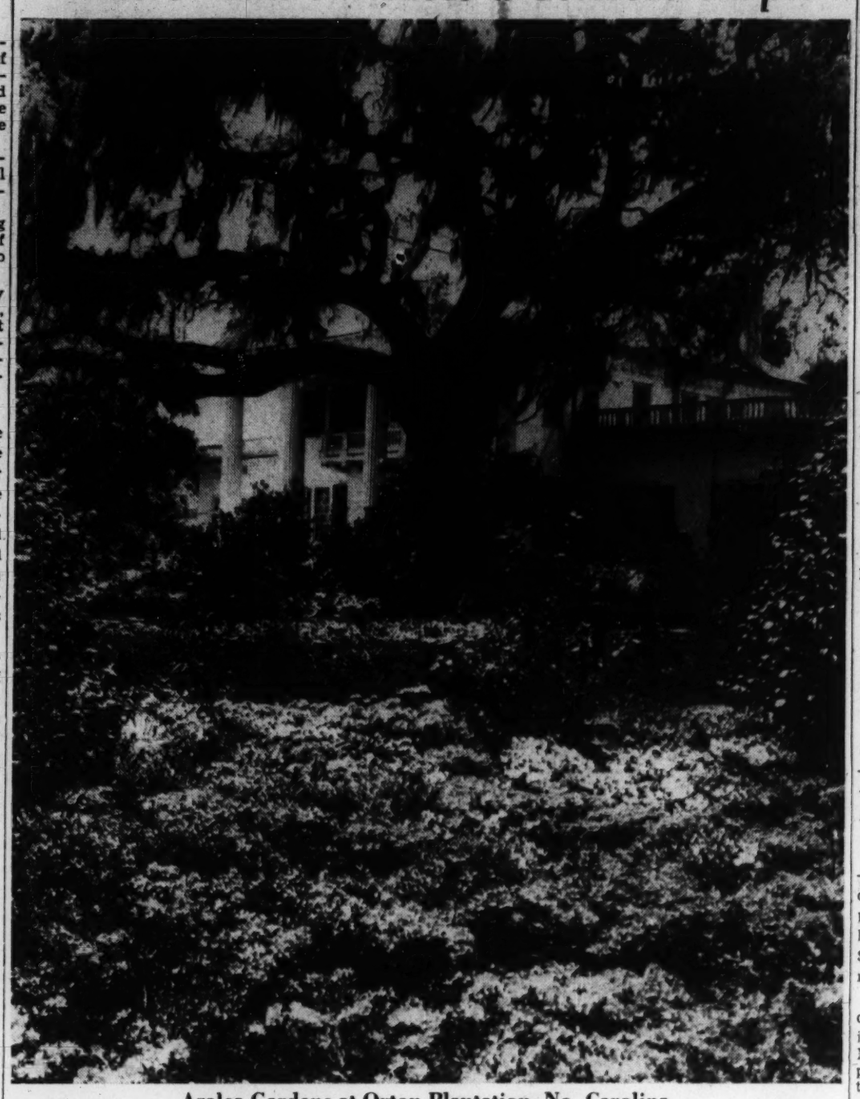
"Russia is in a more favorable position, compared with Germany and the other Axis powers, to trade with us," Representative Dies said. "Transfers of funds and the purchase of supplies—that's the picture of Russia."

One of the first things he hoped his committee would do, he said, would be to segregate by States and industries 500,000 names of persons who belong to organizations "which are fronts for subversive elements."

"Then," he said, "it will be up to the national defense chieftains to take steps to get rid of them."

Mr. Dies said that he did not mean to imply that 500,000 undesirable persons were working on defense projects—"maybe only one or two in a plant, but we ought to know who they are."

Where Nature Weaves a Colorful Carpet



Azalea Gardens at Orton Plantation, No. Carolina

Here every spring thousands of azalea, varying in hue from a brilliant red to the palest white, band together with live oaks and hanging moss to create an authentic picture of the Old South.

North Carolina's Floral Parade Opens

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

The floral parade has started across the State of North Carolina. With the blooming of the camellias this month and the flowering of the azaleas during March and April thousands of other varieties will add their brilliant hues to the array which will continue well into the summer months.

Winter rains, seeping deep into North Carolina's fertile soil, have hastened the blooming of the State's many wild flowers and already there is a profusion of blooms to be seen brightening the otherwise drab woodlands.

At the old Orton 12,000-acre plantation located between Wilmington and Southport flower lovers may see one of the finest remaining examples of colonial plantation homes in America. One may meander down miles of walkways shaded by moss-draped oaks, Japanese plum trees, tea olives, holly and youpon. The formal garden includes 350 varieties of camellias, considered by many the best private collection in the country.

Airlie Garden

Near Wilmington, too, is Airlie garden, open during the North Carolina garden pilgrimage which this year takes place early in April. The garden tour will cover the entire State and will coincide with the height of blossoming in each section and with a number of local garden shows and other flower events. It is routed to visit historic as well as modern gardens and will include more than 24 cities.

From tropical Bald Head Island with its Sabal Palmettos and great magnolia grandiflora off the coast of Southport, the blossoming season moves northward to Terra Ceia and tulipland. Here during Easter week the bright yellow and red tulips stretch for miles intermingled with their rarer green, white and black brothers, and tulips become king of a two-day festival characterized by Dutch costumes, street dances, parades and a Coronation Ball.

From tulips, the floral parade passes to the dogwoods of Chapel Hill where a spring festival is held in the midst of North Carolina's most noted arboretum. At nearby Duke University, the jonquils and crocuses already have started to bloom in the Sarah P. Duke memorial gardens.

Takes Spotlight

In the Sandhills section, around Pinehurst and Southern Pines, sightseers motor through miles and miles of blooming peach trees bordered by Carolina Pines, as spring makes its triumphal entrance to North Carolina's winter resort section.

Winston-Salem next takes the spotlight with its gladiolus gardens at Reynolda, containing hundreds of beautiful varieties, many of them rare. In this Piedmont area are found the handsome Indian paintbrush, Atamasco lily, heath aster and evening primrose. Next comes Morganton's mimosa time when thousands of the purple blooms fill the air with an exotic perfume and give the signal for the colorful Mimosa Festival.

Shortly thereafter, the first mountain blossoms will herald the belated arrival of spring in the uplands. On the lower slopes, laurel and rhododendron will put forth blossoms, and as the season progresses, the blooming will develop both according to the seasonal varieties and the elevation of the plants.

By June, color will creep steadily up the mountainside, and around June 15 it will sweep to the natural gardens of North Carolina's "balds." Some of these balds, notably Craggy Mountain, are covered with hundreds of acres of rhododendron plants. In June, North Carolina has its Rhododendron Festival at Asheville, to celebrate the arrival of the blossoms and the coming of the new season.

Meantime, the mountain azaleas have arrived, and appear as brilliant patches on the mountain sides. In some cases (such as at Wayah Bald) the azaleas occur in great masses, of such fiery brilliance that the mountain tops appear to be aflame.

In addition to these distinctive plants, North Carolina has many plant communities interesting both to the botanist and the flower lover, notably, the exclusive Venus Flytrap, which in May puts forth a showy blossom. This curious plant is found only in Brunswick county in southeast North Carolina. Interesting also is the dune country, where yaupon form dense brakes and American olive, red bay, holly, Gordonia, Ilex myrtifolia and a host of wild flowers are found. This section offers a bewildering variety because in it are found mudflats, sandbanks, pocosins, swamps, bogs and savannahs with the resultant exotic and tropical growths.

Hopkins Gets Defense Job

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—A new Defense Advisory Board, whose membership includes Harry L. Hopkins, former Secretary of Commerce, was called into session for the first time today.

Board members were appointed yesterday by John D. Biggers, Defense Production Director, who said their job would be to survey defense industry and distribute the load "so that the quickest possible results can be obtained with the least possible dislocation—now or later—of the Nation's economic life."

The Board will act only in an advisory capacity and the members will receive no compensation.

Samuel Richard Fuller, New York Textile Executive, was appointed Chairman. Other members, in addition to Mr. Hopkins, are Admiral William Harrison Standley, U. S. N., retired; James Henry Burns, formerly Executive Officer in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War; George W. Meany, New York, Secretary-Treasurer of American Federation of Labor; James B. Carey, Washington, Secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; John L. Pratt, Fredericksburg, Va., former Executive Vice-President of General Motors; William E. Levis, Toledo, Ohio, Chairman of the Board of Owens-Illinois Glass Co., and Robert E. Doherty, Pittsburgh, President of Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Missouri Vote Contest Renewed

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 21 (AP)—Forrest C. Donnell, Republican, who has just won the Missouri Governorship after an overtime fight, finds himself challanged to defend his diadem even before he receives it.

The Legislature, under orders from the State Supreme Court, certified Mr. Donnell's election on Feb. 20 and set the inauguration for Feb. 26. Simultaneously, Lawrence McDaniel, Democrat, said he would contest his fellow St. Louisan's victory.

Mr Donnell defeated Mr. McDaniel by 3,613 votes last November but the Democrat-controlled Legislature refused to seat him. Instead, it ordered an investigation of the Democratic State Committee's charges of election irregularities.

Mr. Donnell petitioned the Supreme Court to order the Assembly to certify his election, contending the Legislature could not contest his victory until that formality was out of the way. The Court did.

Mr. McDaniel said he would demand a Legislative recount of the 1,821,209 votes cast. A Republican spokesman retorted that his Party would counter Mr. McDaniel's contest with a petition charging Democratic irregularities in the election.

Washington Sideglances

Wickard feels his oats—President's Scotty, Falla, lives high—Ickes cites a paradox in labor—Women appreciate Congressman's needlepoint—Stamps of one color to flock together.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

State and Treasury First: Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, the Indiana farmer who delayed his arrival in Washington to thresh his own oats, is much amused by Cabinet protocol.

"I suppose," he told an Indiana gathering here the other night, "that if there was a fire and only one window to escape by, we'd have to jump in order of precedence."

Doggy Dish: If you're not careful when you go into President Roosevelt's office these days, you're likely to step into an old rose pottery dish setting there on a piece of brown paper.

It belongs to Falla, the President's own Scotty.

Lesson from Lithuania: "A Jewish immigrant from Lithuania, Sidney Hillman, is working day and night to keep our defense industries going with a sufficient supply of labor, without strikes, while between times, he tries to make two native-born American labor leaders, John L. Lewis and William Green, shake hands with each other": Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Extra Energy: Most unusual Congressional hobby belongs to Representative John W. Boehne, Jr. After a hard day's work on Capitol Hill the vigorous Indiana Congressman goes home and does needlepoint! His latest undertaking is a huge wall hanging.

Two Toned: Like two-toned automobiles, bicolored stamps cost more than the common variety.

Representative Louis Ludlow, Chairman of a House Appropriations Subcommittee, reported to the House the other day, that $100,000 will be saved annually beginning next July by the issuance of monotone air mail stamps. Bicolored air mail stamps cost $1.19 per 1,000, while the same stamp toned down to one color costs from 24 to 40 cents per thousand.

British Taste: Word comes from the mobile "tea wagons" sent to London by the American Red Cross that hot chocolate has proved to be the most welcome gift to air raid victims. Shipment of further supplies from the United States is asked.

Martin to Triple Plane Output

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 21 (AP)—Glenn L. Martin yesterday disclosed a program tripling his airplane factory facilities, and said his plants would "be producing $36,000,000 worth of airplanes a month by June, 1942."

That program is "now 40 per cent completed," and when finished, he said, would make the Martin factory "the largest airplane manufacturing concern in the United States."

He would not estimate the potential monthly production of fighting craft for this Nation and the British, but said that last month his factory here "produced $6,200,000 worth of airplanes."

As he spoke, one of the new Army medium bombers, the B-26, roared off the Martin field on a test flight. In the factory, rows of gleaming wing sections, center sections, tail sections moved to the tune of stuttering drills and clashing hammers toward final assembly at the factory doors.

Announcing the signing of Government facilities contracts, Mr. Martin said the company would operate three large factories, two here at the Middle River site, and one at Omaha, Neb. They will total 5,200,000 square feet—about 119 acres—of floor space.

Expansions here will cost about $24,000,000 with the Army spending $2,800,000 on the Omaha factory, which will be used exclusively for production of the B-26. The second new factory—"Plant No. 2"—here also will build the new bombers. It was indicated as much as half of the B-26 production might be sent to the British.

Additions to his existing factory units—"Plant No. 1"—will include a new Navy assembly building double the size of the present Navy plant. The PBM-type patrol bomber for the Navy will be made there.

The enlarged initial factory also will produce ships for the British, particularly the 187 medium bombers. The second factory a mile and a half away already is taking shape in red steel framework.

The Omaha plant, Mr. Martin continued, will be a "twin" of this second factory here. Production there will be about 75 per cent through assembly or sub-assemblies and parts supplied by automotive and other non-aeronautical enterprises.

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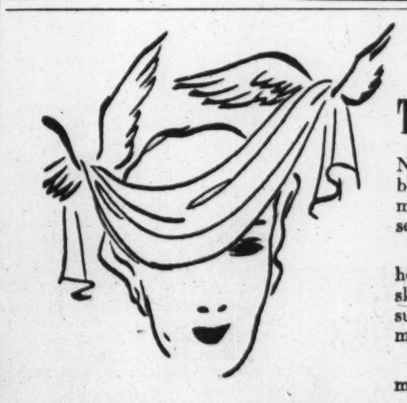
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Nazis Moving to Bulgarian Border

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 21 (AP)—Nazi pontoon bridges in considerable number already span the Danube between Rumania and Bulgaria, a leading Balkan diplomat said today, and the passage of troops and equipment south "is a matter of days, if not hours."

The river was virtually ice-free and the Nazi motorized expeditionary force on the Rumanian side showed every evidence of getting ready for a move into Bulgaria.

Columns of these troops are moving south through Rumania toward the river border, military dispatches said.

Simultaneously, the General Staff of Germany's Balkan Army was said to have moved from Bucharest to Craiova, only 40 miles north of the Danube.

The Yugoslav Cabinet went into emergency session in the early afternoon as the Belgrade Government's attitude toward the fast-moving international events still lacked complete clarity.

Dispatches from the Bulgarian port of Ruse (Ruschuk), on the Danube facing Rumania, where German troops are massed, said the Bulgarian police fought "Communist demonstrations" against the expected entry of Nazi troops into Bulgaria.

Nazi Air Activities

Unusual activity was reported from all Rumanian airports controlled by the German Air Force, with fighting and bombing planes lined up on the runways.

Military observers at Ruse said that German engineers continued their drill of floating pontoon bridges, but they insisted that none had touched the Bulgarian shore.

This drill has been going on daily for many weeks, apparently in the Nazi effort to have everything in readiness when and if the time comes for crossing.

The Balkan situation was typically complex.

High-lighted was the belief expressed by observers that Reichsführer Hitler had approved cession of another slice of dwindling Rumania to Soviet Russia in return for Moscow's "co-operation"—that is, a passive attitude—with his plans for southeastern Europe.

Russia's Reward

Russia's reward, these observers said, probably will be the Province of Moldavia on which the Soviet long has cast covetous eyes, as even Red diplomats acknowledge.

There was a report already of friction between Bulgaria and Turkey, whose nonaggression pact is but four days old. The Turkish Minister to Bulgaria, according to reports reaching Belgrade, has protested against the declaration of a semi-official Bulgarian newspaper that it is "none of Turkey's business when Bulgaria will recover her outlet to the Aegean Sea from Greece."

This newspaper, Zora, had declared flatly that "the question of changing Bulgaria's frontiers was in no way affected by the Turkish-Bulgarian declaration."

Mobilization Denied

Official Bulgarian quarters denied that Bulgaria was mobilizing. They said that "only a few" reservists were being called to the colors. They added, however, that Bulgaria "has the right to mobilize if she wishes without consulting anybody."

The Yugoslav press printed reports of parliamentary debates at Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, in which many deputies were quoted as declaring that entry of foreign troops onto Bulgarian soil would "bring the strong possibility of a Communist revolution" and that "Communism is becoming more and more a danger within Bulgaria."

Bulgarian deputies were said to have called on their Government for an explanation of the entire situation but without reply. Details of the proceedings were published here, but not in Bulgaria.

Angel Sivinoff, member of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, was reported to have declared in open session that "the Bulgarian people are very much interested regarding the passage of German troops through Bulgaria."

Premier Criticized

Premier Bogdan Philoff was said to have refused to answer. Deputy Ivan Batenbersky shouted, "Even the Government majorities are being kept completely in the dark regarding future plans of this Government" and then Premier Philoff left the hall, according to these reports.

The Yugoslav press for the first time headlined the fact that German troops were poised on the Danube. Yugoslav policy, as affected by the recent Berchtesgaden conference between Herr Hitler and Yugoslavia's Premier and Foreign Minister, Dragisa Cvetkovitch and Aleksander Cincar-Markovitch, was expected to become better known after a Belgrade Cabinet meeting today.

It was announced that Cincar-Markovitch would go to Budapest Feb. 26 for a four-day visit. Hungary and Yugoslavia recently signed a pact of friendship.

Diplomatic quarters heard that Germany is proceeding steadily with attempts to mediate the Italian-Greek war, seeking a favorable decision for Italy by convincing Greece that it now is caught in an Axis vise.

Reports reaching here said that Germany's Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen, had been given full powers to attempt Italian-Greek mediation and had approached Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu with a request that the latter talk with the Greek Minister to Ankara.

Beneš' Ideal of Postwar Europe Includes a Democratic Reich

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Beneš, pre-Munich President of Czechoslovakia, declared today that postwar reconstruction will involve formation of "new federal units in different parts of Europe" and a "new democratic free Germany which would be in a position to take her place beside the civilized nations of Europe."

[Although this cannot be considered an official statement of British war aims, it is one of the first such outlines from an authoritative source.]

Dr. Beneš spoke at Liverpool University.

"We are concerned above all with bringing about the defeat of Germany, then with re-establishing the freedom of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, and other occupied countries and with making good the damage in those countries," said Dr. Beneš.

"But we shall also be concerned with helping after the war those good elements that remain even in present-day Germany and, after a thorough cleansing of their own house, with creating in their whole internal life a new free, democratic Germany which would be in a position to take her place beside the civilized nations of Europe."

Dr. Beneš said it would be necessary to set up a new system of security for Europe which would successfully prevent the emergence of a new Hitler or Mussolini.

"The new system would involve liberation of the small occupied European countries, creation of new federal units in different parts of Europe, machinery more suited to postwar needs than was the League of Nations before the war and capable of achieving at least partial limitation of armaments, a new method of economic collaboration which would overcome the economic conflict between the democracies and avoid creation of the autarchical (self-sufficient) totalitarian state."

British Shifting Air Units?

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Britain was reported today to be moving additional Air Force units to Africa, Greece, and the Far East to counter German aerial assistance to Italy and asserted Japanese threats in the Pacific.

New contingents of pilots from Empire training centers and new reserves of bombers and fighters coming from the United States were said to be making this diversion of a portion of Britain's air strength possible.

There was speculation that this reshuffling of the Air Force was made possible by continued bad weather over the Continent which had kept British bomber commands idle recently.

The British Air Force is known to be slightly overmanned with fighter as compared with bomber pilots, due to the rush last summer and fall to get defensive planes in the air to counter intensive German air attacks on the island. Lately the emphasis has been on increasing the bomber force. It is the bombers which would bear the brunt of battle if war broke out in the Pacific, or if the British should decide to try to dry up Germany's oil reservoir in Rumania.

As more bombers go into action, either in England or on new fronts, the British can use more fighters—many of which can be seen standing idle on the airfields—to make up escorted offensive units.

An incerasing number of such units are being formed, it was reported, both for action in the anti-invasion campaign and in Greece and Africa.

Bad weather over Germany was given as the principal reason the RAF did not attack the past two nights, but it was considered reasonable that the reorganization of the Air Force to meet new Axis threats would temporarily cause a lull in the offensive.

Axis Seen in Mexico

TORONTO, Feb. 21 (AP)—Sir Howard D'Egville, Secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, told the Ontario Legislature yesterday that 20 secret air bases in Mexico are operating for the benefit of the Axis powers.

His statement was described as a reply to assertions of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh that North America is safe from invasion by air.

Lieut.-Col. George Drew, Conservative leader in the Legislature, said relations between Canada and the United States could be improved if Canadians "do not hesitate to condemn such men as Henry Ford and Colonel Lindbergh—Quislings to the system under which they live."

Sir Howard told the legislators that war losses of merchant shipping could continue at the present rate for years without danger of starvation in Britain.

U. S. Considering Aid to Greeks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, said today that consideration was being given to Greece's renewed request for material aid, and he indicated some action might be taken soon.

He recalled that Greece had made a plea soon after the outbreak of hostilities with Italy and had been promised that the United States would do all possible to meet it.

Since then, he said the question had arisen several times in conversations he had held with the Greek Minister, and that Government officials were still seeking to determine just what supplies might be furnished.

The new request for help—particularly airplanes—was made by Greek officials directly to the American Legation in Athens. The Legation forwarded it direct to the State Department.

Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, the Greek Minister, conferred with Undersecretary Sumner Welles yesterday, but both refrained from statements on their talk. It was reported, however, that they had discussed Greece's situation in the light of the most recent developments, including the Turco-Bulgarian pact, and that the question of speedy American aid had been "mentioned."

Patrolman of Atlantic Skies

Wide World

Ready to Go Aloft in England

This flight lieutenant from Melbourne, Australia, is about to board his Sunderland plane to go into the air with the Royal Australian Air Force to patrol the British coastline. He is carrying full flying equipment, including pigeons and a tin hat. The pigeons are taken along as emergency message carriers in the event the plane's radio is damaged. This airman's job is to sweep the Atlantic for enemy submarines and warships; to convoy incoming and outgoing merchantmen and to shoot down enemy aircraft disturbing sea traffic. Photo passed by British censor.

Menzies Declares Australia's Readiness to Act in Pacific

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies of Australia warned Britain today of "elements of danger" in the Pacific and declared no nation must think that Australia is "unwilling or incapable of defending herself."

Japan now has "obligations to those who are at present our enemies," declared Mr. Menzies, who arrived there from Lisbon yesterday after inspecting Australian troops in Africa.

He asserted that Australia had "accepted specific responsibilities for a share in the defense of Singapore.

"Whether in relation to troops, aircraft or ships we pursue a policy of defending ourselves in an area where there are elements of danger in 1941," the Prime Minister said with emphasis.

Making what he called "a report on Australia," Mr. Menzies disclosed the magnitude of the Commonwealth's war effort.

This year, he said, 51 warships will be built there, 26,000 pilots and gunners will be trained and the Australian imperial force will be increased to a full army corps of four infantry divisions plus one armored division.

"We are not doing this out of benevolence nor because of a detached feeling of judgment in the pustice of our cause," Mr. Menzies commented. "We are one family of British-speaking people and when the family fights everyone chips in."

Mr. Menzies declared he came to England for consultation with Prime Minister Churchill and the service ministers on "the biggest joint enterprise the British Empire ever attacked."

Urging 100 per cent efficiency, he said "things are being done in Australia to reach maximum efficiency which would have been repudiated in theory a few years ago."

"But theory no longer matters. What matters is to win.

"Everything Australia has, we venture in this fight."

He cited a defense budget of £186,000,000 (about $744,000,000) which he said had brought rising taxes.

"But we are all agreed it is better to come out of this shooting match broke than conquered," he said.

Mr. Menzies said he probably would return to Australia via the United States and reiterated an invitation to Wendell L. Willkie to visit the Commonwealth.

Mr. Menzies would not discuss questions concerning possible United States-Australian naval co-operation in the Pacific or leasing of Australian or New Guinea bases to the United States.

Hitler's Envoy Insists Laval Regain Power

VICHY, France, Feb. 21 (AP)—Friends of former Vice-Premier Pierre Laval said a proposal for reaching a French-German understanding without restoring M. Laval to power on the Vichy Government had been rejected by Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitler's Ambassador in Paris.

These sources asserted the suggestion was laid before Herr Abetz in Paris by the present Vice-Premier, Admiral Jean Darlan. Herr Abetz, they added, replied that M. Laval's return with "full powers" in the French Government was a necessary preliminary to any agreement between the two nations.

Admiral Darlan returned to Vichy from Paris yesterday and went immediately to the official residence of Chief of State Philippe Pétain for a two-hour conference. He was said officially to have a "purely informative visit" in Paris with the German Ambassador, labor union leaders and others, presumably including Herr Abetz and Count Fernand de Brinon, the Vichy Government's representative in the German-occupied city.

Relations between France and Germany appeared to be right back at the impasse that resulted in December from Marshal Pétain's sudden removal from office of M. Laval—a leading proponent of broad collaboration with the Nazis.

M. Laval was reported standing firmly on his demand for full power in the Government and was represented as feeling that further discussions with Admiral Darland were useless until that demand was met. His stand apparently was not changed by the recent resignations of several Cabinet Ministers to whom he objected.

Press Restriction

VICHY, France, Feb. 21 (AP)—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan today interviewed representatives of publishers and of the Newspaper Reporters' Syndicate, preparatory to issuing a new press statute.

A new order to the French press forbids advance announcement of meetings of the Council of Ministers, which now will be reported only when a communiqué tells of the session.

No Potatoes

VICHY, France, Feb. 21 (AP)—Reports from Paris today said the German administrators had ordered the city deprived of potato supplies for 40 days, as a result of disorders in the central market section.

School Book Ban

VICHY, France, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Ministry of Education banned from public grade and high schools today edited versions of Romain Rolland's novel, "Jean Cristophe" and 22 other textbooks.

Litvinoff Out, in New Purge

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Communist Party removed former Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff and three others from the Party's Central Committee today for "failing their duties" and warned the heads of seven commissariats that similar action would be taken against them unless their work "improves."

Paulina Karpovskaya Zhemchuzhina, wife of Mr. Molotoff was dropped as a candidate for the Central Committee. She formerly was Commissar of the Fish Industry and Vice-Commissar of the Food Industry.

[Litvinoff, a supporter of the League of Nations and collective security, was supplanted on May 3, 1939, by Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff, who subsequently negotiated the Russian Non-aggression Pact with Germany.]

The Party Congress, now in session here, served notice on M. M. Kaganovich, former head of the aviation industry, that "unless his work improves in his new post and he fulfills the tasks entrusted to him by the Party Government, he will be removed from membership in the Central Committee and from responsible posts."

[Kaganovich, also former commissar for the defense industry, was relieved of his post as head of the aviation industry on Jan. 10, 1940, and was transferred to another post, the nature of which was not disclosed.]

Similar warning was given to M. F. Denisoff, commissar of the chemistry industry; I. P. Serguéyeff, munitions; S. S. Dukelsky, sea transport; Z. A. Shashkoff, river transport; A. A. Ishkoff, fisheries, and V. V. Bogatireff, electrical industries.

New members appointed to the Committee included V. G. Dekanozoff, Ambassador to Germany; Otto Kuusinen, head of the Finnish "Peoples Government" during the Russian-Finnish War and now leader of the party in the new Karelian-Finnish Soviet Republic, and four others.

New candidates for membership included Ivan M. Maisky, Ambassador to London; Gen. Georgy K. Zhukoff, Vice-Commissar of Defense and Chief of the Red Army General Staff; and I. V. Tyuleneff.

Besides Litvinoff, those dropped as committee members were N. M. Antselovich, I. A. Likhacheff and F. A. Merkuloff.

[Litvinoff's downfall as a power in Soviet affairs was attributed to his leanings toward the collective security policy of Britain and France and his long-standing opposition to that of Germany and Italy.

Just before his removal as Foreign Commissar, Russia presented a proposal to the Allies—which they rejected—for a triple military alliance and guarantees of independence to numerous small European countries.

The latest reports on Litvinoff's activities were in December, 1939. He was said then to be engaged in preparing digests of foreign policy for Molotoff and Joseph Stalin.]

Netherlands Get Nazi Warning

AMSTERDAM, via Berlin, Feb. 21 (AP)—A declaration that the Netherlands of the future must be a Nazi state and a warning to former Premier Hendrikus Colijn to "keep quiet," was voiced by a German party speaker last night at the first of a series of propaganda meetings sponsored by Dutch and German Nazis.

Asserting former Premier Colijn had refused to co-operate with the German occupying authorities, the speaker said, "When Colijn keeps quiet we won't do him any harm because he is an old man. But in case he would become active we want to tell him we have his full register of sins at our disposal."

The meeting was told that a "curious inclination toward the House of Orange" (a reference to Queen Wilhelmina who is in exile in London), could only hamper relations with Germany, and that "Germany cannot tolerate different-minded peoples on her border."

"We do not interfere with Netherlands affairs, but we surely do with Jews who are not Dutch," the speaker added.

Former Premier Colijn is head of the Calvinist Party and was a powerful pre-invasion statesman. He resigned as Premier in August of 1939. Last fall a large number of his friends were reported arrested by the German authorities as reprisal for the internment of Germans in the Dutch East Indies.

Last night's meeting is a current phase of a political campaign to build up support of the Dutch Nazi Party of Anton Mussert, whose followers have engaged in street clashes with other Netherlanders in months past

N. C. Plans Silver For Battleship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—Presentation of a new silver service to the United States Ship North Carolina, now under construction at the New Yorfk Yard is being planned in this State. The ship will go into commission April 11, five months ahead of schedule, as "the most powerful fighting ship in the world."

This is the fourth American combat ship to bear the name of this State. The first of only 2,633 tons was launched at Philadelphia in 1820. The second North Carolina was an armored cruiser of 14,500 tons, authorized in 1904 and launched at Newport News, Va., in 1906. During the World War it was used in overseas transport service.

A third vessel designated as the North Carolina was one of the seven battleships under construction at the time the London naval treaty was signed. By the terms of that pact limiting naval armaments, this ship, her sister ships, and a squadron of battle cruisers were scrapped.

'Dunkirk' in Washington's Era Turned Tide in the Revolution

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Amid the observances connected with the George Washington anniversary, it is not always remembered that General Washington had his "Dunkirk." It was not a Dunkirk of the proportions of those memorable first three days of June last when Britain sent every craft that could float to ferry Lord Gort's remnants of the Allied Army back from the Dunkirk beach and actually conveyed 335,000 men.

But if the numbers under Washington, hemmed in at Long Island on Aug. 27, 1776, were relatively small—only about 10,000—the importance of the event in the subsequent history of civilization was scarcely less than that of Dunkirk today.

The American Revolutionary force, like that of the British and French after the collapse of Belgian resistance, had become practically surrounded by the British and Hessians under Lord Howe, numbering some 25,000. It is true they had not 25 to 30 miles of Channel to cross to safety, but they had East River to cross in craft propelled entirely by oars and only one short August night in which to slip out of Lord Howe's grasp.

While Lord Howe, fortunately for the militia, was remaining inactive for a brief spell after defeating Generals Sullivan and Stirling, instead of pushing ahead in the Wavell manner, Washington sent messengers during the 29th, as the historian says, "to collect every sloop, yacht, fishing-smack, yawl, scow or row-boat that could be found in either water from the Battery to King's Bridge or Hell-Gate."

Waited for Nightfall

This strange assemblage, mainly manned by Marblehead and Gloucester fishermen, came together at the Brooklyn ferry and waited for nightfall. There was no attempt by airmen to interfere with the proceeding, but there were plenty of difficulties in other directions. The whole operation had to be undertaken so quietly that Lord Howe's troops, camping just south of them on the level ground of the island, would not suspect any movement under way. Moreover, it was not merely a matter of ferrying men, but horses, guns, and all manner of equipment that the local levies could not afford to lose.

To begin with, the levies, whose specialty was not in good discipline or the intelligent reception of orders, got the mistaken notion that all should rush for the boats together. Washington having discovered that error in time to correct it, a new danger presented itself when a Loyalist woman, who had seen what was afoot, sent her Negro slave to the English lines to inform the first British officer he met. What the slave met was a Hessian officer who could not understand the Negro and turned him over to the custody of the guard.

A Test of Army Morale

Thereafter, Washington's command of the situation began to tell. A critical withdrawal on a dark night is a severe test of a non-professional army's morale and his troops were throughout the operation bordering on panic. But Washington himself, riding around on a gray mount, kept the whole operation under control, keeping the trustiest men manning the entrenchments to the last, spread out thinner and thinner as company after company was withdrawn to the boats.

"Amid the gloom," wrote Colonel Hand, "moved one majestic form, controlling the elements of discord, unmoved by the appalling dangers that threatened every instant to overwhelm that throng of despairing men, he sat on his battle horse, like the genius of destiny."

Day began to dawn and they were still far from all over. There had been a bright moon, but nothing had aroused the British suspicions during the night. But the dawn would expose the whole operation.

Just then a fog descended upon East River and blanketed everything, and when it lifted, they were all over, horses, guns, and all—except for a few of the heaviest cannon.

Faith and Courage Renewed

Just as the seemingly miraculous escape of the British from Dunkirk put new faith and courage into the British nation, so the masterly handling of the Long Island retreat put new confidence in the ill-trained American militia—confidence both in their commander and in their cause.

If Mr. Churchill after Dunkirk was able to say: "We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France. We shall fight on the seas and the oceans. We shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air," George Washington could say after Long Island: "From the justice of our cause and the bravery of her sons, America can only expect success. Now is the time for every man to exert himself, and make our country glorious. . . ."

Paris Gowns—For Cycling

PARIS, via Berlin, Feb. 13. Delayed. (AP)—Current shortages of gasoline and leather are the inspirations for some of the new styles presented in the Paris spring showings.

Formal afternoon dresses were adapted for cycling by carefully camouflaged divided skirts, and handbags made of wood and trimmed with rough bark were shown.

Another development was the appearance of symbols of work in gold ornaments, such as scissors-shaped buckles, miniature carpenter tools hanging in clusters, coat buttons of gold ladders and bar pins representing tiny monkey wrenches.

Lelong's spring collection put the emphasis on hips. Coats and dresses had the hips built out with pleats or shirrings and a new straight-line cut made the hems look narrower than the hips.

Hips were further emphasized by bulging pockets on both day and evening models. The evening silhouette stressed bodices shaped to a deep point in front to meet skirts thickly shirred on.

All the day skirts were short, scarcely covering the knee.

Floral and geometric prints were used for day dresses, featuring shirred bodices and skirts, high or V-shaped necks and usually short sleeves.

Printed crepe suits were shown, having fitted jackets and fancy pockets. Contrasting light jackets were shown with dark skirts. Tailored suits in pin stripes and men's plaids had knuckle-length jackets and narrow plain skirts.

The leading color for day and evening was topaz yellow. Other day colors were gray, beige, geranium, cinnamon, turquoise, green, navy and black. Evening colors were white, pink, turquoise, powder blue, navy and black.

Heavy white Spanish lace was fashioned on an Easter bride's gown topped with a short lace mantilla replacing the traditional tulle veil.

Queensland Milk For Singapore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Residents in Singapore soon are to get fresh Queensland milk.

A Queensland dairy company has received a contract for the supply of 800 gallons of frozen fresh milk from the Singapore Cold Storage Company. The milk will have to pass rigid tests, and the extent to which trade can be developed will depend on the usable condition in which the milk reaches its destination.

The Queensland factory chills the milk to 33 degrees. Then it is placed in cold storage at a temperature of 10 degrees and frozen into one block. On arrival in Singapore it is thawed for the market.

If the milk shipment is successful, frozen supplies to Great Britain, where fresh milk is now rationed, are expected.

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Need of Bases in Eire Told to U. S. and Canada

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The British Government is seeking the aid of the United States and Canada to gain the use of Irish ports on the ground that a German-dominated Ireland would constitute a definite threat to their interests in the Atlantic, a usually reliable source said today.

This source asserted that despite Prime Minister Eamon De Valera's insistence on absolute neutrality for Eire, there were almost "continuous discussions" regarding Irish ports which Britain says it needs to counter German aerial and submarine attacks on its shipping.

It was said that there was a movement to get the United States and Canada to take a lead in these discussions.

"The feeling here," this source said, "is that Ireland is a potential enemy base in the Atlantic which is just as much a problem from a long-range viewpoint to the United States and Canada as it is immediately to Britain."

Guarantee on Return

It was reported that at the instance of Britain Mr. De Valera already had received an unofficial American intimation that there is considerable sentiment in the United States that if the British need Irish bases they should have them. To this was added a reputed American view that Eire's neutrality actually leaned backward in favor of Germany.

Mr. Wendell Willkie was said to have given some hints of American opinion during his conversations with Mr. De Valera in Dublin Feb. 4 and some sources expressed the hope that the United States might return Mr. Willkie or another as an official emissary to urge Eire to put Irish ports at British disposal.

Such a move, it was declared, by Canada and the United States might involve not only a guaranty that the ports would be returned to Eire after the war but that assistance would be offered to help realize Dublin's dream of union with Northern Ireland.

Plan for Pact Rejected

It was reliably said that at the time Britain returned the ports to Ireland, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain received a proposal for a British-Irish mutual assistance pact which would have assured British use of Irish ports in exchange for a non-partitioned Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain rejected the proposal, it was said, partly because of pressure from some Ulster groups who wished North Ireland to remain in the United Kingdom.

The recollection that Prime Minister Winston Churchill once opposed turning over the ports to Ireland was put forth as one reason why Britain now prefers that United States or Canada negotiate with Eire. If Mr. Churchill pushed the issue, it was feared old animosities might be stirred, it was said.

Mr. De Valera's position that use of Eire's territory by one belligerent would open it to war and make the country "a cockpit as Belgium was in 1914" was reiterated last night in his statement that Irish ships would not be armed because to do so might invite further attacks.

Irish Ships Attacked

DUBLIN, Feb. 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera told the Dail (Parliament) today that since the war began aircraft bearing Nazi insignia attacked eight Irish ships and sank four of them with 20 fatalities.

Four of the attacks were made within 30 miles of the Irish coast, he said, adding that in two cases the ships were machine-gunned as well as bombed.

"In all the air attacks the markings of the attacking aircraft were identified as German," Mr. de Valera said.

Five other Irish ships were lost, three by mines and two by unknown causes. The aggregate tonnage of the nine ships was 14,205 tons.

Mr. de Valera said he did not charge that crews were machine-gunned while in boats escaping from the ships, but that in one case four machine-gun attacks were made on the ship after the order to take to the boats had been given.

"In every case in which the circumstances enabled us, we have protested and lodged claim for compensation and reserved all rights to which we are entitled by international law," Mr. de Valera told the Dail.

Petrol Stock Low

LONDON, Feb. 21 (CP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation quoted Supply Minister Sean Lemass as saying that Eire's gasoline supply is "very low" and "steps have been taken to pool all existing stocks."

The Minister was quoted as saying that petrol for private users is not available but "with a reasonable prospect of continuity an allocation will be made."

Chubby War Balloons Dot the British Landscape

© Fox; Keystone; Wide World

They Have Served Well

The sheep do not seem to mind the queer-looking companion above them. Of course, there are casualties among the gas bags, as the one shot down by a Nazi raider shows in left center. At the right, balloon watchers are on the alert. Half-inflated bags are shown in their hangar in lower center.

Red Cross Uses $19,496,805 For Relief of Needy Abroad

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The American Red Cross reported today it had furnished $19,496,805 in money and supplies to relieve suffering abroad in the first year and a half of war.

Hundreds of thousands of American women have shared in knitting carloads of sweaters. Two chartered ships have braved mine-strewn waters to deliver cargoes of food, clothing, and supplies Night and day in embattled areas of Britain, Continental Europe, and China men and women have distributed the supplies.

But if all the $19,496,805 total had been sent to Unoccupied France, it would have represented only $6.50—the price of a school frock—for each of the 3,000,000 children there whom the Red Cross was informed are "in grave need of food, clothing, and medicines."

The plight of the French youngsters was cabled to Chairman Norman Davis by Richard Allen, American Red Cross representative who is in Vichy awaiting the arrival of the steamer Cold Harbor.

Ship at Cadiz

That vessel, chartered by the Red Cross, has docked at Cadiz, Spain, where it is unloading part of 4,500 tons of wholewheat flour, 250 tons of powdered whole milk, and 250 tons of evaporated and condensed milk consigned to Spain. The shipment will be divided among Cadiz, Seville, and Barcelona.

The ship later will dock at Marseilles to unload 750 tons of powdered and canned milk; 16,500 layettes, 17,000 sweaters, 7,000 girls' dresses, and 2,200 boys' shirts, all made of new materials by Red Cross volunteers, and $100,000 worth of drugs and vitamins.

Col. Cary T. Crockett, head of the American Red Cross in Spain, cabled he had made a tour of Estra-Madura and Andalusia and found the food shortage especially grave in the regions of Almeria and Albacette.

"Some people have had no bread since Christmas," he cabled. "I saw many people gathering leaves, herbs, and roots."

The Red Cross supplies are being distributed in Spain—as in other countries—by a staff of American Red Cross representatives, of whom there are now 33 in Europe and Asia. The Americans co-operate with the Red Cross societies of the various nations, churches, and welfare organizations.

No Diversion Reported

Mr. Davis repeatedly has stressed that it is the responsibility of the American representatives to see that the supplies—down to the last can of condensed milk—go to those for whom they are intended. So far there have been no reports of diversion.

Further aid for Spain is en route. The steamer Aregas is on the high seas bound for Vigo carrying in its regular cargo a Red Cross consignment of 957 tons of whole-wheat flour, 21,000 sacks of the flour and 13,000 cases of evaporated milk. On another ship sailing March 5 will be 3,000 tons of flour and milk.

The Red Cross also is seeking to charter a third special ship to carry relief supplies exclusively under a grant of safe conduct from the belligerent powers. Safe-conduct arrangements are in effect for relief ships now operating.

The American Red Cross has 11 representatives stationed in Great Britain. Soon this number will be augmented by 75 additional workers who will staff the American Red Cross-Harvard Hospital to be erected in Southwest England.

Two Funds Available

In distributing relief, the American Red Cross has two funds from which to draw at present—the $21,827,608 war-relief fund subscribed by the public and an $18,000,000 allotment set aside for the Red Cross in the $50,000,000 Congressional appropriation for foreign war relief.

The total figure—$19,496,805—in relief distributed up to Feb. 1, includes $8,178,618 in expenditures and commitments from the American Red Cross and $5,485,409, a valuation placed on chapter-produced garments, dressings, and donated supplies. The remainder was drawn from the Congressional allotment.

Here is how the supplies were distributed, by nations:

Great Britain, $10,277,089; France, $2,201,191; Finland, $1,834,513; Greece, $1,432,304; China, $1,328,940; Spain, $403,756; Polish relief, $993,922; Belgian relief, $57,050; Canadian relief, $70,488; Netherlands relief, $25,000; Norwegian relief, $45,740; Swiss relief, $11,272; not allocated by nationality, $815,535.

Delay on Canadian Census Proposed as War Thrift

OTTAWA (CP)—Taking of the decennial census arranged for Canada this year should be postponed as an economy measure, the opposition leader, R. B. Hanson, said in the House of Commons.

Mr. Hanson said a sum "in excess of $2,800,000" was being spent on the census. He recognized the British North American Act required the census be taken, but Canada was at war and the census was a purely peacetime activity, he contended.

South Australia Extends Low-Cost Housing Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—So successful has been South Australia's great state housing experiment after four years of operation that the system of low-priced houses is being extended beyond the capital to country districts—the first 100 houses having been started at the growing industrial center of Whyalla.

The maximum cost of each house, as authorized by the scheme, is £500 and the maximum rental is eight per cent of the cost. Although some latitude was allowed as to these details, the average cost of the first 800 houses exceeded by only a few pounds the original stipulated capital—and this despite the fact that building costs had risen in Australia.

The average rental last year was only 13s. When the maximum weekly rent was 12s. 6d., the basic wage was 11s. a day.

Record of Project

Houses under the scheme consist of four rooms and a sleeping porch, a few have three rooms, and others five. Interest absorbs half the rent and from the balance, rates and taxes, maintenance, insurance, administration and sinking fund are required. There is also a surplus for reserves. Today there are 23 groups of houses completed or on the way, and 724 are occupied. No bad debts have been incurred.

The common assertion that tenants will not look after the properties they occupy is disproved in the case of these homes and some of the gardens would grace residences costing four times as much.

The homes are provided only for lower-paid workers. The present permissible family income is £5 7s. 3d. a week, but once in, tenants may remain as long as they pay their rents and look after the residences. On a rental basis these homes are worth 50 per cent more than they cost and the scheme involves no contribution from the taxpayer.

Many Applicants

The latest report shows there are 2,758 people occupying the homes. Applications for homes continue to be received in large numbers, reaching 3,501 since the inception of the scheme and it is evident that a considerable demand still exists for comfortable homes at low rents.

The next work of the housing trust will be to arrange easier terms of finance for those who desire to obtain homes of their own, but are unable to advance sufficient deposit or meet even the low periodical payments over the term of a loan.

Westerner Would Call High Pass 'Boulevard'

TRINIDAD, Colo (AP)—Bill Samuel, Trinidad hotel owner, thinks there is a mental hazard for tourists in the designation of "mountain passes."

"The word 'pass' terrifies a lot of people because in their minds it means a high altitude road that involves dangers and hardships," says Samuel.

He proposes that Raton Pass, between Trinidad and the New Mexico state boundary be renamed "Cloudland Boulevard" or something similar that suggests a pleasant drive.

Nazi Army Censors Mail Sent From Italy

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 21 (AP)—The newspaper La Liberte, published in Fribourg, declared yesterday, "We were surprised to read this morning on envelopes containing L'Avvenire D'Italia, Bologna newspaper, the stamp of the German Army censor: 'Passed by the High Command of the Army.'"

The Bern correspondent of another newspaper, Democrate, published at Delemont, said, "According to well-informed sources some time ago Gestapo (German secret police) agents at Milan were charged with the censorship of all post from Italy to Switzerland."

This caused considerable delay, the correspondent said, and added that the Gestapo was "also censoring the telephone."

Jokes About London Balloons Flattened by Defensive Aid

By the Associated Press

LONDON—To Air Vice-Marshal Ernest Leslie Gossage and his staff at British balloon command headquarters, the balloon is a serious weapon.

It has its own part to play in the general scheme of defending Britain against Axis bombers, and the balloon men say it does it well.

The public was skeptical from the start.

The great ungainly gasbags floating high above London's smoking chimneys were the butt of every kind of joke.

The man in Piccadilly just didn't know what the balloons were intended to do. He had a hazy idea they might bring down planes or stop dive-bombing. But now he calls the balloons "our fat friends."

The balloon men say the main object of their barrage is to "position the bird"—keep raiding aircraft to that height at which anti-aircraft batteries may be used most effectively against them, and to protect military objectives from low-level attacks.

Check Flattened Drives

In this, they claim the balloons have been successful. There have been no cases, they say, of raiders diving out of clouds, flattening out at 100 feet or so from the ground, and accurately bombing a specific target without being vulnerable to fighters or to guns. It was this kind of attack which the Luftwaffe employed so successfully in Poland.

They concede that here is nothing in the balloon barrage to prevent an occasional and more daring pilot from diving in among the cables, but he won't do that many times, they say.

The knowledge that scores of cables stretch their well-nigh invisible webs above Britain's big cities is held to have an important moral effect on the enemy, especially on raiders flying at night.

Balloon men's training is semi-nautical. From a naval manual they learn the arts of splicing and making knots of every kind. All the complicated tackle involving 18 types of rope and cordage must be mastered fully, for a balloon yaws wildly in a rising wind and needs extremely careful handling.

Damaged Bags Replaced

There are hundreds of different pieces to each balloon's equipment, and the crew must know them all. Each crew, too, must be able to carry out rough repairs, although "casualties" are sent to a balloon center.

Most balloons are damaged by pieces of shrapnel from the anti-aircraft barrage. When large tears are ripped in the envelope, a balloon is dubbed a casualty, and the crew hoists another in its place.

Back at the center, the damaged balloon is filled with air, placed in a special hangar and carefully inspected for leaks or other damage. The torn portions of the envelope are detached and sent to the repair depots, where quick-fingered girls of the women's auxiliary air force patch them together again.

Each balloon is said to contain 760,000 stitches, representing something like a mile of sewing. One girl, sewing a seam 80 feet long, has to drag hundreds of pounds of fabric through her machine.

For each balloon, solution must be painted on 2½ miles of fabric one yard in width.

The balloon center, in addition to carrying out repairs and maintenance of balloons, supplies the crews with their equipment and rations.

"I regard hydrogen for the gasbags as my ammunition, so that is the first consideration," the Commanding officer of the center told me. "But the men draw everything they need from here."

In the stores were 760 kinds of balloon accessories from the screws which hold them to the earth, to valves, gas cylinders and the great winches which raise or lower them.

Four Main Groups

Under the balloon command, the men are organized in four main groups covering London and other big cities of the British Isles. The groups are split into centers, the centers into squadrons, and the squadrons into flights. Each flight has nine balloons.

Life on the balloon sites is sometimes lonely, sometimes anything but that. The men may find themselves in a mansion or a slum, on the green sweep of a park or the sooty fenced-in grass of a London square.

One flight officer enjoys the comforts of a luxurious suite in a millionaire's home. Other crews camp in the middle of a park, where the strains of mouth organs or ukuleles sometimes entertain the passerby, and one crew literally lives in the middles of a street.

Each site is manned by 12 men, including a corporal in command. Daily they must haul down their balloon and check it for any possible damage.

Southward Ho!

Enjoy a southern vacation this winter. Take the time, if you possibly can, to go south where warm breezes ruffle blue oceans and white sands invite to relaxation.

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Matsuoka Sees Danger In Anglo-U. S. Actions

TOKYO, Feb. 21 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka told Japanese newspapermen today that continued defense preparations by Britain and the United States in the South Pacific would produce a situation "attended by considerable danger."

Domei, Japanese news agency, quoted the Foreign Minister as expressing hope in a lengthy interview that "the Anglo-Saxons" would refrain from "taking any measures tending to excite Japanese public opinion."

Simultaneously, he reiterated a denial that he had sent an offer of European mediation to London. He said he merely dispatched a communication to Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in which he gave a "very frank reply" to questions Mr. Eden had asked through the Japanese Ambassador to London, Mamoru Shigemitsu.

No Need of Uneasiness

"There is no need of Anglo-American defense preparations in the South Seas because Japan has taken no action which should cause Britain or the United States to feel uneasiness," Mr. Matsuoka said.

"I consider it not only unnecessary but regrettable that there should be any such action on the part of Britain which would endorse the British propaganda cry of 'wolf! wolf!' when no wolf is at the door.

"I think that those in charge of diplomacy should endeavor to eliminate such illusions and should take proper measures to persuade other countries from resorting to any preparation based on an illusion which is unnecessary and irritates both parties."

Mr. Matsuoka's interviews followed British action in strengthening Singapore's defenses with a massing of Australian troops and the United States' decision to strengthen defenses of Guam and Samoa.

Mr. Matsuoka mentioned none of these moves specifically but said he found it "difficult to understand" recent Washington consultation among Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the envoys of Australia, and the Netherlands Government-in-Exile.

"While it may be true and not unnatural that Britain and America have made their preparations to meet any possible contingency, anyone can guess that these measures are being aimed at Japan and her actions."

Understanding Cited

Then he went on to say that Japan had made no moves which reasonably might cause concern. He said that recent troop movements to French Indo-China were "carried out on the basis of an amicable understanding with French Indo-China authorities as a part of military operations against Chungking."

[So far as the formal written accord between Tokyo and the French colony is concerned on this point, the number of Japanese soldiers in Northern Indo-China days ago was reported to be more than double the 6,000 permitted.]

"Japan has not displayed any activity recently. That is why I am at a loss to understand the intensive campaign of fear which has been carried on in Britain and other parts of the world," Mr. Matsuoka said.

Mr. Matsuoka said that his communication to Mr. Eden was dispatched on his own initiative after Cabinet consultation rather than at German instigation.

He said it included "my opinion of many years about world peace, for reference, because of my acquaintance with Mr. Eden, but the communication contained nothing which is to be interpreted as our mediation of the European conflict. I do not think Mr. Eden himself has such a misunderstanding."

Ambassadors Active

The British and German Ambassadors, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie and Maj. Gen. Eugene Ott, already have had long discussions with Mr. Matsuoka, endeavoring to get the true meaning of the matter, and United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew is scheduled to have a similar informal conference.

Reports from New York told of a radiocast by Domei, Japanese news agency, that "Japanese public opinion continues to protest energetically against any attempt to connect Japan with international mediation action" in Europe. Domestic copies of Domei radiocasts did not show such an interpretation.

The newspaper Asahi, commenting on the memorandum, said: "What Japan prays for is a return of world peace."

Anglo-American Link

Japanese newspapers generally linked the Indo-China situation with British-American relations.

Asahi said, "Indo-China hostility to Japan, both in strategic and economic senses may be ascribed partly to the heavy pressure of British-American preparation for war, which includes a secret contract with Indo-China.

"Thailand is keeping faith with Japan by trying to negotiate peaceably, but Indo-China, in glaring contrast, is making use of British-American influences to arm herself against the peaceful economic aims of Japan with undisguised malice.

"Information from Hanoi gives full details. The Indo-China Government, in secret contact with Singapore, is frantically endeavoring to buy large quantities of arms and ammunition.

"Large-scale recruiting of troops has begun in Tonkin in order to strengthen the armament around Hanoi."

Asahi also prominently displayed a special story from New York saying that the United States would not take a positive offensive but would confine herself to economic measures."

Press Is Critical

Other newspapers contributed to a chorus of critical comment on what is called here "the four-power economic and strategic encirclement of Japan," in which the main roles are given the United States and Britain, assisted by Australia and the Netherlands East Indies.

Asahi gave prominence to a New York dispatch declaring that "the United States' immediate concern is to check Japan's southward advance."

"Outstanding instances of this," the dispatch said, "are the bill for reinforcement of defense equipment on the islands of Guam and Samoa and other Pacific bases (passed Feb. 19 by the House of Representatives) and the executive order barring entry into strategical bases in the Pacific."

Axis Powers Said to Face Oil Shortage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Germany, Italy and Japan face serious bottlenecks in oil production and transportation, according to Eugene Holman, director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in an address before the closing session of the 154th annual convention of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers at the Biltmore Hotel last night.

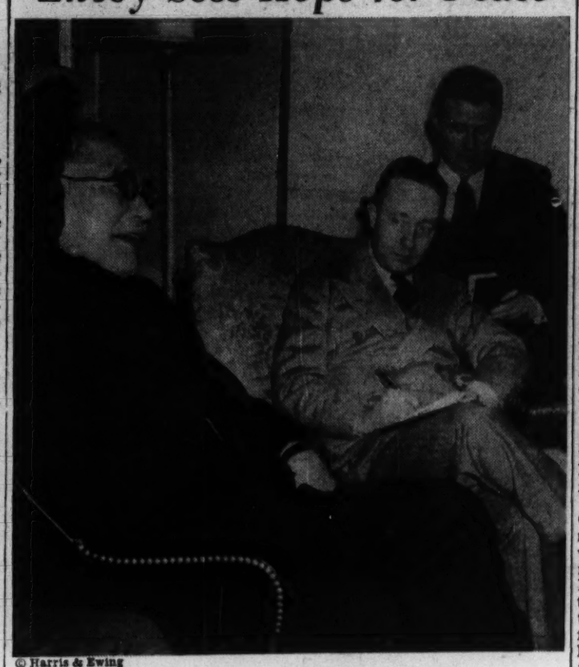
Seeing Japan's position as especially perilous in a world at war, Mr. Holman held that active belligerency would almost completely cut it off from any source of petroleum since the United States is its chief supply at present. He voiced the view that it was doubtful whether Japan could organize sufficiently strong convoys to move oil from the Netherlands Indies "even assuming that supplies could be obtained there."

The Standard Oil director said that transportation of oil was one of the most difficult problems faced by the Axis Powers. Little more than half of the petroleum is handled by tankers, whose average movements taken on a world-wide basis are approximately 3,000 miles apiece, he added. The United States and Great Britain each have 25 per cent of the world's tanker tonnage whole Norway had 20 per cent more, and Germany, Italy, and Japan a total of only 10 per cent.

"For her total pre-war supplies of about 60,000,000 barrels a year Germany was dependent upon tanker transportation for nearly 45,000,000 barrels, or 75 per cent," Mr. Holman declared. "With the outbreak of the war and the domination of the sea lanes by the British, it became necessary to substitute other supplies and transportation methods in so far as possible for this lost ocean-borne traffic.

"In Italy we find a country which was dependent 100 per cent upon imports by ocean tanker for its supplies of about 25,000,000 barrels a year. With the tanker routes closed by the British, Italian supplies have been limited to stocks on hand plus unimportant quantities of local and substitute production."

Envoy Sees Hope for Peace



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Japanese Ambassador Holds Press Conference

Kichisaburo Nomura, newly arrived Japanese Ambassador to the United States, said at his first press conference in the Embassy at Washington that he thought his country and the United States could avoid war provided the United States did not take the initiative in the fighting. Left to right in picture above are: Mr. Nomura, Roscoe Drummond of The Christian Science Monitor, and John C. O'Brien of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Methodists Tell Missionaries To Quit Japanese Territory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Following the report of two members who have just returned home from a visit to Japan, and in view of the urgent advices of the United States Government, the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church has ordered the withdrawal or transfer to other mission fields of all of its missionaries now stationed in Japan, Korea, and the North and Central China areas under Japanese control.

Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, Executive Secretary of the Division of Foreign Missions and one of those who visited Japan, said the action was motivated also by the Methodist Church's wish not to embarrass the Christians of Japan, Korea and Occupied China.

The Board action affects about 70 missionaries in Japan, eight missionaries who did not leave Korea in December when the main body of Methodist workers withdrew, and about 110 missionaries, including doctors and nurses, from North and Central China. Some of the missionaries will be transferred to service in India, Central Africa, Free China, South America and perhaps Malaya and the Philippines, while others will return to the United States.

The Rt. Rev. James C. Baker, Bishop of Los Angeles, Calif., who is responsible for the supervision of Methodist missions in Japan and Korea, and Dr. Diffendorfer returned home a week ago after conferences with Government, business and educational and church leaders on conditions in the Orient affecting Christianization activities. They held that the Christian Church can best carry on in the present situation if left entirely in Japanese and Chinese hands.

"We have every confidence in Bishop Yoshimune Abe and the other national leaders of the Japan Methodist Church," Dr. Diffendorfer said, "and we have no desire to make their work more difficult. For more than 30 years the church has had a Japanese Bishop, and most of the Methodist schools and colleges have had Japanese presidents. Missionaries have served mostly as colleagues of Japanese leaders and have few administrative positions. As the Japanese Methodist Church moves into the proposed United Protestant Church, we have no fear but that it will continue to be a witnessing and service arm of the world-wide Christian fellowship."

Dr. Diffendorfer said the same view applied to the Korean Church, which was also self-governing and independent. In China, he admitted, the work of doctors and nurses would undergo considerable curtailment, but held that the trained Chinese Christian doctors and nurses would carry on.

"We believe this action we have taken is a temporary measure," Dr. Diffendorfer added. "We look forward beyond the present troublous times to the day when upon the request of the Japanese churches our missionary co-operation shall be resumed and again the Christians of our respective nations shall go forward in active fellowship."

British Chiefs in Cairo

Continued from Page 1

cate that such pressure would be exceedingly difficult for the Greeks to resist without courting disaster, unless they could count on British reinforcements at some point like Salonika, key port on the Aegean Sea.

Whoever can hold Salonika can more or less hold Greece. If the Nazis seized it, they would be able to attack the Greeks in the rear and relieve the strain on retreating Italians in Albania. Then they could link up with them and insulate Yugoslavia, while taking command of railway communications of the Balkans, Turkey and Central Europe.

If the British were installed there, they would be favorably situated to use Greece as a bridgehead for a heavy air offensive against the Nazis and for a more comprehensive offensive than that against the Italians, whose attenuated mainland obviously would be vulnerable to an invasion by a sea-power strong also in the skies.

The main consideration in regard to Salonika from the military viewpoint is to get there first. Unless an attacker can bring air domination to bear, the topography gives the defender many advantages. The railways which converge on Salonika are extremely vulnerable as are the few good roads. Germany has the use of several Rumanian and Bulgarian air fields within easy flying distance of Salonika.

Salonika is only 400 miles by air away from Constanza, the Rumanian Black Sea port, where the Nazis are authoritatively reported to have a concentration of troops and troopships capable of travelling down the coast to Varna, Bulgaria.

Balkan Gateway

Whether viewed through German eyes as a gateway out of the Balkans or through British eyes as a gateway into the Balkans and Central Europe, Salonika is a spot from which communications among the Balkans can be controlled.

Besides being a sheltered seaport well furnished with docks and wharves—the only port of consequence indeed between Istanbul and the Adriatic apart from the Piraeus—it also is the center for railway lines running straight to Istanbul, Capital of Turkey; to Belgrade, Capital of Yugoslavia; and via a branch line at Nish, Yugoslavia, to Sofia, Capital of Bulgaria. Other lines run south to Athens, Capital of Greece; west to Monastir, east through Seres and Xanthe to Adrianople, Turkey.

Emphasis is laid on the military significance of these railroads, if undestroyed from the air, because in this part of the Balkans few highways are suitable for heavy traffic. In Macedonia, a mountain range averaging 5,000 feet high, separates Greece from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and this is pierced by only two rivers, the Struma and the Vardar, which enter Greece about 40 miles apart. They then flow for 45 and 35 miles respectively before emptying into the sea east and west of Salonika. Only one good road crosses the separating mountains—Seres to Salonika—and the Vardar approaches its estuary through marshlands some 10 miles by 25 which are inimical to military operations.

So for troops moving into Greece by land from Bulgaria, the route most commending itself would be that along the Struma Valley, which is direct, boasts a first-class road, and has a railway as far as the Greek frontier.

Another Approach

They might come around south of Philipopolis in Bulgaria, across the Rhodope Mountains into Thrace, but this approach has only inferior roads and no railway at all.

An advance along the Struma has its difficulties, however, for a position could be strongly held on the frontier at Rupel Pass, where the river enters a steep, narrow gorge, and a second defensive line is offered on Kursha Pass, where the Struma creeps deep and sluggish between muddy banks.

That is the line of attack from the north and east. From the south the path lies by sea. But the Aegean is an area in which neither the Germans nor the Italians can claim any great influence at present.

Demand U. S. Goods

HANOI, French Indo-China, Feb. 21 (AP)—Reliable sources reported that a serious dispute had arisen between Japanese and French authorities over Japanese demands for $10,000,000 worth of American and Chinese-owned goods stored in Haiphong warehouses.

These sources said Japanese military authorities demanded that the French requisition the goods and then hand them over to the Japanese, but that the French refused to assist the Japanese "in any unfair way" and said that if the Japanese wanted the goods they must seize them forcibly and take the responsibility themselves.

Supplies include American trucks, tires, and other materials which were en route to China when the Japanese cut off the Haiphong-Kunming (Yunnanfu) route last September.

It was reported that the Japanese have strengthened their guards around the warehouses, preventing removal of any supplies, even those requisitioned by the French.

Blockade Forecast

TOKYO, Feb. 21 (AP)—The newspaper Chugai asserted today that British-United States maneuverings against Japan had assumed a "positive phase" to thwart Japanese negotiations in the East Indies and added that the United States was planning to blockade Japan.

The paper said it had confirmed to its own satisfaction that rumors of a crisis in the Far East were "ill-willed propaganda of British source."

Circulation of these rumors was followed by concentration of British defense forces in Malaya, the laying of mines around Singapore, and the "concrete" shaping of American defense activities in the Far East, it said.

"Further," Chugai said, "the United States is preparing to resort to economic blockade operations against Japan."

Safe Secret

HOLLY RIDGE, N. C. (AP)—A carpenter at the Army anti-aircraft firing center being built here was sawing away with little success when a voice over his shoulder inquired:

"Do you know what you are making?"

Without looking up, the workman replied, "Ninety cents an hour," and kept on sawing.

"How long have you been a carpenter?" the voice continued.

"Thirty minutes, but don't tell anybody. . . ." And for the first time the man sawing looked up—to find the Army construction superintendent.

Paper Says Japanese Seize Chinese Labor

SHAIGHAI, Feb. 19 (Wednesday) (AP)—The British-owned North China Daily News reported today that it had obtained definite confirmation that Japanese "press gangs" are seizing Chinese laborers.

The paper quoted four escaped Chinese as saying they were forced to help load three Japanese transports in the lower Whangpoo River and said the ships sailed southward with hundreds of other Chinese on board.

As a result of the Japanese action, the paper said, hundreds of Chinese employed by British and American firms located in the River districts are spending their nights at the factories to escape capture.

Pony's Owner Carries It Out of Blazing Barn

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21 (AP)—When fire broke out in James A. Simler's barn today, a Shetland pony refused to leave the building.

Mr. Simler solved the problem by lifting the 150-pound animal off its feet and carrying him to safety.

Chinese Offer Joint Front Against Invasion

Continued from Page 1

nists are much stronger socialists than communists) to put across victoriously the revolution of 1926-7. This revolt swept up from Canton, vanquished everything up to the Yangtze River, and there ran into difficulties which resulted in General Chiang Kai-shek's setting up government shop in Nanking.

This followed the period of government in Wuhan. So came a split between communists and Kuomintang. The latter became the recognized governing group while the Reds set up their own inland state, complete with laws and even currency, to say nothing of an army which fought fiercely and often successfully against General Chiang's far better equipped forces.

Finally airplanes and artillery told, and the Reds set forth on their historic long march to the Northwest. Japan proved the uniting force.

After the "Sian affair" in which Gentral Chiang was kidnapped and made to listen to the Communist view of the national crisis, which resulted in his decision that the Reds were sincere and patriotic, the two parties came together and the beginning of full-dress warfare in the summer of 1937 found Kuomintang and Communists joined in resistance to the invader.

Civil War Rumors

That union has continued, but never without suspicion, bickering and constant rumor of imminent civil war—a rumor which occasionally has had actual armed clashes as melodramatic basis. Yet in China's provokingly illogical way, compromise has always prevailed.

The utmost in seeming paradox is the fact that General Chiang, once the arch-enemy of the Communists, has consistently spoken out on their behalf when fair play demanded it. Actually there is no paradox whatever, for to the Generalissimo, union of the two parties is both logical and necessary to meet the one common danger—Japan. When matters near a breaking point, the Generalissimo's final word brings new harmony and union.

In checking up on the present situation I had as my sources the documentary record of telegrams and first-hand testimony of leaders on both sides including the Generalissimo himself, the heads of several ministries, and Chou En-lai of the Central Committee of the Communist Party who is in charge of Communist affairs in Chungking.

On the fundamental facts their views did not seem to me very divergent. There is divergence of opinion, certainly. The Communists have done much with little. This has been made possible by their great success in gaining popular support within their areas.

Agrarian Reform Offered

One rightist in the Kuomintang suggested that their support came from shooting people but this extreme view is not held generally. On the other hand the Communists have not gained their following by being ultra-"Red." Their program has been one mostly of fundamental effort at agrarian reform. Often their gains have merely resulted from doing what the Kuomintang promised without performing.

The crisis between these two political parties with armies may in a way be compared to that as between former warlords with armies. It recurs constantly. One Kuomintang member privately declared that it would always recur while the Communists had their own army; a Communist might have said the same thing of the Kuomintang, which is the one legal party under the National Government although the Communists are tolerated as due for some more solid status later.

This latest crisis had to do with a Government order for the Communist army, or armies—the New Fourth and Eighth Route — to move. There was a time-limit, and there was indication that expiration of the time would find the Reds immoveable and obdurate.

After negotiations that became bitter at times, Gen. Chiang a month ago took the disciplinary step of disarming and disbanding the New Fourth Route Army. The Eighth Route Army continues its activities in the north.

That is the story in the proverbial nut-shell and it illustrates how such periodic crises arise. But there is more to be said if one is to understand the situation.

Guerillas Important

In Communists' eyes, guerilla forces are vitally important. The Communists have increased the number of their fighting men vastly by including partisans.

Now the whole Red fighting force is claimed to total 500,000 The Government wants to limit the Red forces to regular troops, which of course can be moved under order; it does not want to supply 500,000, many of whom might or might not get what was sent, but to keep supply to less than 100,000 who would be a part of the national army rather Communists primarily.

With the foreging in mind, consider the proposals of July 16, 1940, when the Government authorities at Chungking first laid out the proposed Communist war areas—Hopei, Chahar, Shantung north of the Yellow River—with the total area of Communist occupation taking in as well the "Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region."

Chu Teh, Red commander, was to act under Yen Hsi-shan of Shensi as his chief, and he was to have Hopei, Chahar and portions of northern Shantung and northern Shansi. His forces were to go there (i. e. north of the Yellow River) within one month, and they must not, "under pretext of protecting the people by utilizing their strength against Japan, secretly and actively arm in their original areas."

The Communist forces were to comprise an 18th Army Corps (Eighth Route) of three armies with six divisions and five recruiting regiments, and the New Fourth with two divisions. They were to follow special rules—they must "absolutely obey orders" while "all columns, detachments, and other guerilla units shall be abolished within a time limit . . . no additional troops shall be independently organized . . ." The Military Affairs Commission from Chungking at any time might send officers to conduct a count and inspection.

About the same time the Communist "Vice-Member-in-Charge Chou En-lai" proposed an expansion of the Red war zone to include the whole of Shantung and a portion of Suiyuan with payment of salaries not only to the 18th and Fourth Armies but to "guerilla units at various places according to their full complements" while "various guerilla units (are) to remain in the various war zones which are delimited as to their areas of combat and separately engage the enemy."

In other words, the Government wanted to limit and to define the Red forces and areas, and the Reds wanted precisely the opposite, as witness the following message in November from Chu Teh to Chief of Staff Ho Ying-chin:

"Obeying Policy"

The instructions from Chungking had been received and "we are obeying the national policy"; the fact that parts of the Red Army had been the cause of "incidents" (stated elsewhere to have involved attacks accounting for 6,000-7,000 Kuomintang casualties) was "deeply regretted," but it was suggested that "clarity comes from hearing both sides" and an investigation of the full facts should be made. Further:

"The men fighting in the rear of the enemy lines in Central China are, for the most part, natives, protecting their homes. Their ancestral tombs, lands, homes, parents, wives and children are there. They cannot go to North China and leave unopposed the ravages, robberies and pillages of the enemy in their native districts.

"In North China there are five perils—flood, drought, storm, insects and the Japanese. The people live by eating the leaves of the trees."

Against these dismaying facts, the Red leaders asked more time to convince their followers of the need to obey Chungking orders and move north. Improvement of discipline and better co-operation were pledged.

Awakening of People

Concerning the constitution of the armies, the Reds argued that they had awakened the people to the need for guerilla warfare and they had 500,000 fighters, yet received pay for only 45,000. (Elsewhere it was said that they had received no munitions or other supplies for 14 months and many men had only four or five rounds of ammunition.)

"It is a wonderful thing for the people to fight for the protection of their homes," continued Chu Teh. Yet the fighters had to rely on the producers of their own locality for existence. "We have suffered the greatest bitterness of which the heart is capable. In desperate fighting with a cruel enemy we battle on in ragged clothes, eating the worst kind of food. Unrecognized by law and not supplied from the rear, our souls are torn with bitter anguish."

The Government chiefs, on the other hand, point out that although the Communists have received disproportionate publicity their strength is only a fraction of that of the whole army, whose welfare must be considered as a unit.

An impartial view must find some right on both sides, but also discouraging seeds for more future trouble. Yet while Japan obligingly provides a common menace it seems almost certain that Kuomintang and Communists will keep up a common front against that menace.

Actual civil war is most improbable.

This is the third of a group of articles by Mr. Gould, written as the result of revisiting Chungking.

Fuel Lacking for Manchukuans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchukuo — No heating was allowed in this chilly town until winter had well begun, due to Japan's need for Manchurian coal and her involvement in international crises. The full force of a Manchurian winter is being met by only the most restricted rationing of fuel, mostly to be had from illegal profiteers if at all.

Last winter was bad enough and indications are that the present one will be worse. Mukden is a frigid town from early October onward, and in "the good old days" the residents used huge quantities of coal for heating, while at the same time providing themselves with plenty of good warm food and ample clothing. Now it is a case of falling back on clothing as far as may be, for both the coal and the food are short, while even garments are subject to a variety of restrictions and substitutions like everything else.

Electric stoves cannot be put into use to take the place of, or supplement, coal stoves because there is no power current whatever now, and the lighting current is weak, only 100 volts.

Snow fell during the first week in October and matters began even then to assume the aspect of a catastrophe. No heating was allowed until Nov. 20. Poor and better-to-do alike have suffered severely. However, those with money are able to get a little "bootleg fuel" at vastly inflated prices and under risk of punishment if such deals are discovered.

To add to the general feeling of discomfort, the Japanese have been ordaining 10-day blackouts which have been much appreciated by robbers and sneak thieves. In a few cases people have been shot for incautious display of lights.

News of Exile Governments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Widening its efforts to report events in the conquered nations of Europe now blacked-out by Nazi censorship and to make known the assistance which their governments-in-exile are rendering Great Britain in its battle for survival, the Inter-Allied Information Center has begun monthly publication of "The Inter-Allied Review" here.

The Center, founded last summer, is now supported by the governments-en-exile or London committees of Belgium, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, the Free France agency and the British Government. A permanent New York committee to advise the Center has been formed comprised largely of consular officials or other representatives of the conquered nations here.

The new publishing venture makes one more step in pooling and co-ordinating the informational services of the governments-in-exile. Through various media the Center has publicized the contributions which these nations, fighting from outside their homelands, have been making to the common cause—telling of Norway's merchant marine contribution, Poland's air force centers in Britain and Canada and Belgian troop-raising in the African Congo.

A particular effort is being made to keep Americans whose racial strains connect them with the conquered nations informed of happenings in their old homelands. Protected by the American stand against recognition of conquests by force, the agency, together with co-operating organizations representing the governments-in-exile, has been able to carry on without hindrance in the United States and other nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Californian Equal To Hobbyists' Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUNNYVALE, Calif.—Work of building model railroads which E. H. Bessey of Sunnyvale first started as a hobby, has developed into a unique and profitable business, which keeps him and Mrs. Bessey steadily employed supplying equipment for model railroads throughout the United States.

Mr. Bessey is producing angles, tees, els, channels, I-beams, columns, zees—all precision shapes, in wood ranging from 1/16 to ¼-inch square.

In addition to the kits on the various types of bridges, Mr. Bessey markets a number of kits on box cars and refrigerator cars. If he doesn't stock the particular car some model railroader desires, he will make it.

Mr. Bessey became interested in railroad models when he wa as boy of 13 and wanted to build miles and miles of track running over bridges through tunnels, and winding in and out of stockyards and industrial centers; but unfortunately in those days there were no supplies for the railroad hobbyist.

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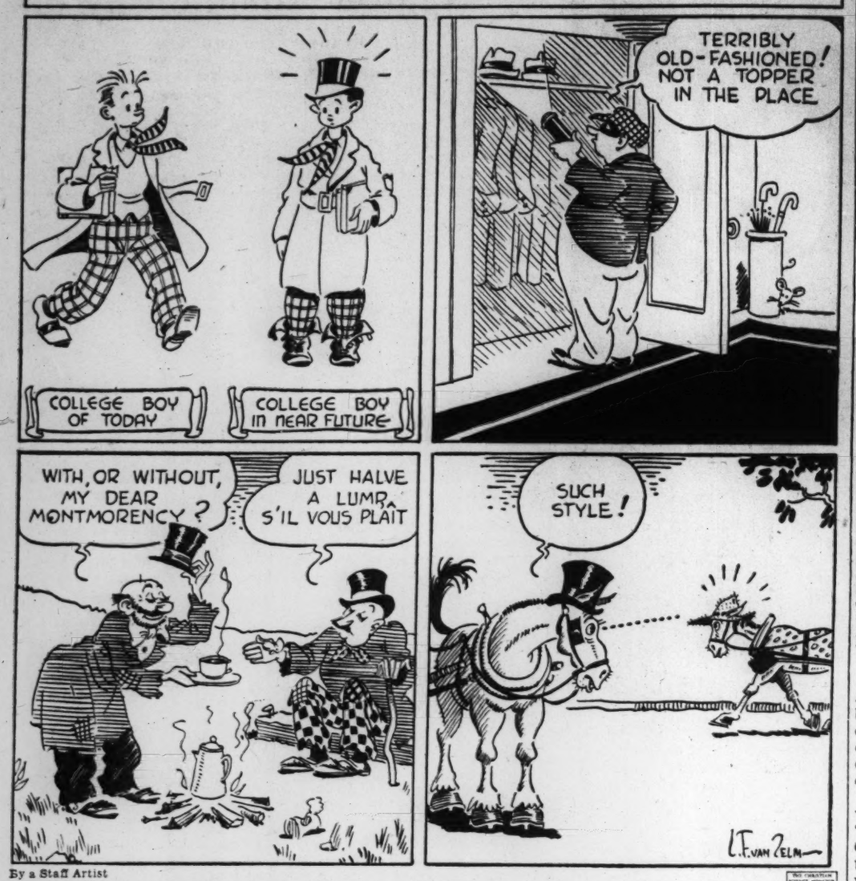

By a Staff Artist

Senate Eager for Vote on Lend-Lease Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—The fifth day of its debate on the lend-lease bill found the Senate more eager for voting than talking. It is apparent that both sides are about ready to call for action and there is now no doubt but that the action will be overwhelming approval.

Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa took the floor and proved to be one opponent of the bill who did not preface his argument by favoring aid to Britain.

Senator Gillette frankly declared that in his judgment the freedom Britain was fighting for is not American freedom; that, in fact, Britain's cause is not America's cause in this war, and that the passage of this measure would plunge the United States into the maelstrom of world power politics.

No Good Man Should Want It

"I cannot vote to pass any measure," he said, "which will permit . . . any man under God's almighty heavens to sit in the international poker game of power politics and stake in his discretion, by his judgment of the value of each play, all the resources of the United States of America—the life, the liberty, the happiness, the security, and perhaps the blood of her citizens.

"I am ready to aid even this type of action when it becomes necessary, but I am not willing to delegate the authority to commit acts of war to any man who breathes, however wise, patriotic and sincere he may be.

"No good man should want such authority, and no evil man should be intrusted with it."

Senator Gillette vigorously criticized those who justify more aid to Britain on the theory that Britain is fighting a cause vital to America, and he contended that if that view could be justified then the United States should get into the war the whole distance at once.

Is It Your War?

"If this is our war," he said, "we should be willing tomorrow to conscript every factory, industrial plant, transportation facility and every man, hour of labor, machinery and executive ability on a 24-hour basis for war machinery and to make every sacrifice without a thin dime of profit to any man. . . .

"If the safety and security of our country and its institutions is dependent on the complete defeat of Germany and her associates, then I am ready, God forgiving me, to cast my vote for full and complete participation in this foreign war.

"I am not ready to admit that the situation exists or is in reasonable contemplation which would require such action."

Senator Gillette said that he detested Adolf Hitler and his philosophy of government, and that he resented the Nazi persecution of the Jewish race, adding that "my own life partner" is of that race.

Questioned by Wheeler

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, interrupted Senator Gillette to ask if he thought that the American people had deserted their postwar determination not to become involved in European conflicts and Senator Gillette did not surprise him by replying that in his judgment there has been no change in American opinion.

Remarking on the fact that he was opposing the majority of his own party and the national leadership of his party, Senator Gillette contended that the American people, far from approving aid to Britain in the election, were not given an opportunity to vote on the issue last November because both candidates "stood for the same general proposition" and because both party platforms promised to extend aid to the democracies only insofar as it would be consistent with existing law and not interfere with America's own defense program.

Brooks Joins Attack

Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois, vigorous supporter of Wendell Willkie in the campaign and a whole-hearted isolationist himself, followed Senator Gillette in denouncing the lend-lease bill.

He said that he would help Britain only if it would turn over to the United States its western hemisphere island possessions and securities to be held until the end of the war. He favored this course so that "if she does not fall, we, then, move in our own right, not as an aggressor, but as a defender of our own property and our own liberty."

Senator Brooks said that he was opposed to the bill because:

"I believe it is un-American.

"I believe that it is not only a step, but a leap toward dictatorship.

"I believe that it grants powers, which when placed in the hands of one man will not only involve us ultimately in a foreign war, but will make the Chief Executive of the United States the over-all, all-out dictator of all the foreign wars that do now, or will, in the near future dissipate and destroy the resources and the liberties of men."

End of Debate Near

Completion of debate on the bill by next Tuesday is now assured and voting on a long list of minority-proposed amendments will begin immediately thereafter.

When Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina suddenly brought his attack on the measure to a close at the end of two hours on the afternoon of Feb. 20, after he had announced that he would speak for at least four hours, no other opposition Senators had speeches ready with which to take the floor. It was at this point that Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio announced that the opposition would not ask for time beyond next Tuesday.

Indications are that when the amendments are disposed of, all apparently by way of rejection, there will be considerable Republican support in behalf of the measure. Senator Harold Burton (R), Senator Taft's new colleague from Ohio, has announced that he will vote for it. He took the position that "whether or not we like all of its provisions, this bill, as a practical matter, is the only channel now available for providing aid to Britain that is needed to gain time for our national defense program."

McNary Said to Favor Bill

There is also the prospect that Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, the Republican Floor Leader, will be on the affirmative. It is evident that there will be a much wider bi-partisan vote for the bill than in the House and that Senate Republicans do not intend to take a party position against it.

The greatest opposition strength will be marshalled in support of various qualifying amendments but the Administration Senate leadership has reached the conclusions that further revisions in the bill would not increase its ultimate support and are undesirable. At a conference of its leading proponents it was decided to reject the proposal that a provision be written in explicitly stating that no "additional powers" are conferred on the President to use land or naval forces outside the Western Hemisphere or territorial possessions.

This amendment was rejected on the ground that it would be without effect since the President's constitutional powers as Commander-in-Chief cannot be limited by act of Congress and because it might weaken the position of the Government with particular reference to the acute situation in the Far East.

In debate on the floor of the Senate yesterday opposition Senators sought to suggest that Britain was driving a hard and short-sighted bargain with the United States in determining the sites for the new Western Hemisphere air and naval bases but admitted on questioning that they had no evidence on which to base their assertions.

Composers Charge Radio Bias

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—A group of 13 composers of popular music charged the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Mutual Broadcasting System and their affiliate stations with using intimidation, coercion, and boycott tactics to discriminate against the use of their music in an action filed with the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, Robert Daru, attorney for the music writers, announced here today.

Mr. Daru said his clients, in a petition filed with the Commission urged that the Federal communications agency conduct an investigation to determine whether radio stations have violated the Federal Communications Act and have acted against the public interest, and recommended suspension or revocation of the licenses of those broadcasters that have acted in violation of the law. The petition also seeks amendment to the rules of the F. C. C. to prohibit broadcasting companies from forming music publishing companies, holding such procedures as against public interests, convenience, and necessity.

This action has no direct connection with the dispute between the National Association of Broadcasters and the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, although many of the petitioners are members of the latter organization.

Mr. Daru said his clients had been discriminated against by the broadcasters, who, he charged, had compelled well-known band and orchestra leaders and radio artists throughout the country to refrain from playing the popular music and compositions of the petitioners and others. The broadcasters acted, he asserted, "solely in the interest of promoting and building up the business of Broadcast Music, Inc., and increasing their own commercial profits."

'Dollaritis' Ruled Out Of Construction Work

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 21 (AP)—Declaring "there can be no reason whatsoever for graft or crookedness," Brig. Gen. Brehon Somervell, United States Army construction head, said yesterday that "integrity . . . must and always will be the watchword" of the national defense construction program.

"This is one program that must not be infected with dementia dollaritis," he told the convention of the Associated General Contractors of America.

M. W. Watson of Topeka, Kan., Vice-President last year, was inducted into the presidency today, and D. W. Kimball of Grand Rapids, Mich., was installed as Vice-President.

'U. S. First' Crowd Cheers Lease Foes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Carrying their last-ditch fight to New York, Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota told an audience that packed Mecca Temple here last night that the lend-lease bill could still be defeated if Americans opposed to the war would rally behind them and the other Senators who oppose the measure.

Contending that the United States was already giving Britain all aid short of war, Senator Wheeler said passage of the bill would give President Roosevelt the power to wage war without declaring it, while Senator Nye warned that the bill would involve the United States in the warfare between Britain and Germany and would bring U-boat warfare to our very shores."

An enthusiastic and highly-partisan audience attended the rally called by the New York Chapter of the America First Committee and The Keep America Out of War Congress. Boos greeted every reference to President Roosevelt, Wendell L. Willkie, and other supporters of the lend-lease bill. Other speakers were Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; John T. Flynn and Mrs. Dorothy Dunbar Bromley.

Another Mandate

Both Senator Wheeler and Senator Nye held that the lend-lease bill would be construed as a mandate to the President to Americanize the world on the lines laid down in his message to Congress on the State of the Union.

"Do the American people want war?" Senator Wheeler asked. "Mr. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and RFC Administrator, stated that we are already in war. Mr. Jones himself qualified this blunt statement with the ominous statement that we are nearly in it. What this Roosevelt Cabinet officer probably meant was that the United States would be at war when the lend-lease-give bill is finally enacted."

Senator Wheeler expressed doubt that the power given the President by the bill would ever be returned to Congress, recalling that the German Reichstag in 1933 suspended most of the German Constitution, limiting the suspension to April 1, 1937, but that the Constitution had never been restored.

"High Government officials may talk of war," he added, "and Senators too old to fight may glibly speak of their readiness for war, but this bellicose bellowing in Washington is a reflection of sentiment of only a few warmongers.

"I am positive that the great mass of real Americans, whether they live in New York City or Butte, Mont., are opposed to our intervention unless we are attacked. We will fight to the last man—but we will not fight again for empty, meaningless slogans."

Senator Wheeler then painted a dire word picture of what war might mean—its martial music, mothers sobbing, fatherless children, young women with no hope of marriage and crowded military hospitals.

Senator Nye, carrying on with equal force, saw two dangerous developments inherent in the bill.

"First," he said, "we shall undertake to make deliveries of materials counted essential to Britain's success. Shipload after shipload of American supplies will be sent to Britain, carried, of course, for the moment at least by British ships. One by one these ships are going to be the victims of submarine warfare and warfare from the air."

This will bring demands for utilization of the American Navy to convoy the ships, he said, and when something happens to the naval vessels, Congress and the country will be ready to go the rest of the way into all-out war.

Use of American Ports

Senator Nye saw a second danger in the provision allowing the President to open American ports to vesels of any nation for repairs, "does anyone doubt," he asked, "that such action would bring submarine warfare to America's very shores?"

Mr. Thomas said the lend-lease advocates were heading straight into an armed imperialism, "necessarily Fascist," despite protests to the contrary. If he were a South American patriot, he added, he would be so afraid of the imperialism that he might think it necessary to begin dickering with Hitler or the Japanese as a counterweight.

When Mr. Flynn, as Chairman, took up a collection that netted several thousand dollars, a man in the second row identified as Albert R. du Pont, veteran of the last war, stood up and asked, "Who's getting the money, Hitler or Mussolini?" A commotion ensued until Mr. Flynn called for order, declaring that anyone with something to say was "free to say it."

Following the meeting Dr. Frank Kingdon and Herbert Bayard Swope, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the New York chapter of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, issued a statement calling the Mecca Temple gathering an "amazing phenomenon." They stressed that while the audience booed every mention of the names of President Roosevelt or Wendell Willkie, no disapproval was evidenced when a speaker referred to Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin.

'Adopts' Hospitals

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Bundles for Britain, Inc., announces plans to "adopt" 19 bombed London hospitals which will receive money to replace damaged equipment and make repairs.

Rutgers Would Speed Engineers

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 21 (AP)—The Rutgers College of Engineering is considering a plan to reschedule curricula and speed up graduation day 14 months in the interest of national defense.

The President, Robert C. Clothier, said today student reaction was being tested on a proposal for lengthening the school year to include a third semester, made by the Advisory Committee on engineering defense training of the United States Office of Education.

The plan under consideration would help step up the annual national output of 12,000 college-trained engineers to a level permitting employment of 50,000 trained technical experts for the defense effort.

The present senior class would not be affected by the speed-up, Dr. Clothier said, but the class of 1942 would be graduated December 20, 1941, a gain of five and one half months. The class scheduled to be graduated in June, 1943, would finish work in August, 1942, a gain of ten months.

Subsequent classes would follow a similar schedule, graduating 14 months early.

Vacations would be cut to a week between the fall and spring terms, and to two weeks between the summer and fall terms.

Submachine Guns Stolen In N. Y. on Way to Britain

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Theft of 10 Thompson submachine guns, part of a shipment of 1,010 for England, was disclosed today by police, who launched a search throughout the East.

The guns, complete but dismounted, were stolen from the Cunard White Star Line pier. The theft was discovered last night.

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Boston Second Baseman Surprises by Demand for More Money—Sea Gulls Here

Doerr Holdout Overshadows Red Sox Departure Tomorrow

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This was to have been a story of the departure early tomorrow morning from the South Station of the so-called "official" Red Sox party for Sarasota, Fla. Eventually we will get around to this stereotype tale. But first, the big baseball news in local circles at the moment concerns a talented young second baseman by the name of Robert Pershing Doerr. According to Red Sox General Manager Eddie Collins, who broke the news as he was boarding a northbound train at Sarasota, Bobby is a full fledged holdout.

The news comes as a mild shock to those close to the Red Sox family. Doerr had not yet signed his contract—everyone knew that. But all supposed that the boy was en route to Florida with his wife, possibly by motor, and would bring the accepted papers with him. It seemed inconceivable that quiet Bobby could be capable of holding out—the baseball way of shouting: "I want more money!"

In Los Angeles

However, we either over estimated or under estimated Bobby, for today he is in far off Los Angeles, waiting for a better salary offer from the Red Sox. As usual, the two parties will get together. But when, is a question. It is hinted from one direction that Doerr is asking for double the pay he received last season, when he batted .291, hit 22 homers and drove in 105 Boston runs in 151 American League games. Collins asserts that the fellow's stipend has been increased each year and that he (Eddie) believes the club has been very fair.

Doerr will probably be at second base when the Red Sox open their season against the Washington Senators at Fenway Park on the afternoon of April 15. The club needs him and he needs the club. Within the next few weeks—perhaps the next few days—the two will get together by telephone and Bobby will hop a Pullman for Sarasota.

Depart Tomorrow

Meanwhile, one player, three coaches, a trainer and several newspapermen were preparing today to catch an 8:20 New Haven train out of the South Station tomorrow morning. Will Butland, Frank Shellenback, Tom Daly, Hughie Duffy and Win Green will represent the Red Sox, with "Shelly" carrying the tickets and checking on who's who. As written many times before, this party will reach Sarasota early Sunday evening, and Manager Joe Cronin will call the first practice at Payne Field Monday morning.

This will be Boston's ninth straight invasion of the Gulf Coast town, which has grown surprisingly during that time. The full squad of batterymen, infielders, and outfielders is due at the training base by Friday, meaning that the Payne Field clubhouse will be jammed that morning. The first exhibition game is with the Cincinnati Reds, world champions, at Tampa on March 7, thereby giving Red Sox batters exactly a week to sharpen their eyes at the plate.

Need Pitching

Having finished in a tie with the Chicago White Sox for fourth place last season, Joe Cronin will spend the next few months trying to fight his way back into the pennant race. How well he succeeds, depends entirely on his pitching. Once again the club has the offensive power to challenge the Yankees, Indians, Tigers or any other flag minded outfit, but will fall behind unless the mound staff has more on the ball than it did in 1940.

Only three pitchers with a "veteran" rating are due in Sarasota Monday—Lefty Grove, Emerson Dickman and Jack Wilson. Thanks to a winter of house cleaning, all other men on the staff will be working for their first permanent spot at Fenway Park. Frankie Pytlak has arrived from Cleveland to assume the backstopping duties — or to share them with Johnny Peacock.

The Red Sox infield will be unchanged in April, unless Cronin decides he can no longer continue at shortstop. Jimmy Foxx will be back at first base, Bobby Doerr at second and Tim Tabor at third. Dominic Di Maggio returns to center field, Ted Williams to left and either Lou Finney or Pete Fox will be in right. The duel between Fox and Finney should be one of the most interesting of the spring campaign.

New Faces in Local Line-Up

Making Good This Year

These three players have all been added to the ranks of the Boston Olympics this year and all have made the grade with the local amateur club. Al Yourkewicz, in circle, has the longest record of service, having missed just one game since the start of the year. Eddie Barry, left, and Johnny Fitzgerald both joined the Olympics in mid-season, but have played practically every game since they donned their first uniforms. Yourkewicz is a defenseman, and Barry and Fitzgerald forwards.

Olympics Return to Action Against Atlantic City Six

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Well-rested after a four-day layoff from the Eastern Hockey League wars, the Boston Olympics start a serious bid for the Walker Cup and for third place in the standing tonight when they meet Atlantic City at the Arena. A second game between these two teams will take place at the St. Botolph Street rink tomorrow night.

In the Walker Cup series, which represents the final third of the Eastern League schedule, the Olympics are behind every other club in the number of games played, and any sort of a spurt will see them seriously challenge the clubs now out in front. Baltimore, which has played five games, has taken the lead temporarily over River Vale, New York, and Atlantic City, but after this week end any one of these four—or the Olympics—may be on top.

In a way the Sea Gulls are the best team in the league for the Olympics to meet at the present time—and in a way they are not. The Gulls are the ones the 'Pics must best for third place, and the Resort City sextet holds a four-game margin over the locals. Therefore a pair of victories would be welcome to the locals. But at the same time the Gulls have not proved the easiest team for the Olympics to beat this season—the Baltimore Orioles and New York Rovers share that honor—and the Atlantic City players may have more than a little to say in regard to the outcome of this week end's twin bill.

If there were any team in the league with which the Olympics might be said to be feuding, it would be these self-same Gulls. The rivalry started way back last spring when Atlantic City came up to Boston for an exhibition game. When they took the ice they gave the impression that as representatives of the Eastern League they would give a lesson in hockey to the American-born Olympics, then members of the Provincial League. The resulting game was the roughest seen in Boston all season.

Their meetings this year have not approached the tempo of that first contest, at least as far as Boston is concerned. But it is safe to say that the heaviest checking the Bostonians do is against the Sea Gulls, who do not hesitate to return the compliment.

So far this season the New Jersey sextet holds the edge over the Bay Staters, with six victories and three losses. The Gulls have a total of 50 points in the championship race to 42 for the Olympics, but the visitors have played three more games.

The Olympics will be in top shape for tonight's encounter, with the possible exception of Frankie Spain, who hurt his shoulder his last time out. Because Frank is now working in Chester, the other side of Springfield, Coach Hago Harrington will not know until game time tonight whether his first-line center will put on a uniform or not. Hago's plans at present call for the old master to take his customary place between Danny Sullivan and Paul Guibord.

Since last Sunday's game a shift has been made in the second and third lines. Junie Stubbs, who has one of the hardest shots in the league when he really lets it go, has shifted places with Bob Jeremiah and is now working on the second line with Gerry Desrosiers and Jack Costello. Jerry will assume the right wing spot on the Dave Walsh-Johnny Fitzgerald group. Ty Andersen, Cliff Thompson and the two Als—Yourkewicz and Baronowski—will be at defense, with Vic Polich in goal.

Between The Blue Lines

These games are the first Eastern League affairs the Olympics have played at the Arena. . . . The last time they played there was Nov. 10 when they were overwhelmed by the Bruins 11-1 in an exhibition game. . . . The last time before that they were trounced by Lachine Rapides 8-0 in the rubber game of their final Provincial League playoffs.

* * *

Olympic fans will note a big improvement at the Arena this week end. . . . Manager Paul Brown has installed a new set of lights which outshine even those at the Garden. . . . There are no shadows and the players can be followed with ease. . . . More than that, so can the puck, which is pleasant news to Goalie Vic Polich. . . . A feature which may draw a large crowd tonight is the new subway, which makes the Arena easier to reach. . . . In the rush hours it takes 10 minutes to get to Symphony Station from Park Street. . . . In non-rush hours it takes five minutes. . . . Former time —25 minutes.

* * *

Cliff Thompson's draft deferment was greeted by Hago with a welcome sigh. . . . The Stoneham youth would be sorely missed, and no one knows it better than Mentor Harrington. . . . "Mentor," incidentally, is the players' new nickname for their boss. . . . Hago still retains his scoring eye as he proved in practice the other day. . . . He put two out of three shots past Polich, and would have had another only Vic got playful and moved the cage. . . . Remember the time Hago scored seven goals for the Bruins in Toronto, with four being called back for offside by the officials?

Brown Spring Schedules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 21—The 1941 Brown varsity baseball team will play 19 games, beginning with Rutgers on April 4 and closing with Amherst June 14, according to the schedule released by Thomas W. Taylor, Director of Athletics. The first two games will be played on New Jersey diamonds, as a year ago, with Princeton to be met at Princeton April 5, the day following the Rutgers contest at New Brunswick.

The final game at Amherst will be played on the Lord Jeffs' Commencement Day, June 14.

Coach Jack Kelleher, who is starting his 12th season at Brown, called out his battery candidates on Monday for drills in the Lyman Gym cage and for the past week a dozen or more pitchers and catchers have been working out daily.

Chief reliance for a successful season will rest upon Capt. Walter Juszczyk, diminutive "knuckle" ball veteran hurler, only pitcher to defeat Holy Cross last season. Other leading pitching candidates are Ed Lally, varsity holdover, Harris Whynaugh, and Herb Ginsberg, sophomore righthander.

The catching problem is more serious, as the graduation of Lou Sigloch, the team's leading hitter in 1940, and Bill Kelley left the 1941 squad without an experienced backstop. Lou Berger, a senior and varsity reserve for the past two seasons, is the most likely looking successor to the post at the present time, with John O'Sullivan next in line.

The 1941 varsity track schedule lists four dual meets. Holy Cross, University of New Hampshire, and Rhode Island State will be met at home. In their only away meet the Bruins will oppose Army at West Point. The season will be concluded by representation in the New England Intercollegiate and the IC-4-A's.

Varsity Baseball

April 4—Rutgers at New Brunswick; 5—Princeton at Princeton; 12—Lowell Textile; 19—Holy Cross at Worcester; 23—Yale at New Haven; 26—Army; 30—Wesleyan at Middletown.

May 3—Providence College at Hendricken Field; 7—R. I. State at Kingston; 10—Holy Cross; 15—Dartmouth; 17—R. I. State; 20—Tufts at Medford; 24—Providence College; 30—Harvard; 31—Tufts.

June 7—Boston College; 11—Harvard at Cambridge; 14—Amherst at Amherst.

Varsity Track

April 19—Holy Cross; 26—Army at West Point.

May 3—New Hampshire; 10—R. I. State; 17—M. I. T.; 23-24—N. E. I. A. A. at Cambridge; 30-31—I. C. A. A. A. A. at Randalls Island, N. Y.

Wildcat Ski Team Takes Top Honors

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 21 (AP)—The intercollegiate Ski Union meet tourned today to downhill and slalom racing, but winter sports fans still were talking about the University of New Hampshire's feat in taking the three first places in yesterday's langlauf.

Led by Paul Townsend, who traversed the cross-country course of more than seven miles in 52 minutes and 39 seconds, the Granite Staters netted a perfect team score of 100 points in a field of 45 contestants.

Bill Keough finished second and Ralph Townsend, brother of Paul, third. Alex Salm of Dartmouth was fourth and Dave Collins of the University of Vermont, host college, finished sixth.

The team scores in the langlauf: New Hampshire 100, Dartmouth 96.04, Vermont 92.19, Harvard 91.33, Norwich 89.81, Williams 88.38, Middlebury, 84.24, Maine 83.41, Syracuse 74.34.

MacPhail, Durocher Seldom Agree, but System Works

HAVANA, Feb. 21 (AP)—Most of the newspapermen who travel with the Brooklyn Dodgers would pick them to win the coming National League race in a minute if they were sure that President Larry MacPhail and Manager Leo Durocher, who are a pair of talkative and temperamental gents, could go through a hot finish without coming to blows.

Though Leo is Larry's hand-picked pilot, they seldom agree on anything without a violent argument. Some of the Dodgers' biggest deals of the past year were made at Durocher's insistence and over MacPhail's strenuous objections—and vice versa.

It is, to say the least, a unique arrangement for running a ball club. MacPhail declares that it is the perfect system, fool-proof, and he has a pretty potent argument to back it up.

"Do you know how much we owed the bank when I took over the Dodgers?" he demanded. "Over a half million dollars. And I walked into the bank last year and asked them if they wanted the last $100,000 or if they wanted me to buy the Montreal club. They chose to buy Montreal. So how do you like that for a system?"

The obvious reply was that, offhand, it looked like a very neat dish. But it was suggested that it might be more soothing to Durocher if MacPhail didn't take quite such a big hand in running the Dodgers.

"I'm the easiest guy in the world to manage for," said MacPhail. "I'll leave it to Leo if that isn't right. Isn't it, Leo?"

Durocher, who happened to be passing, grinned and said, "Sure, Larry," and went on about his business. Scout Ted McGrew also was challenged to deny it, and he wouldn't, either.

"Isn't it better for us to all get in a room about once a week and fight things out than for me to go around master-minding?" Larry demanded. "We'e going to have a session about Sunday night, and if you'll stick around until then you're invited to attend. I'll guarantee you never heard anything like it."

Durocher seconded the invitation, but uncomfortably, so it was decided to pass up the Dodger free-for-all. It is possible, moreover, to tell what this argument is going to be about without any confidences.

MacPhail wants to put the youngest team in the National League in the field and Charley Gilbert in center. Contrary to widespread opinion, Larry says, the club is in such solid financial condition now that it doesn't have to win a pennent this year, or even next.

"I don't like the idea of using stop-gaps," he says. "I want to build a club that will go to the top and stay there. I've got '1943' posted on the wall in our clubhouse, and every now and then I tell the boys to take a look at it."

Durocher wants to win a flag now. If he decides that the veterans Paul Waner in right field and Dixie Walker in center might give nim a better running start toward beating Cincinnati this year, then he is extremely likely to have them in there on opening day. He can be fairly obstinate, himself.

Happily, there's one thing Leo and Larry agree on completely; they believe that Pee Wee Reese is the greatest natural ball player to come up since Ty Cobb. Those, in fact, are MacPhail's words.

"I paid $75,000 for him and would have gone $50,000 higher to get him," said MacPhail solemnly.

Bates Coach Signs On At Springfield

LEWISTON, Maine, Feb. 21 (AP)—Wendell "Mannie" Mansfield is leaving Bates to go back to Springfield College and that leaves Bowdoin's Adam Walsh as sole survivor of the quartet that coached Maine's college football elevens last season.

There has been a lot of talk, but not by Adam, that Walsh, too, was on the way—to Boston College as successor to Frank Leahy.

Mansfield, a New Haven, Conn., native, said his resignation, announced last night, was "a very difficult decision to make," in view of the fact that "everyone has done everything" to make his two-year sojourn in Lewiston pleasant.

"Mannie" came here from an assistant's job at Springfield, his Alma Mater, and goes back as head coach.

President Clifton D. Gray said Mansfield, who won four and lost three in '39, and won three and lost four last year, had been released with "great regret and reluctance."

A week ago Al McCoy left Colby to go to Harvard as backfield coach, and earlier in the winter George "Eck" Allen was hired at the University of Maine to succeed the retired veteran, Fred "Foxy" Brice.

Jane Crum Takes Full Advantage Of Her Handicap

NASSAU, Bahamas, Feb. 21 (AP)—Jane Crum of Orangeburg, S. C., benefitting by a six-stroke handicap, took the lead yesterday in a three-day women's medal play golf tournament with a net score of 150 for the first two rounds.

Miss Crum shot an 80 Wednesday and an 82 yesterday for a gross of 162 with one more round to go in the 54-hole tournament. Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., put together a 77 Wednesday and a 78 yesterday for a low gross of 155. Her one-stroke handicap gave her a net of 153 and third place. In second place was Mrs. Vilas Norton of Golf, Ill., whose gross of 167 was cut to 151 by an eight-stroke handicap.

Elizabeth Hicks of Pasadena, Calif., Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., and Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., the tournament's scratch players, were closely bunched. Miss Hicks had 157, Miss Miley 158 and Miss Cothran 160.

Pagan vs. Fitch

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP)—W. A. Pagan of West Palm Beach and T. Lindsey Fitch of Bowling Green, Ky., met today in the final of the South Florida golf tournament.

Pagan eliminated Tommy Goodwin of New York, winner of numerous Florida winter tournaments, one-up in the semifinals yesterday, while Fitch defeated Briggs S. Cunningham of Green Farms, Conn., 3 and 2.

All White Sox Signed

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago White Sox announce that every player on the 1941 roster is under contract for the coming season. Pete Appleton, right-handed relief hurler, became the 35th and final player to come to terms, informing the club from his Perth Amboy, N. J., home he had mailed the signed document. The first contingent of White Sox will leave Friday for spring training at Pasadena, Calif.

Sports Around the Hub

Incentive for Some Bruins

While the Bruins are hardly in need of any incentive to beat Americans and Rangers here Sunday and Tuesday nights respectively, certain members were offered a vacation if the unbeaten string continues through 24 straight. Capt. Dit Clapper, Roy Conacher, Art Jackson, and the Kraut line can entrain for Toronto Tuesday night and join the team there Friday night if they earn the reward.

Americans will present a patched lineup here Sunday, with Tommy Anderson and Wilf Field definitely out. The Amerks have been humiliated several times by the Bruins this season and they certainly would like to upset the B's in this encounter. Latest injury to Amerks came in the Ranger game when Murray Armstrong limped off the ice.

* * *

The fifth in a series of Skiers' Evenings will be held at the Hotel Vendome next Monday. These get-togethers are open to all skiers of Metropolitan Boston, whether members of any ski club or not. At seven o'clock in the Nippon Room will be a dinner. An hour and a half later ski movies will be shown by Fearing Pratt, including reels from Sun Valley, St. Saveur and Woodstock, Vt.

* * *

The U. S. Eastern ski championships will be held in the Belknap Mountains area, Gilford-Laconia, N. H., March 8 and 9. Torger Tokle of the Norway Ski Club of New York and defending U. S. Eastern champion, can retire the Winnepesaukee Trophy by winning the 1941 crown. He is holder of the Belknap hill record, 235 feet made on his first scoring jump last year. It is a 60-meter hill.

* * *

Although it is still early, signed entries for the Eastern championships have arrived from several prominent skiers, namely Tokle, Art Devlin, Jay Rand and Warren Chivers. There will be at least four local entries. For the first time, the cross-country course will be completely within the Belknap area, where it can be a spectator event.

* * *

Walter Brown, General Manager of the Boston Garden, heartily endorses the idea for professional skating championships advanced by Belita, star of "Ice Capades." "Just let them name the date," he says, "and we will put the show on at the Garden." With the tremendous interest now attaching to figure skating, the North Station Arena should be packed with patrons interested in watching the girls do even the humdrum school figures. How would this be for an all-star cast: Sonja Henie, Evelyn Chandler, Bess Ehrhardt, Belita, Megan Taylor, Vera Hruba, and Lois Dworshak? The Garden would almost be able to charge opera prices for the show. Chances are, though, that it will never be held.

The entertainment committee of the Pleasant Park Yacht Club will hold the thirteenth annual pre-election dinner at the Club House next Thursday evening. Dinner will be served at 7:30, followed by remarks by the invited guests and the candidates. High class entertainment will follow the addresses.

* * *

It will be Commodore Martin night Monday at the Boston Yacht Club. The speaker will be Edward Rowe Snow, whose subject will be the romantic history of Boston Harbor. He will illustrate with slides. "Klick" Rhude will tell how to get that "talk of the town" finnish on your boat by painting and varnishing. The starting time is 6 p. m.

Shorts . . . Tiny Thompson was an unexpected visitor in the Hub yesterday, en route to Providence where his Buffalo hockey club was playing the Rhode Island Reds in an American League game . . . Always popular with Boston Garden fans, the former Bruin goalie has now retired to the sidelines and the role of manager . . . The Rhode Island Rams outclassed Springfield College last night in basketball, 80-47 . . . In the Tech Hangar, Tufts' varsity defeated M. I. T. cagers, 56-35 . . . Northeastern lost to Bates at Lewiston, 40-32 . . . Led by Johnny Semple of Beverly, a group of marathoners will jog over the B. A. A. route tomorrow . . . Johnny says that they will leave Hopkinton at noon, that the pace will be slow and that anyone is invited.

Game Cancelled

Lack of ice at Brunswick, Maine, today caused the cancelation of the New England Hockey League game between Bowdoin and Northeastern. The Huskies are scheduled to play Colby at Waterville tomorrow, and as yet that game has not been canceled. The Colby authorities were waiting to see if cold weather tonight might bring back the ice. Boston University, incidentally, was also scheduled to make a Maine invasion this week end, but feeling that the ice might be gone if they waited, played Colby and Bowdoin in the middle of the week.

Leads College Skiers

New Hampshire Captain

Paul Townsend, leader of the Wildcat winter sports team, proved himself a real leader yesterday when he beat skiers from eight New England colleges across the finish line in the cross-country test at the annual Intercollegiate Ski Union meet at Middlebury College. New Hampshire skiers also placed second and third to earn a perfect score of 100 points.

Podoloff Annuls Victory of Caps Over Pittsburgh

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21 (AP)—Dick Miller, General Manager of the Indianapolis Capitals of the American Hockey League, announced last night League President Maurice Podoloff had upheld a Pittsburgh protest against the Caps' 1-to-0 victory over the Hornets in Pittsburgh Feb. 1.

Podoloff from New Haven, Conn., informed the club that in cases of Eddie Wares and Alex Motter of the Detroit Red Wings it had violated a rule, requiring that players sent down from the National to the American League remain at least two weeks.

Wares and Motter played against Pittsburgh and then returned to the parent National League team.

Whether or not the disputed game is played over will depend upon standings of the two teams in the league's western division at the end of the regular season. Teams finishing among the first three are eligible for Calder Cup play-offs.

If only four points separate the rivals, Podoloff said, the game "will be ruled no contest and replayed at Pittsburgh at time and terms set by me."

'Open Tennis Only Salvation': Tilden

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., (AP)—Big Bill Tilden believes open tournaments are the only salvation for tennis in this country, now that the war has wiped out international competition.

"England, Australia, Japan, Germany and France, among others of the warring nations, have dropped tennis for the duration," said Tilden who is on professional tour with Don Budge, Alice Marble and Mary Hardwick.

"That means no international competition for the United States. The kids need it if the game is to be maintained at the high standard of other years."

The International Tennis Federation, the veteran argued, has ceased to function, thereby leaving the way open for the United States Lawn Tennis Association to recognize the pros.

Heretofore, Tilden said, our tennis fathers have been fearful of incurring the wrath of the I. T. F., by allowing the amateurs to compete with professionals in open tournaments.

"The U. S. L. T. A., may get round to it," Tilden added.

Phillie Contracts

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21 (AP)—The line-up of the Phillies for 1941 was virtually completed today with the recipt of signed contracts from Pitcher Walter Beck and Nick Etten, first baseman who played for Baltimore last year.

Winter Sports Teams Are Busy At Middlebury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Feb. 21—During the next week the Middlebury College winter sports program will see plenty of action with the basketball, hockey, fencing, and ski teams scheduled to contest other colleges.

The Panther basketball team will play the University of Vermont quintet at Burlington tomorrow evening and St. Michael's quintet the following Tuesday evening at Winooski.

While the basketball team is winding up its current season against Vermont and St. Michael's, Coach George Akerstrom's Middlebury sextet will play the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., tomorrow evening in its final game of the hockey season.

Fencing Matches

Fresh from its 14-to-8 win over Boston College last Saturday afternoon, the Middlebury fencing team will meet the Amherst College swordsmen at Amherst, Mass., tomorrow. Following the Amherst match, the Panthers will enter three—a return match with Boston College, March 1; Fordham, March 15, and the Eastern Intercollegiate Conference matches, March 21-22.

Coach Dan Nupen's ski team will be out to capture first-place honors at the Intercollegiate Ski Union Meet at Burlington this week end. Off to a poor start at the beginning of the season, and handicapped by the loss of Eddie Gignac, national collegiate jumping champion who signed up with the U. S. Air Corps, the Middlebury skiers have been improving all season and last week during the tenth annual Middlebury College Winter Carnival, they topped the University of New Hampshire skiers, winners of Dartmouth Carnival ski competition.

Lafayette Baseball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—An attractive 18-game schedule for the Lafayette College baseball team for next spring has been announced by Director of Athletics Henry W. Clark, as a call for candidates is expected to be made soon.

Lafayette will meet a number of major opponents at home, including Princeton, Manhattan, Penn, N. Y. U., Rutgers, C. C. N. Y., Maryland and Lehigh. The schedule is as follows:

April 9, Army, away; 10, Princeton; 12, Manhattan; 17, Moravian; 19, Penn; 23, N. Y. U., away; 26, Rutgers; 30, Muhlenberg, away.

May 1, Gettysburg; 3, C. C. N. Y.; 7, Lehigh, away; 8, N. Y. U.; 10, Lehigh; 14, Rutgers, away; 17, Lehigh, away; 24, Maryland.

June 6, Alumni; 7, Drexel.

SNOW?? or FUN??
TRAINS
Saturday and Sunday
(February 22-23)
For ski addicts and those who want a healthy day in the out-of-doors.
SATURDAY
Plymouth and Laconia, N. H.
$2.50 ROUND TRIP
Leave Boston ..... 8:15 A. M.
" W. Medford ..... 8:25 A. M.
" Winchester ..... 8:30 A. M.
" Lowell ..... 8:50 A. M.
SUNDAY
North Conway and Intervale, N. H.
$2.75 ROUND TRIP
Leave Boston ..... 8:00 A. M.
" Reading ..... 8:15 A. M.
Equipment Rental Car
Moderate Priced Food
Service
For Return Schedules
Consult Conductor
Reports yesterday say there is some skiing and there may be more snow. Many skiers have "demanded" we run these trains. Our policy is—The public be served — so, plan now to go.
BOSTON and MAINE

Baseball Opens at University of California With Coach Clint Evans at the Helm

Golden Bears Win 5 to 2 From Webb's Alumni Team

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The University of California's 1941 baseball season was officially opened at Edwards Field recently with the annual game against Ted Webb's alumni team. Webb was especially fortunate in having at his disposal a number of young graduates who are at present playing professional baseball, among them being Sam Chapman, Mel Duezabou and H. Devours. However, this year's Golden Bears aggregation had steadier pitching and won 5 to 2.

The game was preceded by a delightful function—the Big C. baseball luncheon—which was attended by more than 60 of the California alumni who had won their letters on the Golden Bears nine. Especially pleasing to the California athletic officials was the presence of so many graduates of the last decade and these with a member of the class of '96 and many pre-1930's made an interesting alumni "bridge" down to the present undergrads.

Clinton W. Evans
Head baseball coach, University of California.

Writer Presents Award

Head baseball coach Clint Evans presided and after the first course asked each of the alumni to rise, name year and position he played on the team. During the luncheon the writer had the pleasure of presenting to Melvin Duezabou (on behalf of the Australian Baseball Council) an All-Australia cap—the Australian baseball equivalent of the All-America football sweater. The award was made to the popular Mel for registering the fastest time (13.8) in the circling-the-bases division of the Combined California Universities versus All-Australia Team-Field-Games Contest.

The oldest alumnus present was "Brick" Morse, '96—affectionately known as the "perennial sophomore"—writer of both words and music of "Hail to California," a number that is played at every football game in which the Golden Bears participate. Morse has seen all the baseball stars developed at California since his college days and without any reservation names Orvie Overall as the greatest of them all. Overall graduated in '04 and with Three-Fingered Brown, Ruelbach and Pfeister formed a pitching combination that materially helped to give Frank Chance's Chicago Cubs three National League pennants and two world championships. Others who went from the Golden Bears to the major leagues were Heinie Heitmuller, Jack Bliss, Hap Myers, Taylor Douthit, and Ray and Claude Rohwer. Since Clint Evans became coach he has sent to the majors Jim Grilk, Bill Archer, Sam Chapman, Bob McNamara, and Bill Priest. Three of his most recent boys—Devours, Duezabou and Firpo—are members of the Oakland club of the Pacific Coast League.

Coach Evans graduated from California in '12 and after achieving success with various high schools in this State and Idaho returned to his alma mater in 1925 to take charge of the Freshman football squad. With the exception of three years (1927-29) he has held that position ever since and in 1930 also assumed charge of the varsity baseball team. Since then his baseball teams have won 234 games, five California Intercollegiate titles, been runner-up three times, third twice, and fourth once. His best year was 1938 when his team won 38 out of 47 games; in 1940 the figures were 25 and 13. It is not only as a coach that Clint has been successful at California. As advisor to men he has proven himself to be ever willing to render all possible help; he is the personification of sincerity and the type of individual that the boys feel they can approach at all times. That is why at these annual alumni luncheons one invariably finds a large number of the boys who played under Clint and are outspoken in their admiration of him as a man. Dynamic, enthusiastic, and optimistic, he is the right man for the position he holds.

H. A. R.

Greenberg's Status in Doubt

DETROIT, Feb. 21 (AP)—Baseball's most celebrated draft case is stirring up the fans again, and they may have to mull it over for at least several more days without any enlightenment. It concerns Henry Greenberg, the Detroit Tigers' slugging outfielder, but Greenberg is sailing home from a vacation in Hawaii and has the secret, if any, to himself.

Published reports (in the Detroit Free Press) say Greenberg has applied for draft deferment as a "necessary man," but a draft board official denies this, with slight qualification.

"That part of it is not true unless he has done so in the last couple of days," commented Ben O. Shepherd, chairman of Draft Board No. 23. "I don't think he is asking for deferment on any grounds."

The draft may reach Greenberg by June 1, officials have said. Hank is to arrive in San Francisco from Hawaii Tuesday. It may be from him only that the final answer can be obtained since draft officials are indisposed to reveal details about a prospective selectee.

In that connection Shepherd, while saying there could be "a lot of reasons" for deferment of any man, including Greenberg, emphatically pointed out that all information in questionnaires was confidential.

Shepherd did say that he had seen Greenberg's returned questionnaire and that "there was nothing in it about any application for deferment because of occupational reasons." Club officials declined comment.

The selective service act provides deferment of six months, with a possible extension of another six months, for a "necessary man." A "necessary man" is defined as one whose civilian activities "are contributing to the national health, safety and interest" and whose removal from such pursuits "would cause a material loss of effectiveness in such activity."

The Free Press said "draft officials expressed the opinion that Greenberg's presence in the Tiger lineup this summer would be in the community interest." The paper said that "there was no indication that Greenberg seeks to avoid service."

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 20

Georgetown 51, Scranton 40.
Georgia Tech 52, Georgia 44.
Duke 35, North Carolina 33.
Marshall 87, St. Francis 43.
Rhode Island 80, Springfield 47.
Davidson 52, So. Carolina 48. (overtime)
Virginia Poly 42, American University 33.
Richmond 46, William and Mary 41.
Susquehanna 59, Wagner 35.
Moravian 67, Elizabethtown 46.
St. Vincent 59, Catholic University 38.
Shippensburg Tch. 49, Shepherd State 31.
Loyola (Chicago) 36, Detroit 30.
Roanoke 40, Emory and Henry 29.
Wooster 67, Penn 27.
Cedarville 52, Bluffton 43.
Bowling Green 50, Otterbein 46.
Heidelberg 64, Kenyon 44.
Stevens Point Tch. 58, Oshkosh Tch 43.
Penn (Iowa) 50, Iowa Wesleyan 34.
De Sales 62, Calvin 45.
Albion (Mich.) 35, Adrian 31.
Northern (Mich.) 8, 45, Mich. Norm. 40.
Midland 37, York 36.
Creighton 42, Oklahoma A. & M. 38.
Western (Ky.) 60, Evansville 43.
Upper Iowa 46, Buena Vista 40.
Kansas Wesleyan 59, Ottawa (Kan.) 43.
N. Mexico State 43, Ariz. T. (Tempe) 37.
Arkansas State 46, Hendrix 41.
Memphis S. (Tenn.) 64, Union (Ky.) 39.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 53, La Crosse T. 41.
Alderson-Broaddus 80, West Liberty 37.
Long Island 44, De Paul 40.
Montana State Norm 42, N. Montana 20.
Gonzaga 48, Whitman 36.
Milligan College 46, E. Tennessee T. 44.
Siena 56, St. Michaels 48.
Wofford 46, Furman 41.
Presbyterian 41, Erskine 33.
Bates 40, Northeastern 32.
Louisiana State 59, Tulane 44.

High Scorers

NEW YORK (AP)—When either Long Island University or St. Francis plays a basketball game hereabouts the fans expect the score to mount rapidly. Both teams averaged more than 55 points a game up to the season's midway point.

Leafs Gain Top Place Once More

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	24	10	4	109	73	52
Boston	20	7	11	123	86	51
Detroit	15	12	10	82	74	40
Rangers	14	18	8	107	109	36
Chicago	15	18	6	97	106	36
Montreal	12	22	6	98	119	30
Americans	8	21	9	78	138	25

Results Feb. 20
Toronto 2, Montreal 1.
Chicago 4, Americans 2.

By the Associated Press

The Toronto Maple Leafs are back on top of the National Hockey League—proving that it takes more than one team to keep another down.

The Leafs jumped into first place last November a few days after the season opened and held the lead until a week ago when Boston's spectacular surge lifted the Bruins into the front.

The Bruins have not been beaten in 22 games and are as hot today as they were when they ascended into the lead. But they will have to have some help from the other clubs in the circuit if they hope to draw away from Toronto.

Montreal failed to stop the Leafs last night and as a result the Bruins lost the lead by a single point while idle.

Toronto's margin of victory over the Canadiens was 2-1, not big, but sufficient. It kept intact the Leafs record of not having lost to their fellow countrymen in seven matches this season. Only one of these was a tie.

The Canadiens tallied first midway through the opening stanza, but Sweeney Schriner deadlocked the score a little later and in the third period Nick Metz came out of a scramble in front of Montreal's goal to bag the winning marker.

Meanwhile the last-place New York Americans saw their remote prospect of a place in the play-offs go glimmering even more faintly as the Chicago Black Hawks hammered out a 4-2 decision.

The two rivals worked into the final period in a 1-1 tie and the Amerks forged in front with another goal only to have the Hawks break loose with a furious attack that netted three tallies in less than 10 minutes.

The triumph lifted Chicago into a tie with the New York Rangers for fourth place.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 21, 1941

Problem No. 2325

By Charles A. Gilberg

Black 5 Pieces

White 7 Pieces

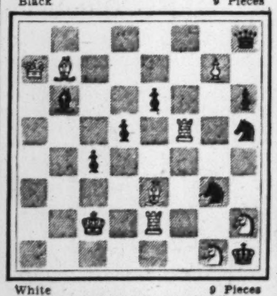
White to play and mate in two.

(Through the kind help of E. W. Allen, another series of problems by one of our famous composers begins. This problem won first prize in the Danbury News Tourney, 1881. Simple, but with a definite theme.)

Problem No. 2326

By H. C. Mowry

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

(The Chess Review, November, 1940. Dedicated to M. Edelstein. Very difficult.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2323. R-Kt4
No. 2324. 1. Kt-Q7 R-QB3
2. Q-K2

End-Game No. 550. White wins: 1 BxPch, KxB; 2 Kt-Kt5ch, BxKt; 3 QxBch, B-R3; 4 BxB, PxB; 5 R-B6 and wins.

End-Game No. 551

Black 13 Pieces

White 14 Pieces

White initiates a winning combination. (Riemann-Pfeifer, Breslau, 1874. In the main variation, White soon obtains an overwhelming position. The winning combination is not immediately decisive in all variations.)

Lasker Benefit March 3

The great simultaneous exhibition in honor of Emanuel Lasker and for the benefit of his widow will be held March 3, at the Hotel Capital, Eighth Avenue and 50th Street, New York City. Harold M. Phillips, chairman of the committee in charge, has communicated with Jose R. Capablanca, now in Havana, who will demonstrate his skill at simultaneous play, if he is able to return to New York in time, along with Samuel Reshevsky, Reuben Fine, I. I. Kashdan, and Frank J. Marshall. These experts will each play simultaneously, with some twenty or thirty chess enthusiasts pitted against them.

Manhattan Championship

The annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, has called upon the defending champion, Arnold Denker, to exert himself to the full. A. S. Pinkus, who at present leads the tournament, finally drew with Denker after 141 moves, sixteen hours of play in four sittings. And against J. Soudakoff, Denker finally lost in 101 moves.

These games are unusually long, even for slow tournament play, but they hardly compare to the Wolf-Duras encounter in the 1907 Carlsbad tournament. This game consumed 22½ hours for 168 moves.

Philadelphia Championship

The amateur championship of the City of Philadelphia is being played Wednesday evenings at the International Institute, 645 North 15th Street. This interesting event, the eighth sponsored by the Philadelphia Chess Association, is open to less experienced players, those rated as experts being barred. The roll of former champions includes, 1934, Bernard Keltz, 1935, E. Joseph Carrigan, 1936, Attilio Di Camille, 1937, Raymond Baxter, 1938, Walter P. McHale, 1939, Irvin Isenberg, and 1940, Milton S. Logan. Irving Goldstein is tournament director.

Stockholm Tournament

A recent tournament in Sweden resulted in a victory for N. Bergkvist. G. Stoltz, most widely known of Swedish experts, was fourth, and lost to the first prize winner in the game below.

Queen's Pawn Game

Stoltz White	Bergkvist Black	Stoltz White	Bergkvist Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 RxR	R-QB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 R-R	Q-Q
3 Kt-KB3	P-B4	23 P-R5	Kt-K5
4 Kt-B3	PxP	24 PxP	PxP
5 KtxP	Kt-B3	25 R-Kt	B-B4
6 P-KKt3	B-Kt5	26 Q-Kt3	Kt-Kt4
7 B-Kt2	Q-R4	27 B-Q3	Kt-B6ch
8 Castles	BxKt	28 K-Kt2	Q-B3
9 PxB	Castles	29 BxB	QxB
10 Q-Kt3	P-Q4	30 Q-Q	R-B3
11 PxP	PxP	31 R-Kt2	R-B3
12 R-Q	R-K	32 Q-Kt	Q-Kt5
13 B-Q2	P-KR3	33 P-R3	Kt-R5ch
14 B-K	KtxKt	34 K-R2	Kt-B6ch
15 PxKt	Q-Q	35 K-Kt2	Q-K3
16 P-K3	P-QKt3	36 B-R5	Kt-Kt4
17 P-QR4	B-K3	37 P-Kt4	KtxP
18 KB-B	Q-Q2	38 KxKt	R-B6ch
19 Q-Kt5	KR-B	39 K-Kt3	QxPch
20 B-B	RxR	40 K-B	R-R6

Resigns

Marshall Chess Club Game

The game below, from the current Marshall Chess Club championship, brings together two well-known authors of chess books, Edward Lasker's Chess Strategy has been studied and valued by students for more than two decades. Reinfeld's books are all most recent.

Indian Defense

Reinfeld White	Lasker Black	Reinfeld White	Lasker Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	15 P-R5	Q-B2
2 P-B4	P-Q3	16 Kt-Q2	B-Q2
3 P-Q4	P-KKt3	17 P-B4	Q-B
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	18 P-K4	Kt-Kt3
5 P-KKt3	Castles	19 P-R3	Kt-R3
6 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	20 P-Kt4	P-B3
7 Castles	P-B4	21 P-K5	BPxP
8 P-Kt3	P-QR3	22 PxP	PxP
9 B-Kt2	R-Kt	23 QaP	RxRch
10 P-QR4	Q-Kt3	24 RxR	Kt-B2
11 P-Q5	Kt-K5	25 QxP	Q-K
12 Q-B2	KtxKt	26 QxP	Q-K7
13 BxKt	BxB	27 Kt-K4	K-Kt2
14 QxB	Kt-B3	28 Q-Q4ch	Resigns

Strafaci Reaches Semifinal Round

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP)—Defending Champion Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn engaged Jimmy Frisini of Springfield, Ill., and Arnold Minkley of Chicago matched strokes with Dick Ciuci of New York in the semifinals of the Dixie amateur golf tournament today.

Minkley and Frisini turned in upset victories yesterday to reach the semifinal bracket.

Minkley sank a 20-foot birdie putt on the 17th hole to eliminate Medalist Earl Christiansen of Miami one-up. Frisini ousted Frank Allan of Pittston, Pa., holder of the course record, by the same score.

Ciuci defeated George L. Coleman of Miami, Okla., one-up in yesterday's quarter-finals and Strafaci eliminated George N. Harris of Durham, N. C., 3 and 2.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 20
Minnesota 7, Michigan Tech 2.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 20
Washington and Lee 50, Clemson 28.

Taking a Fast Turn on Two Wheels

Wide World

Motorcycle Record Run

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—William Mathews of Hamilton, Ont., shown rounding a turn during his record-setting run in the 10th Annual National Championship 200-Mile Motorcycle Race here on Feb. 16. He averaged 78.09 m. p. h. for the 63 laps on the beach road course, making the race in 2h. 33m. 41.81s. There were 74 entrants in the race which was run under A. M. A. rules and officials. Mathews, a 28-year-old mechanic, rode a Norton cycle.

P. G. A. Tourney at Denver

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 21 (AP)—It took only a month's campaigning—plus a $15,000 guarantee—to land the National P. G. A. golf tournament for Denver next summer.

Tom Walsh, President of the Professional Golfers' Association, announced at Miami yesterday that a poll of the Tournament Committee won approval for the meet at Cherry Hills, July 7 to 13.

This will be the first time the colorful match play event has been staged in the mountain section. The first national open ever held in the West was played at Cherry Hills in 1938.

Ralph Guldahl, who hasn't been doing much in a title-winning way lately, linked a liking for Cherry Hills' greens and a vast confidence in himself into his second consecutive national open championship that year.

Denver's successful P. G. A. bid resulted from a visit made to San Francisco last month by Eddie Ott, Denver businessman, who wanted to line up visiting talent for a tournament he directs on a mountain course near Evergreen.

Orr learned that the P. G. A. officials might be agreeable to bringing the meet here, although San Francisco and Milwaukee also were reported in the market. A local committee sprang to work, prepared a formal invitation and began raising money.

Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, won the event last year with a 1-up victory against Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va., in the final.

Guldahl never has won the P. G. A. crown, so Cherry Hills' rolling battleground might be his place to do it. He rallied with a final 18-hole round of 69, two under par, to win the open three years ago by six strokes.

The big slope-shouldered Texan last spring showed he hadn't forgotten his way around the course by shooting a 65 in an exhibition with Snead.

Chilean Skier Wins Downhill At Placid Run

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 21 (AP)—Eugenio Errazuriz, a member of the touring Chilean ski team, broke into the winner's circle in the Lake Placid club's annual ski meet yesterday by capturing the downhill event.

The rugged South American negotiated two runs down Mt. Jo's Rimrock Trail in a total time of 2:09 to lead the field of 34 crack skiers by a wide margin in the second day's competition.

Sixteen-year-old Marilyn Shaw, national combined champion from Stowe, Vt., easily won the downhill race in the women's meet to take the Kate Smith Trophy. She also won the slalom Wednesday.

Miss Shaw finished the course in 1:22 while her 14-year-old sister, Barbara, with a second in the slalom and a fourth yesterday, took second honors in the combined events.

Errazuriz held a marked advantage over Jack Wilkins, St. Lawrence University freshman star who captured both the slalom and downhill events last year. Johnny O'Shea, Lake Placid, finished third.

Phil Rizzuto Is Overwhelmed By Job With Yanks

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP)—Young Phil Rizzuto is "kinda scared" and wondering why he doesn't wake up when he pinches himself. The 22-year-old Glendale, N. Y., rookie, who is slated to supplant Frankie Crosetti at shortstop for the New York Yankees, said today, "The Yankees are the last club I ever wanted to play on."

Don't get Phil wrong. He thinks the Yanks are tops. He's just overwhelmed by the realization that he is to be one of them.

"They've got too many big names," he explained. "I'm afraid I just won't know what to do when I meet them."

He will have to decide soon what he will do, for the advance guard of the Yanks, including Manager Joe McCarthy, is due in spring camp here Sunday and training starts Monday.

Veteran baseball men say Rizzuto is a natural. He batted .347 for Kansas City last year, his third in professional ball. With Gerald Priddy and Johnny Sturm, second and first baseman, respectively, also to try out with the Yankees, he set an American Association record of 193 double plays. Rizzuto was ordered to camp a week early.

St. Louis Contracts

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Each of the St. Louis clubs has signed a pitcher, the Browns adding Roxie Lawson and the Cardinals receiving the contract of Henry Nowak.

Lawson won five games and lost three for the Browns last year. Nowak, a right-hander, won 13 and lost seven for Houston of the Texas League in 1940.

The Cardinals now have 30 players signed for 1941, the Browns 25.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

An all-time record attendance of 18,318 fans for Madison Square Garden, saw New York University-St. John's and Long Island University-De Paul basketball double-header.

Three Years Ago

Elton (Tad) Wieman, first assistant and line coach under Fritz Crisler for six years, named head coach at Princeton.

Spring Cleaning in Football Coaching Jobs Continues On

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Though it may be rushing the season, college football already has had its 1941 spring cleaning. An even dozen major football schools have changed head coaches, besides at least 10 smaller ones, and in many cases these shifts involved not only the head men but their entire staffs.

Most notable was the shakeup at Notre Dame, which sent Elmer Layden into a five-year, $20,000-a-year job as Commissioner for the National Pro League; brought Frank Leahy and his three assistants to South Bend from Boston College, which he had helped make considerably more solvent in his two-year term, and left B. C. as the biggest job that so far hasn't been filled.

New England was hit hardest by the big wind, an Associated Press roundup shows. Not only did it blow Leahy back to Notre Dame, but it:

Sent Earl Blaik from Dartmouth, where he'd spent seven successful years, to Army to replace Capt. Bill Wood, now on active service;

Transplanted DeOrmond (Tuss) McLaughry to Dartmouth from Brown, where he'd coached for 15 years and turned out the milk-fed "Iron Men";

Impelled Yale to break with tradition in hiring its first non-graduate head coach, Emerson (Spike) Nelson, once of Iowa, to supplant Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond;

Lifted J. Neil (Skip) Stahley and Wes Fesler out of Harvard assistants' jobs into head coaching berths at Brown and Wesleyan.

Maine, where Fred Brice resigned after 20 years, Bates, Colby and Springfield were other New England colleges affected. Eck Allen, one of McLaughry's aides at Brown, took Brice's spot. Wendell Mansfield has left Bates to succeed Paul Stagg, son of "the grand old man," at Springfield. Al McCoy left Colby to assist Dick Harlow at Harvard.

The Middle West had wholesale shakeups that included Paul Brown's transfer from Massillon (Ohio) high school to Ohio State to replace Francis Schmidt, another seven-year man; Oklahoma's hiring of Dewey Luster, New York Giants backfield coach, when Tom Stidham took over the job left by Paddy Driscoll's resignation at Marquette, and Jim Yeager's switch from Iowa State to Colorado, where he replaced Frank Potts. Ray Donels, frosh coach, got Yeager's job.

Lesser Mid-West shifts saw Henry Frnka come on from Temple to replace Chet Benefield, resigned, at Tulsa, and Potsy Clark go from the Detroit pro Lions to Grand Rapids (Mich.) College. The Lions promptly took on Bill Edwards, thus leaving an opening at Western Reserve. Otis Douglas, Jr., took over when Thomas A. Dowler resigned "by request" at Akron. Dick Barker is leaving Cornell of Iowa, too.

More Applicants

In the Southwest, Morley Jennings resigned at Baylor after many years of coaching, and Pete Cawthon left Texas Tech. In the South Virginia Tech hired Jimmy Kitts, one year away from Rice, to replace Henry Redd, who moved up to an administrative post, and in the far West Ted Bank left Idaho, which expects to name his successor next month.

Pirates Take Collegian

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pirates announce that Jack Zeluff of Seligman, Ariz., former star pitcher at the University of Arizona, will be given a tryout at the club's training camp at San Bernardino, Calif., opening Feb. 24.

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Boys of Sydney Know the Police As Friends and Comrades

Boys' Clubs, Formed by Police to Combat Crime, Are Proving Their Worth to 7,000 Australian Youth

Sydney, N. S. W.

There was an air of well-being about the place. In the entrance hall were colored photographs of football teams. A picture of King George VI had a place of honor. Seated in comfortable chairs, boys were reading or quietly chatting. From above came the natural din that only boys in the mass can make. "Can I do anything for you?" said a well-groomed boy, and he courteously asked me to be seated while he looked for the Secretary whom I sought.

So this was a Police Boys' Club! Facing me was an enlarged photograph. Underneath were the words: "Supt. H. W. Thompson, Club Supt., 1938-9. To perpetuate the memory of a Gentleman and a Friend." Along with the gift of a clock, the boys, whose idea it was entirely, had thus shown their appreciation of one who had been, and still is, their very good friend. An interesting sidelight, this, on the relations now existing between the police and the boys of this particular district—Woolloomooloo—once known as one of the "black spots" of the city of Sydney, where the people looked on the police as their natural enemies. Right here the first Police Boys' Club in Australia was opened.

No Such Thing As a Bad Boy

The police know there is no such thing as a bad boy; but they realize that the enormous driving energy of the average boy requires an outlet. A well organized Boys' Club would provide that. With healthy recreations and opportunities for self-development, under wise guidance, the boy of today could become the good citizen of tomorrow.

Police Commissioner William J. MacKay had seen the good work accomplished by such clubs in the United States and in England; and with the blessings and co-operation of the State Government and materially assisted by the Rotary Club, the scheme was inaugurated. A disused police station was converted to a happier purpose, and in 1937 the club was opened. Starting with a membership of 300, there are now 1,300 names on the rolls.

Boys between the ages of 14 and 18 are eligible for membership, which is entirely free. Boys are encouraged to remain as long as they wish—they have a good influence on the younger lads. Neither creed, color nor nationality is a bar to membership; to be a boy, that is the ticket of admission to a Boys' Club. Each club has a superintendent—a specially selected senior police officer, who has had an outstanding athletic career. He must also be possessed with a large supply of tact and natural ability to deal with boys. A committee of boys drawn from the members deals with breaches of discipline in their own ranks.

Decrease In Crime

Four clubs now operate in the Metropolitan area of Sydney, and three others are in course of being established, while there are 12 in the country districts of New South Wales. The total membership of existing clubs now totals approximately 7,000. Such has been the influence of existing clubs that since their formation not only has there been a remarkable decrease in juvenile crime generally, but in some localities it has been entirely eliminated.

The clubs' numerous activities include cricket, tennis, football, swimming, cycling, and sailing. On the cultural side, the boys are encouraged to study music; there are bands, orchestras, and choirs. Subjects of current interest are discussed at their debating clubs. There are speech-training classes. Dramatic coaching is given. Public and professional men give talks to the boys on informative and interesting subjects.

It was good to see the eager groups in the well-stocked library at the Woolloomooloo Club. It was presided over by a gentle little lady who makes it a real labor of love. Each book is covered, titled, and carefully indexed, and in these three years, not one book had gone amissing. Once a month she entertains the mothers of the boys to tea in the library, another brick in the building up of understanding between the people and the police.

Expert Tailoring

Under the expert direction of a small, smiling man with large dark eyes, an enthusiastic class was being taught the mysteries of first-class tailoring.

Sitting cross-legged in the approved fashion, they busily plied needles and thread, learning a variety of stitches. Lesson by lesson, they would be shown the progressive steps leading to their ultimate goal—the making of garments for themselves. As an incentive to further endeavor, the teacher showed them faultlessly tailored suits and uniforms in miniature—the originals of which had been worn by royalty.

In the splendidly equipped gymnasium, boys under the guidance of expert instructors were using up superfluous energy—boxing, wrestling, practicing weight lifting, jumping over "horses," and doing gymnastics.

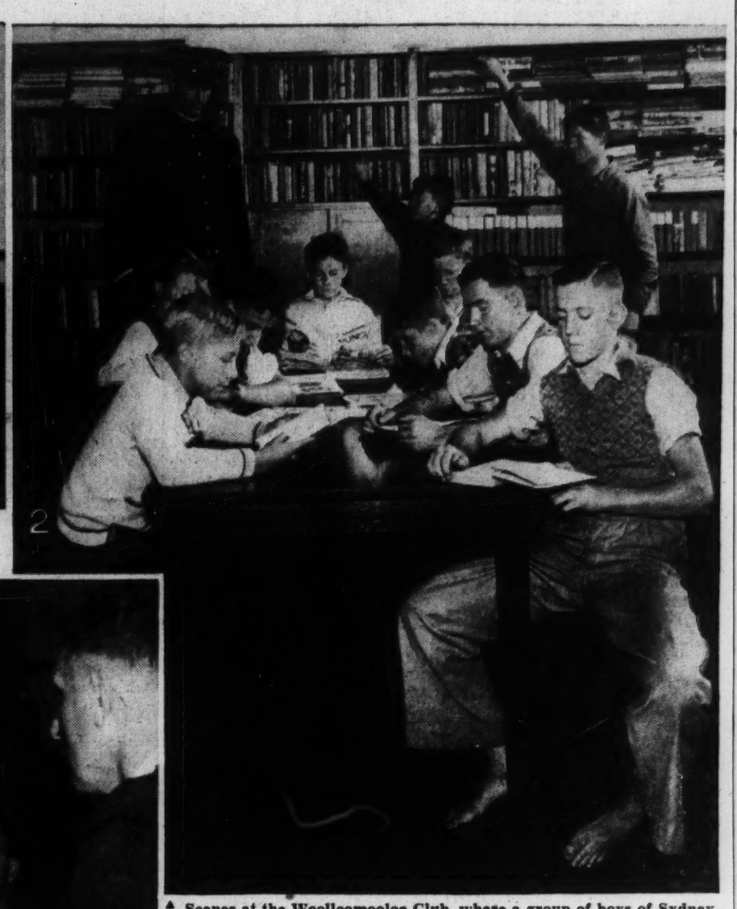
Camp Built By the Boys

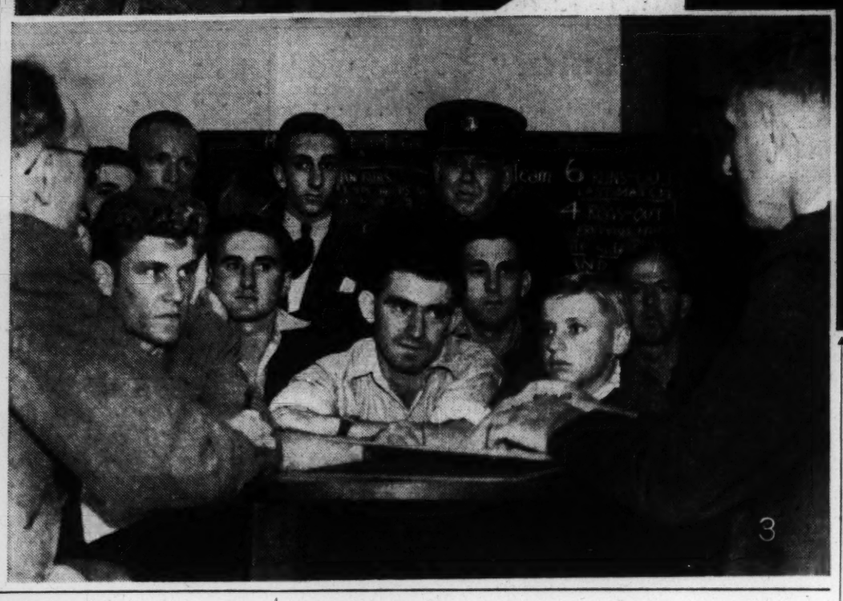
In addition to the Clubs' activities in city and country, a Health Camp has been established at Kurrajong, about 40 miles from Sydney. Kurrajong stands high and overlooks immense plains stretching out to far horizons. Under the direction of one of the club superintendents, the boys, after clearing a large tract of land, have built a Camp House. Over 100 feet long and 30 feet wide, it has accommodations for 300 boys.

Spending a week end there recently, I saw the boys hard at work completing their holiday home. Boys on the roof were hammering galvanized iron plates into place; others were putting finishing touches to window frames. Boys, with paint pot and brush, were transforming the outer walls of the house; boys were doing similar work indoors, and doors, windows, and walls gleamed with fresh cream-colored paint. Here were boys putting finishing touches to the huge brick fireplace; over there a portion of flooring was being lifted and adjusted; in the kitchen a boy attended to the wood stove, where the huge meals, prepared by the versatile superintendent, were cooking. When the "down tools" time came, large quantities of food disappeared with amazing rapidity. Washing up time, with each boy doing his allotted "bit," made short work of what might otherwise have been a formidable task. With natural pride, the boys look forward to the completion of their Camp House. Because of the work they have put into it, their interest is all the greater. To boys who have spent most of their lives in slums or industrial areas, the Camp House is a much appreciated innovation.

Such is a glimpse of the work of the Police Boys' Club Movement in New South Wales. It is now only a sturdy infant—but with plans for expansion and growth so solidly grounded that it is certain to grow to sturdy maturity. Ever before the workers, whose services are entirely voluntary, is the ideal voiced by Commissioner of Police MacKay, thanks to whose vision was the establishment of this constructive work of the police made possible:

> Every effort we make for this rising tide of youthful citizenship will find us a step nearer the realization . . . of the universal brotherhood of man, which is a recognition of the Fatherhood of God."





Scenes at the Woolloomooloo Club, where a group of boys of Sydney, Australia, have good times together and the privilege of a club room and library in a disused police station. Sponsors of the club are members of the Police Department. 1. Tea time. 2. A well stocked library attracts the boys. 3. There is genuine friendship between the boys, the police, and the other men interested in the Club.

Able Men Are Needed for Scout And Club Work With Boys

Men Teachers Are Needed, Too. All This Demands Unselfishness, But the Rewards Are Great

Big Brothering the Boy
Last of Six Saturday Articles

By L. Prescott Platt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What with the stress of modern business, the average man looks forward with anticipation to any moments of relaxation and recreation. It is unfortunate that many men otherwise qualified fail to realize that there is genuine enjoyment to be derived from working with a group of boys.

Such organizations as the Boy Scouts, the Big Brother Clubs and related societies are always in need of right thinking men who will devote a portion of their time to working with boys. It is impossible to measure the good such a man may do in helping such boys gain a wholesome attitude toward life, and thereby grow up into citizens who will be true assets to any community. But more than this, the man will soon find that this boys' work will be an actual inspiration in an adult world of competition and commercial difficulties.

The writer will long have fond memories of his work with a Den of Cubs (the Boy Scout organization for boys 9, 10, and 11 years of age). It was such a joy to see the enthusiasm with which the boys enjoyed even the most simple of amusements. They would respond so naturally to any suggestion so long as it was made in the spirit of play and good fellowship. There was the magic show for example. Although it took considerable time and work to prepare the homemade material, each boy worked willingly and joyfully. Each task was performed in gleeful anticipation of the big night of the show. When the night finally did arrive, each boy performed with the poise of a finished trouper. The enthusiasm and willingness to co-operate which these Cubs manifested was a joy to behold.

Keeping the Fun Of the Game

The fun of a game is sometimes forgotten by the man who is devoting most of his time to his chosen profession. If he becomes engaged in work with boys, one of his most important duties will be to use care in choosing attractive and interesting games and his direction of play activities. When he begins to observe the gaiety and merriment with which the boys play these games, he will learn a joy which he may have forgotten, namely the joy of the game.

Another recompense which the leader will derive from a well-planned schedule of play and games is the admiration of the boys. Every boy thrills at learning a new game, and the man who will study the play life of boys, and always have a suitable game at his finger tips, may feel assured that he will have the love and respect of his group. The leader will also have the opportunity of teaching the boy how to be a good loser as well as a winner, which the adult well knows will be of inestimable value to him in his business career.

It is well to remember that the pre-adolescent boy (9 to 13 years of age approximately) craves a large amount of physical activity. Therefore games for this age boy must be games of fast motion, physical combat, and running contests. The 9-year-old is just beginning to appreciate play which is organized, or with definite rules. Thus when one plans for this age boy he should make certain that the rules are not too complicated and rigid.

For example when a group of the 9-year-olds play baseball, they will observe the general rules such as three strikes is an out, a man tagged off base is out, etc.; but the more complicated rules like counting balls and on the fourth allowing the batter to take his base are not enforced. An adult attempting to enforce them makes a mistake. This age boy, not having matured sufficiently to appreciate the necessity of intricate rules, has a sense of labor when such rules are enforced, and therefore may not care to remain longer in the group.

If we wish to hold a boy in group play, we must be assured that he is genuinely enjoying himself. As the boy grows older, he will desire more and more games that are highly organized. When working with a group of mixed ages, it is a splendid idea to follow the boys' own inclinations in regard to how highly organized their play shall be.

Among The Rewards

When the boys see that their leader is willing and anxious that they play the games they most enjoy, and that they may expect new games at frequent intervals, they will form a great attachment to him. Only the man who has had the respect and admiration of boys can know the deep sense of satisfaction to be derived therefrom. To have gained the confidence of a boy, that he is willing to discuss his intimate problems with you, is one of the greatest joys a man can have.

A man, having gained such a trust, acquires a sense of humility as he earnestly desires to be worthy of the confidence the boy has placed in him. Thus in helping boys, as in every unselfish endeavor, the man's own character is enriched.

Objects of Verb Forms

Help Yourself to Easy English—39
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have learned to use pronouns as objects of verbs. Now we shall learn to use pronouns as objects of any verb form, such as *to take, taking, to follow, following.*

Example: I shall ask to take *her.* (*her,* object of *to take*)

Following *him* came the band. (*him,* object of *following*)

We have learned to use the second pronoun correctly by repeating the verb.

Example: I shall ask to take Mary and (to take) *him.*

Following Frank and (following) *him* came the band.

Exercise

Underscore the correct pronoun. Method: Repeat the verb form in order to use the second pronoun correctly.

1. Joe asked to see father and (I, me).
2. Seeing Tom and (he, him), the coach called to them.
3. Ned telephoned to invite Arthur and (I, me) to the theater.
4. Recognizing Bob and (we, us) inside the store, Tom entered.
5. Ben decided to join Lela and (she, her) on the beach.
6. Father declined accompanying Mother and (I, me) to the opera.

Education Editor's Note: Some of you, going into grammatical relationships more deeply than this short series can go, have sent in some excellent questions concerning usages not covered in this series. One of these is illustrated by the sentence: They took me to be him.

In the sentence, "They took me to be him," *me* is in the objective case, subject of the infinitive, and *him* is in the same case because a predicate after the verb *to be.* One of the Easy English lessons told you that words completing the verb *to be* are in the subjective or nominative case. Perhaps a safer rule would be to say that the verb *to be* takes the same case to complete it as it has before it. In practically every situation this would be the nominative or subjective case, for the subject would be in that case.

However, with this infinitive use and a predicate pronoun, the word used as the *subject* of the infinitive is in the *objective* case, so we follow *to be* with *him,* and not *he.* If the infinitive *to be* has no subject, the infinitive complement is in the *nominative* case.

Example: "He was believed to be *I.*" And, "Should you like to be *she?*" (Some grammars give other explanations for the constructions here used.)

Answers

Exercise: 1—me (object of to see); 2—him (object of seeing); 3—me (object of to invite); 4—us (object of recognizing); 5—her (object of to join); 6—me (object of accompanying).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

'Children Are People, and Ideal Parents Are Comrades'

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There has long been a need for just the sort of book Emily Post has given us under the title, "Children Are People," (Funk and Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York, $2.50). A key to its approach is in the subtitle, "And Ideal Parents Are Comrades."

Etiquette, to Mrs. Post, treats with the whole field of human relationships. It includes courtesy of the heart, obedience and self-control, telling the truth, kindness, the habit of thinking about other people, a genuine respect for the dignity of the individual, democracy.

Here then is a book for parents that is real. If it were written directly out of the stacks of questions most parents ask themselves and others, it could not be more practical. Indeed, we are rather sure, from several of Mrs. Post's remarks therein, that it has been written in answer to thousands of inquiries she has received from parents. It is full of little illustrative stories of actual children—proof positive that it is on the job, "answering actual questions." They are universal questions, too.

The chapter headings read like headlines for our Parent column. Here are a few: Your Child and You Together; Speech, the True Evidence of Cultivation; Table Manners; Responsibility to Possessions, Everyday Manners at Home; "Why?"; Along the Road of Comradeship; Encourage Them, Whatever You Do; The Stepchild and the Adopted Child; Children Who Are Never Told "No"; Girls and Boys Out in Public; Our Younger Hosts and Guests; Shyness, Stubbornness, and Other Traits; Children's Rooms Should express Their Personality; At What Age May a Young Girl Go to the Movies With Boys?; The Permanent Influence of Home; The Spirit of Sportsmanship.

Mrs. Post's treatment of these familiar questions is thoroughly sound educationally, and because based on common sense and an understanding of people—children and grownups—is neither conservative nor "progressive" but has the finer qualities of both. She stands strongly for the rich influence of a good home, for obedience and self-control, for freedom of the right sort, and for a truly companionable democratic relationship between parents and children.

She gives a useful list of "don'ts" for grandmothers. She reminds parents about playing fair. She offers charming devices like "playing a game called etiquette" by means of which children may practice little courtesies as they "pretend" company is present. She brings up some excellent points about children having an active share in running the home, about having babies learn a second language along with English, about awakening the child's thought to beauty all along the years, about the relation of clothes to manners, and about the rights as well as the place of pets in the educational scheme.

Most of the books for parents which have come our way have been written by educators steeped in the technical aspects of human psychology or imbued with a medical outlook. Those who have wished for a book dealing with parent-child relationships without so much of the medical and human psychology emphasis, will be glad to look into this attractively written, conversational volume. You may not agree with all of Mrs. Post's ideas (we do not); but you will, we think, find the book has value.

A special word about the index. Such a book, containing as this one does, an amazing amount of material in its 368 pages, is of little use as a reference, no matter how useful as a parent-education text, unless the index is adequate. Its twelve pages of small clear print in the form of an index covers almost any subject you could think of. We have tried several test ideas on this index and it comes through with flying colors every time. After all, an experienced person like Mrs. Post ought to know how to direct such matters.

The sketches and decorations by George A. Brettell and Henrietta McCaig Starrett, by the way, are charming.

Millicent Taylor

A Saturday Column

The Faculty Mailbox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

As a teacher in a local high school, I should like to express my appreciation of The Christian Science Monitor, and of the Education Page, particularly.

When I am finished with my copy of the Monitor, I give it to the teacher of commercial geography. She clips and clips, and still there is valuable material left for the teachers of history, English, Spanish, and music.

I am wondering if anyone could give me any suggestions, or sources of material, for a high school "Class Day" program. Our aim is to have a program of wholesome humor, plus substance.

Any help would be greatly appreciated. (Mrs.) B. S. B.

Self - Education At the Ironing Board

Routine Home Tasks May Be Made to Free the Mind for Flight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It has been gradually dawning on me that I am alone most of the day as I do my housework. My youngest child comes in from school for lunch. Some of the time my husband is at home at noon. But more and more I find myself busy in a quiet house.

My hands go through the accustomed routine of the household with little mental effort. I find myself wondering what to do with my mind during these quiet though busy hours. The radio is of little help, particularly in the mornings; the run of the "soap tragedies" is not sufficiently educational nor challenging to meet my need.

In self-defense I have begun to develop a program that can be called learning over the ironing board. It will fit in with the carrying on of a good many routine duties in addition to the ironing.

Outline Of Speech

Whenever there is a talk or a paper to prepare for my church group or the garden club I make a brief outline of the subject matter some time before the scheduled event. This outline is then propped up in some convenient spot. Perhaps it is on the end of the ironing board. It may be over the sink. Upstairs it goes up on a dresser, or it is pinned to the mirror in the bathroom.

A glance at the paper now and then is all that is needed to refresh the mind of the main points. In no time at all the whole subject is well in hand.

The outline is then put aside. Some detail from the outline is set on another small piece of paper. This goes on the same sort of housework tour as the outline did. Sometimes a choice verse of scripture must be memorized. At another time it may be desirable to learn the description of a group of unfamiliar plants with their botanical names. When the family sees a new bird the surest way of remembering it is to open the bird guide at the proper page and display the picture in a conspicuous place for a day. The most commonplace household routine is forgotten while the mind is gradually being enriched with some new treasure.

Poetry Learned, Too

Some time ago I found myself repeating over and over a much loved musical stanza from Tennyson's "The Lady of Shalott":

> Only reapers, reaping early
> In among the bearded barley,
> Hear a song that echoes cheerly
> From the river winding clearly,
> Down to towered Camelot.

The idea gradually came that a much richer treasure than this one stanza would be the whole poem. Bit by bit the verses are going on the end of the ironing board or on the housework tour.

During a backward and cloudy spring it was a joy to repeat first hopefully and finally happily this choice bit from the Song of Solomon:

> For lo, the winter is past;
> The rain is over and gone;
> The flowers appear on the earth;
> The time of the singing of birds is come.
> And the voice of the turtle is heard in our land.

The house grows quieter every year. The routine household tasks are as strenuous as ever and little more interesting. But they go by easier and faster when my mind is busily acquiring a new idea or repeating some treasure that I learned over the end of the ironing board. E. J. A.

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Pups of Fashion On Parade!

Westminster Dog Show Sets Canine Styles for 1941

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A breathless moment. Ten thousand enthusiasts in Madison Square Garden, New York, sitting on the edges of their seats, pressing against the barriers of the judging ring, their eyes on a solid, satin black cocker spaniel at perfect stance, the most self-possessed little creature in that whole vast throng — Champion My Own Brucie. Joseph P. Sims, Philadelphia sportsman, gives him one fleeting glance. Tension relaxes. Cheers and applause thunder out. And this grand little sporting dog wins "best in show" for the second year in succession, the first of his breed to accomplish this feat. And thus the winner of the 65th annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club makes history!

Most of us remember that pup we had once. You know. The one that ran away heartlessly almost immediately after you had finally, and with tears, persuaded the family that you ought to have a pup. Or the one that mother made you keep in the cellar at night—though he was a pal and belonged at the foot of your bed. Or that amazing creature which a friend gave you, thinking it a King Charles spaniel, that turned out to be an African terrier—or something equally foreign. We've all had these kinds and loved them.

They Arrive in Crates

But when it comes to real dogs, best in the United States and Canada, dogs in the pink of well-bred perfection, those benched in the annual show in New York of the Westminster Kennel Club, sweep all comers. For this show is the blue-ribbon classic of dogdom.

With 2,548 entries, comprising 93 breeds, you can see that the Westminster benches a considerable gathering of fine dogs. Most of them arrive in crates. Gigantic padlocked iron-bound affairs for the big fellows. Glass cases and baskets lined with sky pink and baby-blue satins for the dainty toys—the pugs, papillons, chihuahuas, and Pekinese. Early in the morning, the first day of the show, a steady stream of trucks and station wagons rolls down the ramp to the basement of the Garden, depositing the precious cargoes. Then comes bedlam—shouts of expressmen, commands of handlers and owners—and barks of dogs. Everybody has something to say about things, particularly the dogs. They say it in yips and yowls and hair-raising howls. Oh it's lively. When a great Irish wolfhound lets out a blast, and an Alaskan huskie comes right back with what he has on his mind, you involuntarily hope that the crates stacked up all round, each housing its particular noise, are as strong as they look.

A Flurry of Grooming

Gradually things straighten out. Owners find their dogs and their places on the benches; and the agony of getting set abates. But of course you know how you would feel and look if you had slept all night in a crate. Well, try to imagine, anyway! That's the way the dogs look. So everybody gets busy. Brushes and combs, clippers and tweezers are whipped out of well-worn bags and suitcases that you can see have travelled with their champions to many a show. And everybody begins to spruce up. Judging starts at ten. And this being a two-day show, instead of the usual three, "Step on it" is the motto. I watch, fascinated, as a toy Boston bull sits on his table and holds up his wrinkled little face so that his handler can powder the white streak on his nose. He is plainly bored—but patient. And that streak isn't all. After his shining black nose has been dusted off, his whiskers have to be trimmed. Ticklish business! But, veteran show dog that he is, he never bats an eyelash.

On another table sprawls an English sheep dog. He decides to take it easy while his handler gives him a dry shampoo. One foot hangs limply down off the table. The rest of him might be a large woolly mop. You can't discover an eye or an ear or even a nose. Inch by inch, white powder is brushed into his hair. He lies there for a solid hour, and his handler is still at it when I pass by again.

Further down the aisle I come upon Huck Finn. (I refer to a boy, not a dog.) He has everything but his fishing tackle and bait. Probably he hasn't these along because this Huck comes from Doylestown, Pa. He spreads his full lanky length of red shirt, blue jeans, rumpled sandy hair and freckles along the bench. You can hardly see him for young beagles. "I try to stretch out as long as I can," he says with a boyish grin, "so's all the pack can git a smell of me. Some of 'em haven't ever been to a show before. They're kinda scared." Beagles crawl all over him. Two sleep on his stomach. A half dozen tails wag, down by his feet. One brown-eyed little fellow licks his ear, stopping only long enough to nip one of his fellows who tries to get a lick off the same delectable spot.

Seven Years a Champion

Round the corner, curled up with her slim nose tucked beneath her back leg—for all the world the way a bird goes to sleep with its head under its wing—Ch. White Rose of Boveway shuts out the noisy world crowding around her kennel. Every dog fan wants a sight of this slim white greyhound who has created a real sensation by breaking down the hide-bound belief of dogdom that the average life of a show dog is less than four years. This record-breaking champion, from the Windholme Kennels of Harry T. Peters, Jr., of Syosset, L. I., has just won "best of breed" for the seventh year in succession. Time, as an arbiter, is getting some lively jolts these days. Even the dogs are getting out from under.

In the terrier group, Buskin of Kenmare, a Kerry blue belonging to James M. Austin of Old Westbury, L. I., wins a throng of admirers. Mrs. Austin gave him to her husband for Christmas; and Buskin, who comes from Canada, runs right off with "first" among all the terriers in the show. Experts look to Buskin for a great future. Certainly no dog in the show can compete with Buskin's wonderful bunch of woolly whiskers!

Women, Too, Manage Kennels

Moving through the throng, I pause to chat for a moment with Cecil Ray, Manager of Mrs. George Putnam's Puttencove Kennels at Manchester, Massachusetts. Behind Miss Ray sit Victoria, Impetuous (Imp for short) and Punchinello, French poodles of proud lineage. They look me over with quiet, aristocratic dignity. "I am His Highness' dog at Kew," they might have been quoting from Pope, "Pray tell me, Sir, whose dog are you?" Well, of course, not in so many words. But you get the idea.

I find my way to the West Highland terriers belonging to Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of our Ambassador-elect to the Court of St. James's. Beauties, all of them! Winners of all the top awards of their class this year.

It is impossible to see them all, but I want to have a look at the otter hounds, great clumsy shaggy creatures that their keeper calls "hotter 'ounds," much to the delight of the interested gallery. They are a breed strange to the show, and the only dogs of their kind in the United States.

Then there are the briards, long-tailed rangy French sheep dogs; and the long lean salukis, desert dogs of ancient Egypt and Arabia—a breed that the sheiks kept to guard their tents and palaces. All these I see. Then, having saved him for the last, I seek our last year's "best in show"—My Own Brucie. But I find his owner sitting squarely in front of him, fortunately, I think, for the little cocker's sake. It gives him a respite from the eager eyes of those who throng his bench. Cockers show the largest number of entries, and are the most popular dogs in the 1941 Show. I find myself wondering about the word, "cocker," and find that it comes from the word "cock" which in early days was applied to pheasants or woodcock. Being smaller than the general run of spaniels, cockers can pass beneath the thick coverts of bushes and tangles and "flush" the birds. So they came to be known as "cockers."

One of the High Spots

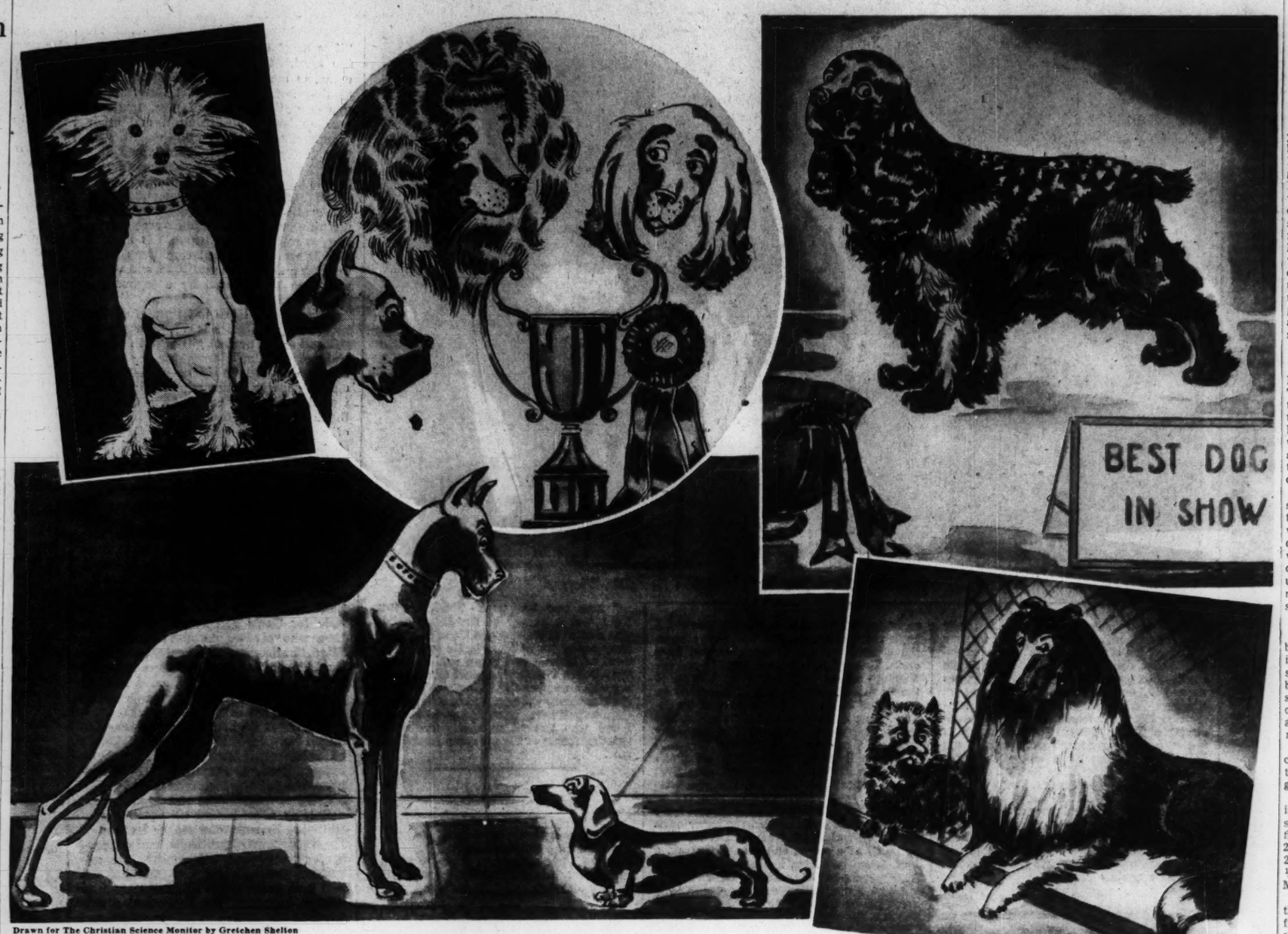
One of the high spots of the show comes when the New England Dog Training Club, under the skilful hand of Bert Turnquist, the training director, gives an exhibition. It is strictly an obedience drill, involving a team of 16 dogs and 16 owners. They are just dogs and just people who love dogs. They are amateurs, all of them. They go through a series of marches and evolutions, some of them to music. It's cheery. The dogs are always off the leash, but obedient to every command and signal from their masters—that is, nearly always!

Suddenly a loud laugh echoes through the Garden. The dogs are at one end of the ring, the masters at the other, and a set of hurdles lies between the two groups. The signal is given. A Doberman slithers gracefully over the hurdles to his master. A German shepherd follows. Then things go screwy. The dogs get the idea that their turn will never come, and there is a wild free-for-all of dogs over and around the hurdles. Signals be hanged!

When the commotion subsides, a lone cairn and a clumsy brown bulldog are seen quietly sitting in their proper places, waiting for a signal. For the little cairn, this is obedience of a high order. A lift of his owner's hand, and he steals the show, taking the hurdles like a veteran. When the bull's master signals—he sits. "Those hurdles are too much for me." So he continues to sit, until his boss lifts him over each hurdle in turn.

For the first time in its history the Westminster Kennel Club awards a prize to a hero dog—Tim, a German shepherd dog. And the little Italian chap Tim dug out of a pile of bricks which had fallen on him when a wall collapsed, and John Nuccio, Tim's proud owner, are also on hand, beaming their pleasure when the award is made.

The show is over just before midnight. Crowds in evening dress and sports clothes come pouring out. Eighth Avenue, still bristling-gay with lights, echoes to the joyous barks of hounds and terriers and spaniels—those lucky ones that don't go home in crates, but can sniff the free air and tell the world that the great Westminster Show of 1941 is behind them, and that new glories of dogdom lie ahead.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Gretchen Shelton

The Dogs Say It Themselves—at the Westminster Kennel Club Show:

Top left: "I'm 'Panso'—the only Mexican Hairless, with hair-thatched head, in the Show this year. I expect to win Best in Show. Why not? I'm pretty—don't you think?"

Circle: "We're three old champs. Listen, lady—this dog show stuff is a riot. These people come to look at us? That's a joke. We come to look at them! And are they funny. Well, they mean well. And we enjoy it. Drop by again."

Lower left: (The big one to the little one) "My goodness! What ARE you?"

Lower right: (The collie) "These shows—so boring! How does my hair look? Ah, thank you. Yes, I probably shall win Best of Breed. I always do. You'll pardon me if I yawn."

Top right: "I'm Champion My Own Brucie. Yes—Best in Show last year, and Best in Show this year. Bored? No! I love Bench shows! I'm a business man. I'm making a career of this. I go to bed early. I take my work seriously. So long. I'll be seeing you next year."

All From One Loaf!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One day I was short of bread, yet I expected seven of my neighbors in to sew within a few hours. I had plenty of ginger ale and grape juice on hand, but how could I make enough attractive sandwiches? It was then that I discovered, perforce, the variety of sandwiches that could be made from one loaf of unsliced bread. Now, by design, since those sandwiches were so easy to make and delicious, I follow the same plan of using only one loaf when planning refreshments for a small number of people. And yet the sandwiches are so varied that few people ever suppose I have used just one loaf.

Rolled Sandwiches

The bread must be very fresh. First, I trim off every bit of crust. To make rolled sandwiches, I cut two long, thin slices lengthwise of the loaf. Both slices are spread lightly with mayonnaise and then with a filling made by mashing 1 small tin of sardines, and adding the juice of ½ lemon, a dash of curry powder, and ½ teaspoon salt.

A slice of pimiento or a row of stuffed olives placed on one end of the bread make a colorful center when you roll the bread up like a calendar. Then these two rolls are wrapped tightly in waxed paper to chill and firm in the refrigerator until refreshment time. Each roll makes seven or eight sandwich slices.

Delicious Canapés

Next, I divide the rest of the bread in half and cut one portion into twelve small cubes. These I spread on all sides, except the bottom, with a mixture made by softening and blending 3 ounces of snappy cheese with an equal amount of butter and a dash of mustard.

These sandwiches, or canapés, can be made early and toasted in the oven while you pour out the ginger ale or grape juice.

The rest of the bread can be cut into thin slices for the regular sandwiches we all use. My favorite filling for these is composed of

2 hard-cooked eggs
2 teaspoons vinegar
¼ teaspoon salt, and
Mayonnaise.

And there you have the plan—three kinds of sandwiches, all made from the same loaf of bread, yet entirely different in appearance.

S. S. P.

Painting Coats of Arms, Once Mrs. Miller's Hobby, Is Now Her Profession

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I dropped in to interview Mrs. Veggie Miller about her unusual work, I found a slender, blonde woman bent over a card table painting attentively. She was seated near the dining-room window in her home at Long Beach, Calif. Before her lay an open book by Charles Boutell on English heraldry, from the library of Dr. A. de Clairmont of Virginia. Back of her stood an edition of Burke's "Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry." A neat supply of fine brushes, paints, a ruler, and the coat of arms on which she was engaged filled the table.

"Why, this must be quite a study, Mrs. Miller," I remarked, impressed by her absorption in her task.

New Work Horizons for Women—4

"Well, whatever I know about heraldry I owe to Miss Rowell of the Los Angeles Public Library," she replied, referring to Miss Clara Rowell, for 40 years librarian of their Genealogical room.

"I wouldn't have commenced my work without her interest," she continued, "and then, of course, a study of heraldry is not possible unless a large collection of books on it is at hand. For instance, it would have been impossible for me to have embarked on this work back in Columbus, Nebraska, where I grew up. Mr. Davis, of the Long Beach Public Library, has been very helpful, too. He makes a hobby of Genealogy. How did you happen to hear of my work?" she smiled at me.

"Some friends of mine saw your exhibition in the Long Beach Library about a year ago," I answered.

"Oh, yes, I remember. That exhibition was devoted to coats of arms I had made for Long Beach families."

"What started your interest in heraldry, Mrs. Miller?" I inquired.

"Oh, I've always liked to draw. I'd taken lessons since I was ten. I studied music a while and then reverted to drawing. But my pictures didn't sell. They were too detailed. So one day when a friend suggested I look into heraldry as a field for painting I jumped at the idea. I knew something about it from my mother who had always been proud of her coat of arms from the McAllister Clan in Scotland. After I started I was never without a commission, and sometimes I've had so many I've been panicky."

Very Popular

Coats of arms, Mrs. Miller informed me, are popular as wall decorations; on Christmas cards and stationery; for use on china (the Roosevelts have their coat of arms on a set of china at the White House); for bookplates; and, in the Virginias, they are even used on tombstones. Fraternities and sororities have them, she told me, as she showed me a Sigma Nu coat of arms she had just finished for her son, who attends the University at Eugene, Oregon.

Mrs. Miller has made coats of arms from many countries—from Russia, Germany, Italy, and Great Britain. Last year some of her work went by Clipper to the Countess Charlotta Chronjelm of Sweden.

She began to show me other specimens of her work. The Germans rarely used mottoes on their coats of arms, but the English and Scotch frequently used two, one above and one below, the upper one often in English, the lower in Latin or French. Mrs. Miller explained that one can usually recognize a French coat of arms by its fleur-de-lis; a German one by its eagle; and an English one by its cross.

To me the most beautiful motto among those she showed me was that of a Welsh family named Davies, who have descendants in Long Beach. Their motto was "God thy Grace." Coats of arms are granted today in many countries, but the Davies were given theirs in the sixteenth century because one of their family translated the Bible into Welsh. It bears a lamb with two shepherd's crooks, described in the heraldry book as a "lamb passant with two flagstaves."

From Hobby to Profession

When a woman's only child grows up and goes to college, how to employ her new leisure time is often a problem. Mrs. Miller's solution is to find a hobby and then build it into a full-time profession. The past three years have seen her working steadily from 8:30 in the morning until 1 o'clock each day, and in rush seasons until four. Since her smallest painting brings fifteen dollars, while others with ornamental scroll work, bring more, her occupation is a lucrative one.

Except for the help of a cleaning woman, Mrs. Miller takes care of her home alone. She says that getting dinner for her husband is a welcome relaxation. Her home, attractive in the draperies she made herself and in the chintz chairs she upholstered, bears silent evidence to the limitless energy of a woman who is doing the thing she enjoys.

Fourth of 12 Tuesday and Friday articles

Needlepoint Is a Pleasant Leisure-Time Hobby

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When modern life becomes difficult to bear and wars and relief campaigns clutter up the horizon, it is noticed that many a woman retires quietly from the fray for a brief respite, and picks up a piece of needlework. There is something comforting and steadying in stitching away at an established pattern.

Needlepoint has been helping women get and keep their bearings ever since William the Conqueror went off to the wars and left Queen Mathilda and her ladies-in-waiting in the uncongenial barrenness of one of his cold gray castles. They decided to do something about it. There wasn't much at hand. But they did have a good supply of fishbone needles and yards and yards of holland—a heavy brown linen cloth. And they had colored wools. They resolved to execute in needlepoint, the exploits of their lords and knights.

That is how the world came to have the famous Bayeux Tapestry, which for so long draped the nave of the ancient Norman Cathedral at Bayeux. These ladies embroidered 77 yards of Anglo-Saxon exploits, and while the pictures on this vast bit of embroidery are such as a child might draw, the archaeologist knows how to unravel the tale.

Time was when embroideries and tapestries, like their owners, were always on the march—when they were unhung from cold castle walls to deck their owner's apartments or tents in some desolate encampment. Life moved as a pageant in large masses. Tapestries and embroideries covered acres of space. Then fashions took a sudden turn. Everything must be in miniature proportions. High ceilings took a swift drop. Rooms became cozy, the ceilings low. Panneled walls of wood left no place for embroideries, needlepoint, and tapestries except on sofas, chairs, and fire screens. And it is on these more intimate furnishings that we enjoy them today.

New designs for footstools, bell-pulls and chair seats are constantly in demand. But the best loved designs are reproduced from old patterns, particularly those from Austria, of which we never seem to tire.

In measuring the size of needlepoint for furniture, be sure to measure the surface to be covered from edge to edge of the wood frame, with a tape measure. Allow a good working inch all around for turning under when mounted. If you have any doubt about the size required, select a larger piece of canvas. Don't trust to one that will barely cover the surface, for piecing is always a ticklish job.

Needlepoint is not a stitch in itself, but a name which covers all types of stitches used when working in this manner. The three most satisfactory are known as the Continental Stitch, the Half-Cross Stitch, and Petit Point. Any one of them is simple to do. Just as "Kings of ancient days made history, Queens unconsciously recorded it," so any one of us today can use these stitches to record a pleasant passing of leisure hours and leave a potential heirloom.

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The Home Forum

Snow Picnic

For me, the epitome of young romance will always be remembered in terms of snow picnics. Others may recall their sweetest moments in a haze of bus-tops, or ferry-decks, or gallery seats at the opera, or funny little restaurants where one felt most cosmopolitan, eating spaghetti or borsch. We knew those, too, and all the other unforgettable haunts of the city couples, starry-eyed, seeking anonymity in the crowd. We, too, sat upon park benches. We even, last resort of all, rode the street-cars while we talked. And everlastingly we walked; shoe leathers resounding upon the pavements past shop windows, out from the city toward the Art Institute or the Library. Both those structures knew us well, as we knew them. If I ever write a novel it will have in it, somewhere, the story of a boy and a girl in the city, and their constant search for a place in which to be alone together, to say the precious things that must be said. For always, at home, it seems, the living-room is chock-full of family.

* * *

So we had snow picnics. We had picnics in the summer, too, of course, but somehow the winter ones are most vividly remembered. Saturday noons after work, when the day was shining clear and filled with sun, the poet waited at the office door while I tidied my desk and laid the week's batch of copy, clean and stiff with paste, where the editor with her blue pencil would find it.

Fellow-workers smiled a little tenderly, I remember now, as I marched forth in woolen hose and my warmest coat. There were no ski clothes then, and warm apparel of any kind was slightly *de trop*. We waited shivering on the corner for the interurban bus. The poet carried, unromantically, an armful of paper bags and a sturdy packsack on his back, causing passers-by to turn and look at him. He wore a woolen stocking-cap which had been bought at a trading-post in northern Canada, and a short blue mackinaw such as lumbermen wear.

* * *

It took us an hour to reach the suburb where his sister lived. I don't remember what we talked about, but it must have been important. Once he wrote a poem on a scrap of paper. He says now it doesn't amount to much, but somehow its spontaneity and charm have for me a perfection that more ambitious pieces lack:

We'll scale the heights of a new spring
thought;
With your hand in mine we'll go
Through woodlands where the trilliums
grow;
We'll find the thing all lovers sought
But never found. We'll see the bird
That quickly builds a perfect nest.
The bird will teach us how to rest.
The sweetest wisdom we'll have heard.

When we reached the sister's house, he bade me take off my little thin galoshes and high-heeled shoes. From the packsack came long thick woolen socks and shoepacks, real elkskin moccasins made, he proudly explained, by Indians in Canada. It took a lot of heavy sock to fill up the spaces between my feet and the wide moccasins, but how lightly I stepped, and how warm my feet!

And off we set, over the fields, across the golf course deep in crusted snow, into the woods. This was country the poet had known as a boy, every stream and stick of it. Changed and altered as it was by subdivision lines, old farms turned into paved streets of Dutch Colonial houses, much of the forest and meadow hidden behind the high steel fencing of a motor magnate's estate—still he knew it, as Richard Jefferies knew his English countryside. There was one old farmstead which had stayed stubbornly unsold, uncut through all the years, and here we often went to sit upon the river's bank. My friend remembered swimming and boating there before a great factory had turned its waste into the clear waters and made them unfit for any other use.

* * *

It would be late in the afternoon before we found a "camping place." Winter sunset would be streaking the flat Michigan horizon as we knelt to open the packsack again, to bring forth the white Hudson's Bay blanket with its wide black stripes and characteristic "points." My companion spread it proudly on the snow—or did he first scrape the snow away from that part of the earth? You see, I begin to forget! But yes, he must have cleared the ground, for the campfire needed bare earth. He brought a log, for backing and reflecting the heat, and in front of it he made the fire—tiny, dried shreds of leaves, if he could find them, or pine needles, or birch-bark, first; then twigs and little sticks, and finally good-sized branches. Just as many times he'd made a fire in the north woods where he loved to really camp. He didn't believe in great big fires—small ones gave as much heat and were less dangerous, he thought.

When the coals were glowing hot and there was little smoke, we opened the paper bags. Our menu varied, but often we ate, together, as much as a pound and a half of steak, a half pound of bacon, a dozen rolls, several apples, and a bar of chocolate. The steak was cut into strips, rolled with the bacon, and stuck on the end of a green twig, held over the fire. Nothing ever was so good!

Replete, we looked into the last afterglow left in the western sky, and into the dying campfire. Except for its crackling, and for ourselves, the world was a silent place. Far away a dog would bark. Here was perfection, here was peace. Here we could talk of all those things we had to say—and we were silent, finding the beauty around us more impressive than anything we could talk about.

We came home with wood ashes in our hair and the heavy scent of wood smoke in our clothes.

* * *

Nowadays, of course, we sit sedately in our chairs, and long ago we fell into the companionable silence of the married folk who know that, after all, many things must be left unsaid, if understanding is to be truly deep. But last week the poet took Peter, who is six, and his young friend Toby for a snow picnic on a New England hillside. And last evening, walking down the hill toward the railroad station, I looked across white fields reflecting rosy, purple, burning sky, and felt again the pang of indescribable young joy that picnics in the snow once brought to me.

Edrie MacFarland

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

"In a Polish Village": *A Painting by Alfred von Kowalski-Wierusz*

Alfred von Kowalski-Wierusz (1849-1915) was a painter of the Polish School, who studied at Warsaw and Dresden, and was professor of art at Munich. He painted pictures of historic and genre subject matter. "In a Polish Village" is a genre type of painting which was popular throughout Europe in the nineteenth century. Painters in Sweden, Germany, Russia, Italy, and France can be found who worked in this realistic way, painting scenes of the everyday life of peasants.

Sea Level

Sea-curve and moors and gulls across
the sky
give spacious planes for wondering
and long horizons to the eye.

Surf after storm seethes on the cliff
and sand:
the old dispute of elements,
water changing the shape of land.

Motion of wings divides the sun and
stone:
shadow of birds upon the rock,
structure of flight released from
bone.

Dorothy Livingston Ulrich

Signals

About us every hour, if we could see,
Stare the huge signals of infinity.
One small tree-shadow, as it slowly veers,
Speaks for the whirling earth and shifting
spheres.

Stanton A. Coblentz

Giving Thanks to God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Psalmist declared (Psalms 92:1), "It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, O most High." Wonderful is the healing power of gratitude! Entertaining this quality brings gentleness, fearlessness, patience, unselfishness, and other commendable qualities into thought. One who has not hitherto entertained this quality will find that as he becomes grateful his nature will be transformed.

Depression and discouragement flee before gratitude as does the night before the morning sun. Even mankind's arch enemy, fear, is routed by gratitude. Let the one who is worrying about conditions begin to think and express gratitude, and worry will soon be replaced by a joyous expectancy of good.

How can one learn to be grateful? The Bible tells us (James 1:17), "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." Let us recognize that all good comes from God and thank divine Love for every manifestation of good that has come to us. Earnestly striving to do this enables us to be truly grateful.

The Psalmist sang (Psalms 105:1), "O give thanks unto the Lord; call upon his name: make known his deeds among the people." At each Wednesday evening meeting held in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and in its branches throughout the world, and at the Thanksgiving Day service opportunity is afforded those who attend to express their gratitude for God's goodness. Not only are those who "give thanks unto the Lord" uplifted, but listeners also receive great spiritual blessings. Many who were suffering from sickness have been healed as they listened to expressions of gratitude for the good which has come to the speakers.

Turning in grateful acknowledgment to divine Love for the good we have, brings us an increasing assurance of the omnipotence of good. The realization of the omnipotence and omnipresence of God brings a sense of fearlessness and dominion.

Shortly after taking up the study of Christian Science, one seeker learned of the importance of gratitude, and endeavored to cultivate this quality. He expressed gratitude for the fact that the real man is governed by divine Love, in perfect harmony. He recognized divine Love as the source of all goodness and was grateful for Love's ever-presence. He expressed gratitude for his home, his friends, his business, his church. He found his health improved, and he became more prosperous. He found he was more unselfish, more patient, more courageous. Life, to him, had taken on a different aspect. Everything seemed fresher, and he now enjoyed his work. He was glad when he could be of service to others. He understood what the Master meant when he said (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you," and he was grateful that he was gaining the understanding of this kingdom of heaven, the true consciousness. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 175, 176), "Remember God in all thy ways, and thou shalt find the truth that breaks the dream of sense, letting the harmony of Science that declares *Him*, come in with healing, and peace, and perfect love."

Before he called Lazarus from the tomb, Christ Jesus said (John 11:41), "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me." Mortal belief in the reality of death could not withstand his true gratitude for the fact that Life is God, and that man is the expression of perfect eternal Life. Many a demonstration of healing has been brought about through gratitude realized and expressed before any change was apparent.

Gratitude brings a sweetness, freshness, into our thoughts and lives. It enables us to be aware of the loveliness of God's universe. He who learns to be truly grateful relinquishes criticism, envy, jealousy, and other unlovely traits that shut out joy from experience. Wherever such a one goes, he takes with him this fragrance of gratitude.

As we progress in the study of Christian Science, we learn not to wait until we experience something good in order to be grateful, but we try to be constantly grateful for spiritual reality—for the knowledge of the perfection of God and of His universe. And as we are thankful for the spiritual facts we already measurably understand and put them into practice in daily lives, we find that we are constantly gaining more spiritual understanding.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

Dziękowanie Bogu

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

Psalmista rzekł (Psalmy 92:1), „Dobrze jest składać podziękowania Panu, i spiewać chwałę imienia Twego, O Najwyższy." Cudowną jest lecząca siła wdzięczności! Zastosowanie tego przymiotu przynosi za sobą łagodność, nieustraszoność, cierpliwość, nieegoistyczność, i inne chwalebne własności. Kto dotychczas nie ćwiczył się w wdzięczności przekona się, że w miarę wzrostu tejże, natura jego podlegnie zmianie.

Jak pierzcha noc przed słonkiem porannym, tak zniechęcenia i przygnębienia ustępują przed wdzięcznością. Największy nawet nieprzyjaciel ludzkości, bojaźń, usuwa się przed wdzięcznością. Kto martwi się warunkami obecnemi niech zacznie myśleć i wyrażać wdzięczność, a wnet troskę jego zastąpi radosne oczekiwanie dobra.

Jak można nauczyć się wdzięczności? Pismo Św. mówi nam (Jakób 1:17), „Każdy dobry i doskonały dar idzie z niebios, pochodzi od Ojca swiatłości, z którym niema żadnej zmienności, ani cienia zwrotu." Przyznajmy że wszelkie dobro pochodzi od Boga i dziękujmy boskiej Miłości za każde objawienie dobra które przyszło do nas. Gorliwe usiłowanie uczynienia tego umożliwi nam stać się prawdziwie wdzięcznymi.

Psalmista śpiewa (Psalmy 105:1), „Dziękujcie Panu; i wołajcie imię Jego: a czyny Jego rozgłaszajcie między narody." Na każdym z środowych zebrań odbywanych w Kościele Matczynym którym jest Pierwszy Kościół Chrystusa, Nauczyciela, w Bostonie, Massachusetts, we wszystkich gałęziach tegoż po całym świecie, oraz na nabożeństwach w Dniu Dziękczynienia jest sposobność wyrażania wdzięczności obecnych za dobroć boską. Nietylko ci którzy składają dzięki są uniesieni, ale i słuchający otrzymują wielkie duchowe błogosławieństwa. Wielu cierpiących choroby było uzdrowionych podczas słuchania testymoniałów wdzięczności za dobro które spotkało przemawiających.

Zwrócenie się z wdzięcznym uznaniem do boskiej Miłości za te dobrodziejstwa które otrzymaliśmy daje nam wzrastające zapewnienie wszechmocy dobra. Zaś zdanie sobie sprawy z wszechmocy i wszechobecności boskiej przynosi z sobą poczucie nieustraszoności i władzy.

Wkrótce po rozpoczęciu nauki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, pewien uczeń, który słyszał o ważności wdzięczności postanowił usiłować wyrobienie u siebie tego przymiotu. Wyraził wdzięczność za to, że prawdziwy człowiek rządzony jest boską Miłością, w pełnej harmonji. Uznał że boska Miłość jest źródłem wszelkiego dobra, i wdzięczny był za wszechobecność tej Miłości. Dziękował Bogu za swój dom, swych przyjaciół, swój interes i swój kościół. W następstwie, zdrowie mu się polepszyło, i stał się zamożniejszym, bardziej niesamolubnym, bardziej cierpliwym, bardziej odważnym. Samo życie nabrało dla niego nowego znaczenia. Wszystko zdało się być świeższym i zaczęła go cieszyć praca jego. Radowało go gdy mógł być pomocnym bliźniemu. Pojął teraz znaczenie słów Pana (Łukasz 17:21), „Królestwo boskie w sobie macie", i że osiągnął zrozumienie i prawdziwą świadomość tego królestwa, był wdzięcznym. Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej w swym dziele, "Miscellaneous Writings" (Pisma Różne), tak mówi (str. 175, 176): „Pamiętaj Boga we wszystkich twych poczynaniach, a znajdziesz tą prawdę która łamie omamienia zmysłów oraz pozwala na dojście harmonji Wiedzy która wyznaje Jego, wraz z leczeniem, spokojem, i doskonałą miłością."

Przed wskrzeszeniem z grobu Łazarza, Chrystus Jezus rzekł (Jan 11:41), „Ojcze! dzięki Tobie czynię iżeś mnie wysłuchał." Ludzka wiara w prawdziwość i realność śmierci nie mogła oprzeć się jego prawdziwej wdzięczności że życiem jest Bóg, i że człowiek jest wyrazem doskonałego, wiecznego życia. Niejedna demonstracja leczenia była spowodowana przez wdzięczność odczutą i wyrażoną zanim jeszcze jakakolwiek zmiana stała się widoczną.

Wdzięczność wprowadza słodkość i świeżość do myśli i żywotów naszych. Umożliwia nam stanie się świadomemi piękności wszechświata boskiego. Kto nauczy się być prawdziwie wdzięcznym zaniechuje krytykę, zazdrość, podejźliwość i inne niepochlebne rysy które wykluczają radość z naszych doświadczeń. Gdziekolwiek idzie taka osoba, zabiera wraz z sobą tą wonność wdzięczności.

Postępując naprzód w nauce Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, uczymy się nie czekać aż doświadczymy jakie dobrodziejstwo by okazywać wdzięczność, lecz staramy się być ciągle wdzięcznymi za realność duchową — za świadomość o doskonałości Boga i Jego wszechświata. I w miarę wzrastania naszej wdzięczności za duchowe prawdy które już pomiernie rozumiemy i w życiu zastosowujemy, przekonamy się że ciągle zyskamy coraz to większe i lepsze zrozumienie duchowe.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

This Is My Country

There was snow that time we camped on the edge of Bryce Canyon. We woke to find the round flakes falling over us, over the strange stone figures standing patiently like people in an eternal bread line. But, when we drove up the wide coast to the country of the redwood, I remember how the sun filtered through the big trees—making pale ladders where the sunbeams rose in the silence of the blue twilight; how we stood looking up and up to the sky, hidden by branches where the sky should be.

There was rain the first time I saw spring in New England, rain slanting across new leaves, across red barns and the quiet houses that I have learned to see without that aching for the red-tiled roofs and the white walls that I knew under the Western sun—beside a sea brilliant and tropical blue.

Now there is snow again, here in the great city of the East—round flakes falling over the steel spires, over the stone figures marching nowhere forever. So is the circle made round again by snow, and in between lies the vast promise of the prairie, the rivers like silver veins flowing, the mountains pushing up into memory, the desert with sage nostalgic on the wind.

This is my country—taken for granted as the seasons are taken for granted—accepted with no question. This is the great map of the country that is mine, traced with memory, part of the hidden mind, part of the blood that rises to the sound of the meadow-lark, the robin, and the harsh crow dividing with his word the noon and the night.

But now I suddenly count over the trees and the flowers, and the waters I have seen flowing. In this hour, I stand on a high mountain of my own making. I see the country spread before me, with no shadow on the farmlands, with no people turning yet to the earth for hiding, with no scars on the white spires of the cities. And I say again, as a story beginning, as a song sung by the fire in the silence for courage—We came to the Grand Canyon at dusk, and suddenly before us was spread the mystery—blue air rising out of the valley of stone, the vast opening in the earth, like happiness opening in the certain heart.

Sara Van Alstyne Allen

Gilbert Stuart Found Washington a Difficult Model

As soon as Washington entered his studio, Stuart realized that all his powers would be needed to bring the stern, imperial face alive. Washington had been besieged by painters for years, and even when he first sat for Peale in 1772 he had grumbled about the drudgery. After each of his numerous portraits was completed, he swore he would never sit again. Stuart remembers that "an apathy seemed to seize him, and a vacuity spread over his countenance most appalling to paint." . . .

Stuart painted in silence for a while, but he could hardly bear to look at his canvas; . . . he felt he had not got even a glimpse of Washington's real character. With the energy of despair, he set his facile tongue moving on the republican days of antiquity; like an angler using different flies on a wary trout, he dangled Cincinnatus in front of Washington, and Brutus, and the noble Cato. The fish did not bite.

Thus the sittings passed. . . . When Mrs. Washington wanted a picture of the President for herself, she persuaded her unwilling husband to sit to him a third time. The painter must have waited anxiously at the door of the barn he used as a studio for Washington to ride out for the first sitting. . . . Washington entered the barn with cold courtesy, sat down in the chair Stuart had provided, and clamped his face into the rigid expression he saved for portrait painters. Stuart plunged into his fund of anecdote, but the face did not relax.

When Stuart looked up from his canvas after a while, his heart almost stopped beating; Washington's face bore a human expression. It lasted only a few seconds, but by seemingly nonchalant questions Stuart found out what had put it there; the general had seen a noble horse gallop by the window. Instantly he commented on a local horse race; Washington made an animated answer and his face came alive. Then Stuart ransacked his mind for all he knew about horses, and soon the two men were actually talking. Stuart's brush flew merrily in rhythm with his tongue. The conversation moved on to farming, a subject it had never occurred to Stuart to discuss with a commander-in-chief, and again Washington was interested.

Not too interested, however. Before the picture was finished, the President worked a way to make the sittings bearable; he brought to the studio friends with whom he liked to talk: General Knox, the pretty Harriet Chew. They would keep his face alive, he dryly explained.—From "America's Old Masters," by James Thomas Flexner. (New York: Viking.)

First Finches

This is not spring, nor is this fractured gold
Of sunlight, lying warm on crystal snow,
Entirely winter, yet these finches know
The secret signs—their hearts need not be
told
The day or moment when the hourglass,
Reversing, drips its shining sands toward
spring,
While men, less wise, observing as they pass
The flush of life, renew their faith, and sing.

Harry Elmore Hurd

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1941

Landis Warns Of Drain Army Makes on Law

Continual drafting of students, he says, may seriously interfere with reconstruction.

Continuing exodus of American young men from the law schools of the Country into its military training camps will exaggerate the difficulties of rebuilding our civilization when the present war crisis is over, Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School warned the Nation today in his annual report.

In 1939-40, American law schools lost 4,000 men from a total enrollment of 33,500, he pointed out.

Looking ahead to the "return to a normal life," he commented that one of America's greatest needs will be lawyers of "competence" and "direction."

It is difficult, Dean Landis admitted, for young men to study law "when the great issue of our day is whether law in the manner in which generations of liberty-loving peoples have created it is to endure."

Must Look Far Ahead

Nevertheless, he said, with confidence in the future, it is a "patriotic duty" for educational leaders to "encourage young men to see their problems with eyes that look beyond the immediate present."

The Harvard Law School, its Dean revealed, is currently engaged in the first systematic codification of American criminal law since 1865.

One man, Prof. Sam Bass Warner, has given up teaching to devote his entire time to the task, the report stated. Another, Prof. Sheldon Glueck, is continuing special work in the field of criminology.

Dr. Warner found such a great divergence between textbook law and law in action—in the realm of arrest—that he decided to accompany Boston police officers on their rounds "to find out why police officers are unable to protect the community without violating the law."

One result of his work will be a model statute on arrest. He has already formulated a Uniform Pistol Act which was approved by the Interstate Commission on Crime, the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and the American Bar Association.

Lesson From 1917

Glancing back at the spring of 1917, Dean Landis recalled that nearly half of the Harvard Law School students enlisted in the Army in the course of those few months. That fall, he said, the School had only 292 students as against 857 for the previous year.

"A comparable situation may well develop in the coming months of 1941," he warned, "while a substantial diminution in enrollment, unless the aspect of world affairs changes, is certain to take place."

Dean Landis did not ask for exemption of law students from the draft in so many words, but he pointed out that it would fall more heavily on them because of their maturity and lack of dependents than upon the average group of men between 21 and 39.

"It is important," he repeated, "that young men who would ordinarily choose to pursure the law should not be diverted from that choice" because of the danger of being drafted.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with considerable cloudiness tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature with lowest tonight about 25 degrees; moderate to fresh west to northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Fair with some cloudiness in the east portion, mostly cloudy with flurries in the west portion tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Mostly cloudy in the south, cloudy in the north portion tonight and Saturday with flurries in the north and central portions; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy in the south, cloudy with flurries in the north portion tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy; flurries in the mountains and west slopes tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh northwest winds; weather cloudy tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	26	New York	25	24
Chicago	17	15	Norfolk	24	23
Kansas City	22	22	Philadelphia	23	23
Los Angeles	56	55	St. Louis	23	21
Miami	59	57	San Francisco	55	52
Minneapolis	3		Washington	26	23
New Orleans	47	46			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., February 21.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:44 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Saturday, 8:05 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Saturday, 8:44 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 9:02 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 9:37 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Monday, 9:55 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:32 p. m., tonight.
Light all vehicles by 5:54 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:55 p. m., Sunday.

Students Graduate Direct to Factories

By the Associated Press

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 21

One hundred and eight Worcester Boys Trade School seniors who normally would be in their classrooms and shop courses at the school until next June, have been released four months ahead of time and are already at work in national defense industries, according to Walter B. Dennen, Director.

All are members of the senior divisions in the metal-working trades after having completed 87½ per cent of their entire shop and academic training and have reached the minimum age of 18.

Auto Dealers All Set For 'Open House'

Following a custom started back in the bicycle days of 1896, Commonwealth Avenue's automobile row will stage its annual Washington Birthday "open house" tomorrow.

For the 25,000 or more visitors expected to visit the Avenue for exhibits that will stay open through the week end, motorcar distributors have a new assortment of surprises, some of which have nothing to do with automobiles, but constitute interesting entertainment.

Along automobile row are concentrated most of the large New England distributors of automobiles, representing practically every make of car. Each year they have vied with one another to see who could put on the "best show" for patrons, running the gamut from antique displays to glass blowers, motion pictures, and fashion shows. But always the leader in these displays has been Noyes Buick which this year will attract its gathering with a score of special attractions including a stage presentation of some of the modern marvels of engineering science shown at the New York's World Fair.

Demonstrations will be shown of chemical light, ultra-violet light, fluorescent lighting, the stroboscope that makes moving things seem to stand still, unbreakable glass, glass cloth, wool made from skim milk and the "magic of make-up."

Highlighting the show is a "Parade of Amateur Talent." This is primarily an invitation to visitors who wish to sing or recite before the radio "mike." Voices will be recorded and a record presented to each guest artist.

There will be World's Fair crayon and oil artists in action, also a performance of magic. Wood-carving master craftsmen, an International Salt artist, Indian by birth, who uses up to 37 different shades in tracing tribal history in countless, unusual and beautiful pictures, and a glass power boat, lightweight and transparent, built by Richard Boerstler of Watertown and displayed for the first time.

The "World in Posters" is sure to be an attraction. It is a private collection of 600 scenes brilliantly colored. Many are new and shown for the first time, representing religion, education, sports, science, industry, war and peace are represented.

The Avenue itself will be a blaze of colorful banners, fashion displays and brilliant new automobiles. Orchestras, vocalists and stringed quartets will fill the Row from Kenmore Square down to the Packard Motor Company beyond the Boston Bees park with symphony of sound.

Background for all this activity will be the new 1941 automobiles. "Open house" will start at 10 a. m. and continue to 5 p. m. on the holiday, and continue from 2 to 6 p. m. on Sunday.

Canavan Resigns U. S. Law Post

John A. Canavan, Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General in Boston, today announced his resignation from the Department of Justice effective March 1.

Mr. Canavan has served with the Department since 1934, when he was appointed first Assistant United States Attorney for the Massachusetts District. In March 1939 he was named to the office he now resigns to enter private practice.

Known in Boston legal circles for his handling of the so-called "milk cases" Mr. Canavan received a letter of appreciation from Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General, in which the latter said, "I think it is no exaggeration to say that you are in a large measure responsible for the successful enforcement of the milk marketing order." The milk cases arose through a contest by 118 milk dealers to have the milk marketing order of the Department of Agriculture declared unconstitutional.

The former justice official reported that between 97 and 98 per cent of the dealers in the Boston milk shed have now complied with the milk marketing order. The milk cases will hereafter be handled by C. Keefe Hurley, Assistant United States Attorney.

Parley Backs Road Network For Defense

Officials deplore use of road tax revenue on projects foreign to needed highways.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Immediate construction of the proposed Boston-to-Washington express road as part of a nation-wide system of modern boulevards designed for war emergency and peacetime purposes was strongly indorsed today in resolutions adopted by the annual conference of Highway Officials of the North Atlantic States.

The three-day sessions of the conference were completed in an atmosphere of sober recognition of the urgent part that highways must play in the processes of national preparedness, calling for the linking of industrial centers and arsenals by six-lane, nonstop, limited access highways. The highway officials also deplored the diversion of highway tax revenues from the building of much-needed trunk roads.

Boston-Washington Link

In a direct appeal to President Roosevelt and Public Works Commissioner John M. Carmody, the conference declared that whereas traffic congestion between Washington and Boston was necessarily increasing under the stimulus of national defense, and whereas the Nation is faced with a defense crisis entailing rapid transportation of armaments, the Washington highway has become one of the Nation's most vital defense issues.

It was pointed out in letters to Washington dictated by the highway officials today that one-quarter of the Nation's population lived between Washington and Boston, that 80 to 90 per cent of the national armaments production must come from industries within this district, and that New England would be the vital point of attack in the event of foreign invasion. For these reasons, the Federal Government was held responsible for the construction of roads necessary to protect these districts.

Having covered every angle of the highway problem during the last three days, the conference came to the conclusion that the Federal Government should allot all highway funds to highway building, and that meant the $150,000,000 left over in highway tax funds every year which are usually turned into the general fund. This comes under the head of diversion of funds which the conference deplored with all the vigor at its command.

Needed in Industrial Growth

The imperativeness of the highway program was linked to the increasing accident toll growing on highways within highly industrial centers where the demands for skilled workers are crowding the roads with motorcars used by these workers for commuting purposes. Unless something is done to turn this tide, the conference warned, an appalling situation may result.

The officials also went on record as favoring plans for a nation-wide system of trunk roads utilizing entirely new rights of way, by passing all large centers of population, and protected against commercial exploitation. This is the plan urgently recommended for some time by New England highway organizations, among them the New England Regional Planning Commission.

A 'Duchess' Poses in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Matilda Caldwell

The resplendent costume being painted in the Design Department of the Stuart School, 1126 Boylston Street, Boston, is that of a Grand Duchess of Czarist Russia. It was designed by Miss Dorothy Van Dunker, vocational costume designer at Emerson College, and was worn in a play, "Highness," presented by Emerson students on Jan. 22. It is now being used at the Stuart School as a subject for student artists.

Helen Jean Pepper

U. S. Bases Rumored Due Off Borneo

Control of the approaches to the Philippine Islands via the Celebes Sea is assured the United States' Government by the acquisition of two small islands off the northeast coast of Borneo for the establishment of naval bases, according to members of the crew of the steamer Steel Mariner which arrived here from the Netherlands East Indies.

More than 1,300 tons of cargo, including items considered vital to the national defense program, are being discharged at the Army base from the Steel Mariner.

Acquisition of the islands from the Netherland Colonial Government followed negotiations conducted with considerable secrecy, the members of the crew learned when they were at Netherlands East Indies ports two months ago. The islands are located off Sandakan, British North Borneo, and control the south and southwest approaches to the Philippines. The only other approach to the Philippines is from the Indian Ocean and that route is controlled by the British Naval Base at Singapore, the seamen reported. It was felt that the acquisition of the two islands gives the Philippines ample protection from the West, they said.

[In Washington the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Interior Department stated that it had heard nothing about the reported acquisition of the two islands.]

The deal for the islands was completed about three months ago, the crew members declared. They also stated that German raiders were using Japanese ports as refueling bases for their activities in the South Pacific. The cargo of the Steel Mariner includes rubber, tin, and other merchandise.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on "Probable Improvements and Limitations" by Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, Professor in Charge, Department of Aeronautical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Last of a series on "The Development of the Airplane," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Saturday

Week-end trip of the Brookline Bird Club at Gloucester and Rockport. Take 8:19 a. m. train at North Station; by auto at 9:32 a. m. Inquire of Miss Hanson; telephone, Com. 1595. Costs, $1.30.

Outing of the Field and Forest Club at Happy Valley Golf Club, Lynn, for winter sports, skiing, skating, snowshoeing, and hiking, all day. Hike in Lynn Woods at 2 p. m.; supper at 5:30; dancing at 7 p. m. Telephone Margaret A. Cleary, Ell. 0602. Fees, 20 cents; supper, 75 cents; dancing, 55 cents. Busses for Lynn leave Haymarket Square; change at Central Square, Lynn, for Happy Valley busses.

Twenty-ninth Annual Eastern Dog Club Show at Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, Boston. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Saturday, and from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. Sunday.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday and award of Old South prizes. Ruhl J. Bartlett, Professor of History at Tufts College, will speak on "The American Revolution—Its World Significance." Music by the Boston English High School Orchestra, Le Roy M. Rand, Director. In the Old South Meetinghouse, Boston, at 10:30 a. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Portrait Exhibition" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m. Illustrated lecture on "Gentile da Fabriano and the Mediaeval School in Umbria" by Dr. Edgell, first in a series of three lectures, at 2 p. m.

Patriotic exercises at Washington statue, Boston Public Garden, sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, and Children of the American Revolution, at 11:30 a. m.

Open House at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Institute for the Blind, Watertown. Demonstrations by the Boy Scout troop of the Institution. Classroom activities and education will also be featured. From 3 to 5 p. m.

Tenth Annual Charity Ball of the Milton Post No. 114, the American Legion, for the benefit of the Milton Visiting Nurse and Social Service League. At the Milton Woman's Club, Reedsdale Road, Milton, at 8 p. m.

Costume Ball for the benefit of the Library Fund of Suffolk University. Music will be furnished by Guy Principato and his orchestra. In the Library, Suffolk University, 20 Derne Street, Boston, at 8:30 p. m.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by George Channing, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, at 3:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Frances Brockman, violinist, Paul Bregor, pianist, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2 p. m.

Twenty-ninth Annual Eastern Dog Club Show, at Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, Boston. Open from 2 to 10 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, program of "Poetry and Music" by Nadia Boulanger, assisted by Doda Conrad, baritone, in the Tapestry Gallery, at 2:30 p. m. Gallery talks on "Portrait Exhibition" by Miss Adlow, and "Roman Art" by Mrs. Tanner, at 3:30 p. m. At the Museum hour for children, Miss Maginnis will talk on "George Washington," at 3:30 p. m.

At the Charles Street Forum, last meeting of the season. Galus Glenn Atkins will speak on "How Mankind Moves Ahead." Introduction by the Rev. Carl Heath Kopf. In the Charles Street Meeting-house, corner of Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, at 4 p. m.

At the Ford Hall Forum. Harry F. Ward, Chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union and Professor of Christian Ethics at Union Theological Seminary, will discuss "After Hitler—What?" Reuben L. Lurie will preside. In Ford Hall, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, at 7 p. m.

Monday

Free public lecture on "Ancient Ireland" by Dr. Hugh O'Neill Hencken, Curator of Egyptian Archaeology at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University. At the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, at 4 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Ratio Sive Causa of the Crisis" by Dr. Pitirim A. Sorokin, Professor of Sociology at Harvard University. Seventh in a series of lectures on "The Twilight of Sensate Culture" sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Lecture on "Tannhäuser" by Edward Downes, music editor of the Boston Evening Transcript. Second in a series of lectures on the six operas to be presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company in Boston. At the Malkin Conservatory, 290 Beacon Street, Boston, at 8:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 17
Radio Timetable: Page 14

Annual Dog Show Tomorrow; 1,200 Entries, Over 80 Kinds

With 1,203 aristocrats of dogdom on hand in all their canine finery, the twenty-ninth annual Eastern Dog Club Show will open at Mechanics Building tomorrow at 10 a. m.

Judging of the contestants will begin at the opening of the show and continue until closing at 10 p. m. On Sunday, the second and last day of the Show, doors will open at 1 o'clock, and judging will continue until the best dog of the show is selected about 10 p. m.

The entry total this year, which includes more than 80 different breeds, is the largest in several seasons, Show officials declare. The large number of outstanding thoroughbreds entered gives promise of keen competition for top honors in the various classes.

Display of Obedience

A major attraction of the Show will be the special obedience exhibition on Sunday by the New England Dog Training Club—a performance that stole the Show at the recent Westminster Kennel Club exhibition in New York. Participating in this event, which will be put on at 5 p. m. and again at 9:30, will be 21 dogs of 14 different breeds.

The team of highly schooled dogs includes Cocker, Shepherd, Schipperke, Great Dane, Doberman Pinscher, Fox Terrier, Welsh Corgi, Irish Setter, English Setter, Norwegian Elkhound, Sealyham, Boxer, Dalmatian, and English Bulldog. Working together off the leash the dogs perform remarkable routines designed to show the purposes and accomplishments of obedience training which is said to be the fastest growing sport in dogdom today. Bert D. Turnquist, Training Director of the Club, will present the exhibition.

In addition to Sunday's special exhibit there will be general obedience classes all day Saturday with 103 dogs entered—the largest number in the history of the show.

Prominent Exhibitors

Among the noted exhibitors this year will be Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the newly-appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, who will show a string of West Highland Whites from her Edgerstoune Kennels in Concord, N. H. Other prominent exhibitors include Mrs. Jouett Shouse, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Sherman R. Hoyt, Katonah, N. Y.; and Mrs. James M. Austin of Old Westbury, L. I. Every major kennel in New England will be represented.

William Prescott Wolcott of Milton has been given the honor of selecting the best dog in the show and the best American-bred entry.

Gala British War Relief Ball Yields Receipts Beyond Hopes

Colorful, formal, and at times gaily hilarious as was the British War Relief Society's Benefit Ball at the Copley-Plaza last night, and early this morning, its crowning financial success far outshone all other aspects of the gala occasion.

Exact figures on the receipts will not be available for several days, but, in commenting upon the returns—which, after all, were the chief objectives of the Ball—Chairman Clement Burnhome said that these were "most satisfactory," being far in excess of even the brightest hopes of the Committee in charge.

Nearly 4,000 socially prominent New Englanders, and not a few from other states and from other countries turned out to greet Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister at Washington. Speaking with emotion, Sir Gerald thanked those who had gathered for the benefit ball in aid of Britain for their help "in winning the freedom that other small nations have lost. . . . You are doing it all for us, and I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart."

The hotel had set aside the entire main floor for the affair, and many of the rooms were transformed into scenes of pre-war London. A military aspect predominated even among the costumes. Huge silken drums over the chandeliers were decorated with the coats of arms of the various British Dominions, and flags of all the colonies hung from the walls.

Dozens of debutantes and 20 of John Powers' models from New York, many escorted by Harvard students garbed as British guards, London bobbies, firemen, and English coachmen, moved through the gay throng selling programs, souvenirs, flowers, and "chances" on 50 or more prizes donated by local firms. These included a Packard car, a silver fox scarf, a gold bowknot pin set with diamonds, a wrist watch—and even a dachshund. Walter O'Keefe, as Master of Ceremonies of the extraordinary floor show, not only supervised the drawing and winning numbers, but also auctioned off a number of sketches and cartoons—all for the benefit of British war relief.

The revue, under the direction of Dwight Deere Wiman, included specialty numbers by Bill Robinson, Gracie Fields, Dorothy Gish, Jay and Lou Seiler, Lou Calhern, and many others. Music was by Ruby Newman and his orchestra, and the Boston Caledonian Club Pipe Band entertained with a number of patriotic selections. The Albertina Rasch Dancers, and The Eight Marshals also put on several colorful numbers.

They Discuss Legislation

By a Staff Photographer

Speaker and Chairman

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Pastor of the Arlington Street Church, who addressed today's meeting of the Boston City Federation of Organizations, and Mrs. Raymond Calpin, Chairman of Legislation in the Federation.

Army Takes Control Of Vermont CCC Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Vt., Feb. 21—Army officials took over from the Department of Agriculture today administration of Camp William James, experimential camp of the Civilian Conservation Corps which has been subject to Congressional controversy and investigation.

While United States Senator George D. Aiken, of Vermont, expressed regret at the change in administration of the camp—held by its supporters to be a model that should be adopted elsewhere in the Nation—a regular CCC Administrator arrived to take charge.

He is Benjamin L. Hinckley, a civilian and CCC administrative officer or subaltern transferred from Springfield, Mass. Army officials, meanwhile, announced that Camp William James henceforth will be under "regular administration of the CCC."

(In Washington it was stated that although the camp now comes under the CCC, and that CCC regulations provide an enrollee must be unemployed, indications were that college graduates in the camp will not be allowed to remain.

(Officials here have taken the position that with underprivileged boys being drafted for military service, a few people outside the Government—such as Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Dorothy Thompson—have no right to be encouraging a special privileged camp for starting a New Youth movement.)

Prior to Mr. Hinckley's arrival there were many expressions of hope that the type of work that the 50 young men—some of whom are Harvard and Dartmouth graduates—have undertaken would be continued.

In Washington, Senator George D. Aiken—who previously had supported the plan to set up a special CCC camp under the Department of Agriculture in Sharon—said "I should like to have seen it continued under that Department, but apparently Agriculture got licked."

Camp William James has not been criticized by the New England delegation in Congress, but recently Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan, charged in the House that the project was an attempt to set up a camp similar to labor camps in Germany.

The camp was established under the sponsorship of Miss Thompson and other prominent Vermonters. One of its chief sponsors is Dr. Eugene Rosenstock-Huessy, a Dartmouth professor, who states that he "instituted" the German labor camps from 1925 to 1933 under the Weimar Republic.

The camp has been built around a nucleus of 15 college graduates interested in assisting farmers and communities in a region of nine communities including Sharon, under the Council of Nine Townships.

Its 50 members devoted themselves to many types of rehabilitation projects, soil building, road work, flood control, reclamation work on sheep inclosures, and work in town forests.

The object of the camp was twofold: to provide hard work for the college graduates and others who came to the camp, and to carry out projects that would assist in rehabilitating the Vermont back-country whose resources have been drained and economic stability ruined.

The New Sharon Camp has been built with the barest necessities, scarcely resembling the ordinary CCC camp. It was named for William James, Harvard philosopher who 30 years ago proposed that modern society must supply its young men with a "moral equivalent for war" through hard work, fellowship and an intimate knowledge of man's struggle against nature.

Ban on Sunday Liquor Sales And Abolition of Beano Urged

Calling for support on bills now pending before the Legislature for prohibition of the sale of liquor on Sunday, the abolition of beano, an agitation on a State referendum on pari-mutuel betting, the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, pastor of the Arlington Street Church, told members of the Boston City Federation of Organizations, Inc., at the Y. W. C. A. today, that these problems of State are the responsibility of every individual.

Referring to the State lottery bill just defeated in the house the Rev. Mr. Greeley pointed out that although the specified reason for the lottery was the raising of funds for old-age pensions that "over a period of years far more poverty, far more need of old-age assistance would be created through this system than could ever be satisfied by the State's receipt of that lottery."

He described legislation that results in the moral breakdown of the community as "economic suicide." All these problems, he said, call for an enlightened citizenry—a citizenry of the Commonwealth elevated above any selfish consideration of the individual or community. As an instance of the lack of such consideration he cited the case of Hyde Park which voted for pari-mutuel betting on the State referendum but rebelled almost to a man when faced with the possibility of a race track in that locality. The same thing happened, he pointed out, in the North End, when residents vigorously opposed a dog race track in the Boston Garden.

The Rev. Mr. Greeley called the attention of the 300 women present at the morning meeting of the club to the fact that there is a bill now before the Legislature to increase the salary of Massachusetts Senators and Representatives. If these gentlemen are only "rubber stamps for financial interests and selfish pressure," he expressed the opinion that they were overpaid at the present time. On the other hand, if they represent the best interests of the community and they are thoughtful, disinterested servants of the public, no salary would be too high for their services, Dr. Greeley said.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall spoke to the Federation on the subject of the financial status of the Commonwealth describing the various needs which prompted his request for a budget of $165,000,000 for the next budget period. Another speaker was Mrs. Frank K. Singiser, president of the Women's Church Societies.

Mrs. Raymond Calpin, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, presided over the Legislative program. Mrs. Saltonstall was present as a guest of the Federation and also as a member of its Legislative Committee.

Legislators Get Space on Beacon, Joy Sts. for Cars

Long controversy between members of the Massachusetts Legislature and the Boston police came to an end today when the Beacon Hill lawmakers were told that special parking areas in the vicinity of the State House would be set aside for their use.

The announcement followed a survey by a special committee appointed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to see what could be done for the legislators. It was announced that signs would be posted on Monday restricting parking on Joy Street from Beacon to Dern Streets for all but members of the General Court. Another section to be set aside for them will be the Public Garden side of Beacon Street between Charles and Arlington Streets. Legislators' cars must bear the green identifying card used by members of the Legislature.

An outburst of disapproval at Mayor Tobin's action came from City Councillors today who demanded to know why State Representatives and Senators deserve any more consideration than the "City Fathers."

Reserve Funds For Jobless Urged

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 21 (AP)—Labor representatives, seeking legislation increasing the unemployment compensation reserve fund, predicted this week that Connecticut's current industrial prsperity would be followed by a depression felt "much more deeply than any other."

The labor leaders argued before the General Assembly's Judiciary Committee that the State should build up a reserve fund big enough to cushion what Secretary John J. Driscoll of the State Congress of Industrial Organizations termed the "tremendous shock."

An employers' group agreed that the present unemployment compensation act should be liberalized, although differing as to the extent. The employers' group urged passage of a bill which would eliminate unemployment taxes on a worker's wage in excess of $3,000 a year, but the labor group opposed it as "folly."

State C. I. O. Doubles Votes In Convention

Voting strength in the State convention of labor unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to be held here next week, nearly doubles that of last year, it was reported by C. I. O. leaders today.

The big increase in delegates is attributed in part to growth and in part to intensity over issues such as election of officers and attitude on the lend-lease bill, which promise to make this year's meeting exceptional in its importance.

Some 670 votes are now forecast, based on a ratio of one delegate to every 100 members or fraction thereof. A year ago the total numbered around 370. The convention will be held in the Hotel Bradford March 1 and 2.

Committee assignments were made and convention arrangements completed at a strenuous meeting of the State Council here this week.

Chairmanship of the resolutions committee was given to Joseph Kelleher of Worcester, a Vice-President of the State C. I. O. and member of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. Albert J. Fitzgerald, President of the largest labor union in Massachusetts, the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' Union in the General Electric plants at Lynn, was named Secretary of the Resolutions Committee.

Other committee chairmen appointed, all subject to convention approval, include:

Credentials—Ralph Hall, President of the Greater Boston Industrial Union Council, a State Vice-President, and member of the United Mine Workers.

Rules—Fred Pezzini, Chicopee, State Vice-President and member of the Rubber Workers' Union.

Constitution—Mariano Bishop, Fall River, State Vice-President and member of the United Textile Workers of America.

Elections—William Bellinger, Salem, State Chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League, textile workers.

Legislation—Matthew Campbell, Springfield, electrical workers.

Officers' Reports—Clive Knowles, Boston, Secretary, Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Indian Day at the Museum

Egan

A Youthful Visitor

"Listen to this simple story,
"To this Song of Hiawatha!"

Wonder fills the eyes of Carol Marie Serle, 4, of Jamaica Plain, as she studies a portion of the American Indian exhibit being featured at the Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. Today is Indian Day at the Museum, and the children were treated to movies this afternoon illustrating the customs and habits of the American Indians.

Republics Line To Float New Modern Ship

A. Douglas Cook, Boston agent of the Moore-McCormack Lines, operators of the American Republics Line between the east coasts of North and South America, and other officials of that company, are to attend the launching at Chester, Pa., March 1, of the passenger liner Rio de la Plata.

This latest addition to the rapidly growing fleet of the American merchant marine, is to be sponsored by Madame Felipe Espil, wife of the Ambassador from Argentina. It is the third of four new vessels building for Moore-McCormack Lines, which are said to be the first ever built with air conditioning in all cabins as well as public rooms.

All four ships will be assigned to the service between the east coast of South America and the east coast of the United States, operating under the house flag of the American Republics Line—"the Good Neighbor Fleet"—each one having a capacity of 197 passengers. Speed of the vessels will be 18 to 19 knots. Each will be 17,500 tons displacement, 492 feet long, 69½ feet beam, and 27.4 feet loaded draft.

Latest Ships Air-Conditioned

New Type Passenger-Cargo Vessels

Architects' sketch of one of four new combination vessels now building at Chester, Pa., for American Republics Line's North-South America service, operated by Moore-McCormack Lines. They are called C-3 type boats. The third one—the Rio de la Plata—is to be launched March 1. It is said that these steamers are the first passenger ships ever built with air-conditioning for all spaces used by passengers, including staterooms and public rooms. Cargo holds also have conditioned air.

8,000 Men Pushing Quonset Point's Huge Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 21—Eight thousand men are now busy at Quonset Point where building the Navy's $25,000,000 northeastern air base, called the largest of a series of bases under way from Alaska to the Caribbean.

The enormous project already has changed the topography of the Point and the character of the shore line, although work is still

The Week in Rhode Island

far from completion. More than 7,000,000 cubic yards of sand have been dredged to provide docking facilities for aircraft carriers. A huge landing field has been laid out, built up with the fill taken from the bay. Several hangars have been completed and several others are under construction.

The Navy Department cautiously has refused to disclose too much factual information about the base and its layout. The number of buildings, their size and location are among the naval "secrets." Also a secret is the date of completion. One squadron of naval observation planes already is based at Quonset. Later on, perhaps later this year or in 1942, long-range bombing planes will operate from the base.

Included among the original plans as outlined a year ago when the project was begun were hangars and repair shops equipped to repair and overhaul every item of naval air equipment, plus facilities for docking and fueling the largest of the Navy's aircraft carriers. Steel piles 65 feet long now are being driven for a pier.

The Navy has salvaged some of the several score of summer cottages which formerly occupied Quonset Point. These have been moved, set up on new foundations and remodeled to provide homes for officers. In addition, work soon will begin on two large housing projects for Quonset. These will provide low-rent apartments for the Quonset personnel.

A new spur railroad track now connects the point with the main line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad four miles to the west. More than 100 freight carloads of supplies are brought in weekly.

With all the fury of the functional construction, the Navy has not forgotten aesthetic considerations entirely. All top soil has been saved. It will be spread when the work of landscaping begins. One pile of topsoil is 30 feet high and long as a city block.

An orchard, part of the old farm property, also has been saved. Each tree was carefully dug up and moved out of the way. They will be returned and put into appropriate places when the construction work is finished.

A large part of the Quonset Point area was owned by the State and used in former years as a National Guard camp ground. The State donated this property to the Navy. Subsequently the Navy purchased large tracts of adjoining property to add to the new Quonset Point base site.

24-Hour Machine Course

The defense training program directed by the Providence School Department was put on a 24-hour-day basis this week. The courses in machine shop work are being carried on in three eight-hour shifts.

Sixteen young men are enrolled in the first class which is conducted from 10 p. m. until 6 o'clock in the morning.

The aim of the course is to teach basic tasks so that "graduates" may enter machine shops working on defense projects as apprentices. The course lasts for 12 weeks and is financed by the Federal Government.

Prices Remain Fairly Stable In Food Marts

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With the Faneuil Hall market and private food stores in general closed tomorrow in recognition of the holiday, housewives scurried around the market places of Metropolitan Boston today to select provisions for the long week end. In general the price trend is fairly stable. Meats are high with an occasional tendency to lift prices a bit noted by close observers.

Turkey is reported by market men to be increasingly popular for the holiday menu, now that it has become a recognized year-around food. Splendid birds are raised in New England, and 35 cents a pound will buy a fine, near-by, fresh turkey. Then there are the new smoked turkeys that appeal to many buyers. For several months it has been possible to buy smoked turkey meat, but now cooked-smoked-ready-to-eat turkeys, wrapped in cellophane, are displayed at Faneuil Hall market. They weigh about six pounds on the average, and sell at 75 cents a pound.

Western Birds

Other turkeys, too, are available. The western birds and those from other sections, are attractive buys, with some offered as low as 23 cents. Chickens are offered in chain stores at 29 cents, and fowl as low as 21 in some stores. Fresh New England capons are around 38 cents and ducklings around 20 to 22 cents.

Legs of lamb are available around 23 cents in some chains, 24 cents in others, and legs and loin at 30 cents can be had in independent stores. Pork loins for roasting continue at 18 cents in most chains, though at least one large suburban cut-price store offered a special today at 15 cents. Smoked ham ranges from 21 to 25 cents, and fresh shoulders start at 16 cents in chain stores.

Beef prices remain as they were last week, with 35 cents the minimum price in chain stores for a group of steaks and roasts. Rib roast can be had at 27 cents in chain stores.

Seafood Reasonable

Seafood is reasonable in price, with cod and haddock quoted today at 10 to 12 cents, steak cod 18 cents, chilled halibut 23 cents in some chain stores and 35 in others, and chilled salmon starting at 17 cents as a special in some cut-price stores. Fresh eastern halibut is lower, with some stores quoting 45 cents. Chilled swordfish is 40 cents in some stores, mackerel 15 cents, and smelts 25 to 40 cents, depending on size. Fresh bluefish from the South are on sale at 40 cents a pound.

In vegetables, the supply of green peas is somewhat larger, and chains offer them at 10 to 12½ cents a pound. Mushrooms are 25 cents a pound in some chain stores. Rhubarb is found in the Faneuil Hall section at 15 cents a pound; fresh green beans 25, and Brussell sprouts 30 cents.

Strawberries from the South are found downtown at 25 cents a pint. South American Malaga grapes are 25 cents a pound, nectarines 50 and 60 cents a dozen. Puerto Rican red Spanish pineapples are 15 cents.

Coast Guard Searching For Derelict Fisherman

Following the discovery of the missing 45-foot fishing vessel Pamaquid II, of Rockland, Maine, and towing the disabled craft to Portland, the Coast Guard cutters Argo and Diligence are today searching the waters of Jeffrey's Bank for the abandoned fishing vessel Inverness. The crew of the Inverness was rescued as its storm-battered craft appeared about to sink. A seaplane from the Coast Guard's Salem base joined the search for the abandoned vessel today.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Martial Music. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Bela Keler, Hungarian Comedy Overture; Light Music; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Dance Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; HLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain:" Gaelic Songs in the North of Ireland GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Radio-Theatre: "Mi Hermano y Yo." Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.2 m.; GSD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.;
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Alexander Keith. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Feb. 22
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc) reradiocast of Tower News by recording.
(No Saturday Tower News)

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Feb. 23

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m. — Czechslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p .m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, re-recording.
7:30 p. m. — Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Travel Talks on South America.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (9.57mc)

First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Vincent Neff's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Romance and Rhythm.

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; NBC Dance Band; Charlie Spivak's Orchestra.

Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Second English Hour
10:30 p. m.—News in English; Moonlight Magic; Lani McIntyre's Orchestra.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 278 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut
New Haven—Daily, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine
Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1420kc.

Massachusetts
Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1470kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL: Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m. The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m) 7:15 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:30 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Week days, 4 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.

New Hampshire
Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont
Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 10 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News, direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building; Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL: Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m. The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri
Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

Republic of Panama
Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Canada
Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Shall We Waltz?	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills": sk.	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": drama.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Digest
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Sports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Income Tax Reporter	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	**Alec Templeton Time:**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Oleander Male Quartet
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	**piano; vocalists; orch.**	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	"Ask the Children":	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	**"Lew Royal": dramatic**	Brotherhood Day Pro-
8:15	**Charlie Cantor and**	quiz program	**Graham; orchestra**	series	gram
8:30	**Minerva Pious;**	"Death Valley Days":	**"Information, Please!"**	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	**chorus; or.; News**	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	with orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00	Ray Bloch's Or-	"Gangbusters": drama	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch	"Gangbusters": drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	**Sen. A. Capper, Kansas**	cal Album"
9:30	**Playhouse: "Wreck**	News; Variety Program.	**"Everyman's Theater":**	"I Want a Divorce":	Boston Olympics vs. At-
9:45	**on Deliverance"**	guests; orch.; drama	**Arch Oboler Play**	dramatization	lantic City Sea Gulls
10:00	Public Affairs	**Madison Square Garden**	"Wings of Destiny":	**Raymond Gram Swing**	hockey game from Bos-
10:15	Your Income Tax	Sports	dramatic sketch	News Service	ton Arena
10:30	Frazier Hunt	**Madison Square Garden**	Latin American Music	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Olympics vs. Sea Gulls
10:45	**News of the World**	Sports	Male Quartet and orch.	Sen G. P. Nye, N. D.	Five Star News
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Sport program	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	News; "Master	**Sen. Clark, Idaho**	Local news; Weather	Sport program	Don Ostro's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music":	"Music You Want"	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Sport program	"Day's End"
11:45	recordings	"Music You Want"	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Sport program	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
12:00	Man on the Farm	News; Music; Cowgirl	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Man on the Farm	Songstress;	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Country Journal	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45	Country Journal	Home Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	News	National Farm and	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Community Bulletin	Home Hour	Carnival	George and Dixie, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
*1:30	"No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Interview	Ellsworth Moody, songs.
1:45	"No Politics"	dorf": interviews	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Musical program	Earle Towner's Orch.
2:00	Saturday Revue:	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Washington's Birthday	**Carnegie Tech Student**	Ed Parseley and His
2:15	Chas. Hector's Or.	**Kirsten Flagstad and**	program; speakers	**Symphony Orchestra**	Saddle Pals
2:30	**Lend-Lease Bill Dis-**	**Herbert Janssen in**	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	**National Democratic**	Adele Bailey, talk
2:45	**cussion**	**Beethoven's "Fidelio"**	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	**Club Forum**	Five Star News
3:00	**Columbia Concert**	**Metropolitan Opera:**	**Tufts-Princeton debate:**	**Cleveland Philharmonic**	Sports and Music
3:15	**Hall**	**Kirsten Flagstad and**	**"Strikes in the Defense**	**Orchestra, conducted by**	Sports and Music
3:30	**Columbia Concert**	**Herbert Janssen in**	**Industry Should Be**	**F. Karl Grossman**	Sports and Music
3:45	**Hall; News**	**Beethoven's "Fidelio"**	**Prohibited"**	**Cleveland Orchestra**	Sports and Music
4:00	Harvard Guardian	**Metropolitan Opera:**	National Conference of	"It' Dance Time"	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Forum	**K. Flagstad, H. Janssen**	Christians and Jews	Sport comment	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Al Donahue's Orch.	**in "Fidelio"**	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45	Al Donahue's Orch.	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Edna O'Dell and piano	World in Fantasy"
5:00	**So. American News.**	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"The World Is Yours":	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Program Previews	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	N. E. to the Colors.	"Superman"	**Curtis Institute of**	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	N. E. Lecture Hall	Paul Laval's Orchestra	**Music program**	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	News; Elmer Davis.	"Saturday Jamboree":	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Rakov's Orch.; guests	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender":	Rhumba Orchestra
7:15	**informal discussion**	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30	**Report to the Na-**	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	Dramatic sketch	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Sons of Italy speaker
7:45	**tion**	variety program	Concert Album	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Marriage Club":	"Your Rights and Mine"	**"Knickerbocker Play-**	"The Soldiers' Quiz":	Inter-Faith Round Table
8:15	quiz program	Concert Hall of the Air	**house": dramatic sk.**	from Camp Edwards	Discussion
8:30	Gay Nineties Re-	"The Bishop and the	'Truth or Consequences':	Boake Carter	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	view; Elmer Davis	Gargoyle": drama	quiz program	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Song of Your Life; Harry	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orch.; guests	Henry Burr; Hoosier	V. F. W. Program	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	**News; NBC Symphony**	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	**Senator Claude Pepper,**	Boston Olympics vs. At-
9:45	"Saturday Night	**Orchestra; Arturo**	ty's Orchestra	**Florida**	lantic City Sea Gulls
10:00	Serenade"	**Toscanini, conductor**	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	**Chicago Theater of the**	hockey game; John
10:15	**Sen. H. S. Truman.**	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	edy sketch	**Air: Marion Claire**	Reilly and Jay Wesley,
10:30	J. Leonard, songs	**tra; Arturo Toscanini,**	**Vice-President Henry A.**	**Walter Cassel in "My**	announcers
10:45	**News of the World**	**conductor**	**Wallace**	**Maryland"**	Five Star News
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Hawaii Calls": native	Dance Parade
11:15	V. Monroe's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Local news; Weather	Hawaiian music	Dance Parade
11:30	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Defense for America Se-	"California Melodies":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	ries: "Machine Tools"	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
12:00	News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Bert Hirsch Presents
12:15	Piano soloist	**"I'm an American"**	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Bert Hirsch Presents
12:30	Salt Lake City	**Music Hall on the Air:**	"Marco Polo and the	Italian string music	"Battle of Music": or-
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	**Symphony Orchestra**	Discovery of the East"	Italian string music	chestras
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	**with Jan Peerce, tenor**	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	**soloist**	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	Brotherhood of	News	"On Your Job": drama-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Christians & Jews	"This Changing World"	tization	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	The Free Company:	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:15	dramatization	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:30	**The World of Today**	Tapestry Musicale	**University of Chicago**	**Sen. C. Wayland Brooks,**	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45	**The World of Today**	Sons of Italy speaker	**Round Table**	**Illinois**	**gram**
3:00	**N. Y. Philharmonic**	**Great Plays: Summary**	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	Talk, Mayor Tobin	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	**Symphony Orch.;**	**of Victorian Age, orig-**	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations": music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	**John Barbirolli,**	**inal radio drama**	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Young People's Church	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	**conductor**	**Great Plays**	"Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	**N. Y. Philharmonic**	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	36th Anniversary of	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15	**Symphony Orch.**	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Rotary International	Azaleas
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	News; "Garden Gossip"	"The Shadow": drama	Concert Album	WMEX Presents Sunday
4:45	Orchestra; guest	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"The Shadow": drama	Concert Album	Afternoon of Dance
5:00	**"Design for Happi-**	Moylan Sisters, songs	**Metropolitan Opera Au-**	"The Musical Steelmak-	Music
5:15	**ness": orchestra**	Olivio Santora, yodeler	**ditions of the Air**	ers": variety; orchestra	Irish Minstrels
5:30	Col. Stoopnagle's	"Hidden Stars"	"Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
5:45	"Quixie Doodle"	"Hidden Stars"	True": dramatizations.	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
6:00	**Silver Theater:**	Religious Program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing":	News Service
6:15	**dramatization**	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	Weather Forecast
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	program; orchestra	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	sation
7:00	Mom": sketch	**News from Europe**	**Jack Benny's Program:**	**Joseph Szigeti, violinist;**	The Friendly Singer
7:15	Headlines, Bylines	**News from Europe**	**variety; orchestra**	**orchestra**	Gypsy Orchestra
7:30	**Screen Guild Thea-**	**News for the Americas**	**Bandwagon: Alvino**	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	**ter: drama**	Music for Listening	**Rey's Orchestra**	Wythe Williams	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00	**Helen Hayes Thea-**	**Star Spangle Theater**	**Edgar Bergen; Donald**	**American Forum of the**	C. Hageman
8:15	**ter: drama**	**dramatization**	**Dickson; orchestra**	**Air: S. Theodore**	Central Baptist Church
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	"Adventures of Sherlock	**"One Man's Family":**	**Granik, presiding**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	Holmes": drama	**dramatic sketch**	**Dorothy Thompson**	cal Album"
9:00	**Sunday Evening**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Hour: Symphony**	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	**Orchestra; Gladys**	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George MacFarland's Or.
9:45	**Swarthout; chorus**	Sports News	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George MacFarland's Or.
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Third Period, Bruins-	Week-End Jamboree
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Americans hockey game	Week-End Jamboree
10:30	News; Jerry Sears	"Good Will Hour": John	Deadline Dramas	"Sunday Night Play-	News Service
10:45	Presents	J. Anthony, director	Deadline Dramas	house": drama	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00	"Meet the Music"	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Dance Parade
11:00	"Meet the Music"	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	J. B. Priestley, talk	Dance Parade
11:30	Joe Reichman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Joe Reichman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": drama	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Dance Digest
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Income Tax Talk
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Citizens All"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials":	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu": sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Castles in the Air
7:45	serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Castles in the Air
8:00	"Those We Love":	"I Love a Mystery":	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Music You Like to Hear"
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	"Music You Like to Hear"
8:30	Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	view; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	orchestra	Sen. Raymond Willis	Studio program
9:00	Theater: Fibber Mc-	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	"Listeners' Theater:	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Gee and Mollie in	Two Men and a Girl	program	dramatization	cal Album"
9:30	"The Whole Town's	News; Basin St. Cham-	"Show Boat": vocalists;	Can You Top This?	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Talking"	ber Music Society	Bob Trendler's Orch.	Can You Top This?	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or-	U. S. Army Program	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	chestra	First Piano Quartet	vocalists	News Service	George McFarland's Or.
10:30	Frazier Hunt	National Radio Forum:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	George McFarland's Or.
10:45	News of the World	Sen. Hiram W. Johnson	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	News; Masterworks	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Don Ostro's Rhumba Or.
11:30	of Music; record-	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Day's End
11:45	ings	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Day's End; News

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Small Hyde Park Homes Sell at 40-50 a Week Rate

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"America's number one home" is selling at the rate of 40 to 50 a week.

Announced about the middle of January as a four-room, Cape Cod cottage selling for only $333 down and $28 a month, including taxes, principal payments, mortgage interest, fire insurance and all legal fees that go with looking up the title and exchanging papers, the prize home that K. V. Woolsey is building in Hyde Park has met an enthusiastic reception.

During the single week, Jan. 12 to 19, nearly 50 of these Cape Codders were sold on order, construction on them to start immediately in a new development looking out over the George Wright Municipal Golf Course.

The title "America's number one home" comes from the popular choice of the home-buying public and from the fact that for the first time in New England all the buyer has to do is to put $333 down on the house . . . with nothing else to pay in legal fees and the usual incidentals that crop up before the mortgage payments begin.

Even the street betterments are paid for by the builders, including sewers, surfaced roads, concrete sidewalks, water and gas connections. And to make it easier for would-be home owners, the cottages are tax-free up to Nov. 1, the builder paying the taxes until then. This means a monthly outlay of only $18 through the summer and well into the fall.

Model on Display

A special exhibit home is being shown by the developers in their Hazelwood Homes Community that also sides on the golf course. Orders are being taken for reproductions to be constructed in the new community across the golf course opposite the club house. Soon it is expected that 1,000 of these homes will be built within a 25-mile radius of Boston, the locations to be announced shortly.

The "number one home" consists of a living room, cabinet kitchen, bath with shower, two bedrooms, small utility room, and a full cellar. It is equipped with automatic oil heat and insulated gas range. It is a strictly Cape Cod design. Nearly 100 of them have been sold as of today, and at least 50 will be completed by June or July.

The new venture is an outgrowth of the success that the Woolsey company has had with its Hazelwood Home Community of larger houses selling for $4,790 to $5,090, on monthly payments of $38 to $40. There are 1,000 lots available here and nearly 100 homes have been built since the development was started in April, 1940.

The Hazelwood houses have five and six rooms, garage, porch, fireplace, oil heat and gas range. "America's number one home," on the other hand, is an achievement of compact living, being designed to fit the needs of those who want comfort, but can do without the extras.

The location is on West Street, which run from Hyde Park Avenue in Hyde Park to Washington Street in Roslindale. The community has the appearance of a charming country village.

Pine-Log Interiors

The Woodworkers of Walpole announce that they have the facilities installed for making real pine log interiors for use on walls of camps, cottages, studies, or recreation rooms. In fact, the home owner can now turn his attic or basement into a genuine log cabin with all the rustic charm and atmosphere that goes with the odor and appearance of real pine logs.

Do not confuse this log sheathing with the artificially milled, so-called, lob-cabin siding. Real log sheathing costs no more than most wall boards, but it has all the characteristics of natural logs. Log cabin interiors can be built as simply or as elaborately as the home owner desires.

White Paint for Bricks

People who live in brick houses should paint the brick white to make the house more livable, more waterproof and lasting, according to Harry T. Freer, paint expert of the du Pont de Nemours Company.

He says painted brick not only presents a striking appearance, but the paint keeps out moisture and prevents decay far better than brick in its original state. In urban districts, he added, where houses are built close together, white paint reflects more light into the narrow passageways between the houses and into the rooms of the houses on either side of the passageways.

Paint also acts as a water repellent when applied to brick. Old brick may absorb up to 18 per cent of its weight in water with a crumbling effect upon the mortar between the bricks. Newly-laid brick, Mr. Freer warned, should not be painted until the mortar has had time to dry out thoroughly. Capable painters usually wait at least 90 days.

Week-End Farmers

With spring just around the corner, the usual crop of stories concerning week-end farmers with jobs in the city taking to abandoned farms of New England for relaxation are coming off the press. One of the better-than-usual is "Sixty Acres, More or Less," by Henry B. Lent, who recalls that when a farmer sells his property he seldom knows how many acres he has. When asked the boundaries of his farm, the native replies with a broad sweep of his hand: "From there to there."

At any rate, if you like farms, or if you are one who thinks remotely or immediately in terms of having one yourself, you will enjoy "Sixty Acres, More or Less." It is the story of a week-end farmer whose feelings become quite hurt when he is referred to by the native Vermonters as only an intermittent resident.

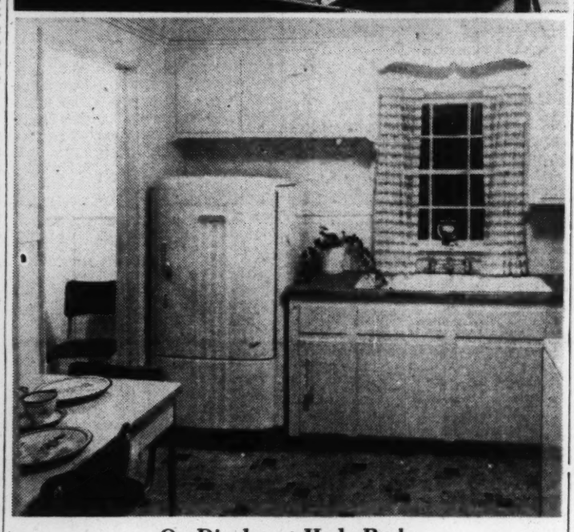
U. S. Fingerprints 350 Longshoremen

Definite indication that Boston may become a major port for trans-shipment of munitions to Britain as soon as the lease-lend bill is passed was seen here yesterday when the Coast Guard began fingerprinting 350 longshoremen who, in normal course, might be called upon to load or unload explosives.

In addition to fingerprinting, and otherwise establishing identification which will be checked by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Coast Guard set up visual and literacy tests for the men to ascertain whether they could properly handle explosives.

Longshoremen are being given identification cards bearing their photographs and fingerprints.

Fast Selling Low-Priced Home



On Display at Hyde Park

Orders for more than 50 of these Cape Cod cottages were received by the K. V. Wolsey Company during the first two weeks of production. The bedroom is shown at the top, an exterior view of the house in the center and the kitchen in the lower picture.

Landmark of Revolution In Dorchester Crumbling

Continued from Page 1

time to time, until 1915, when the last member of the Bird family, a girl, Lucy, who had married Albion Sawyer, passed on. She left the house to her three grandchildren with the provision that her son, Charles Sawyer, would have life tenure rights.

Charles Sawyer lived there until a few years ago, but became indisposed and has not returned. This situation, according to A. Topliffe Sawyer, Boston writer and one of the three grandchildren who will inherit the place, presents a slightly blurred legal situation.

Charles Sawyer, according to his son, has no legal right to sell the house; neither have the children. None of the family cares to live in the house because it is now a neighborhood largely of tenements. The expense of restoring the house and maintaining a caretaker is not something they feel they can undertake.

And so the house stands empty and forlorn, its protective boards ineffective against the vandals. The ideal solution, it would appear, would be for some historical society to take title and furnish protection. But the legal situation and the generally limited means of such organizations at the moment militates against such action.

The house reached its peak of historical interest during the Revolution when it was the homestead of young Thomas Bird, who had inherited it in 1772. He was a Minuteman who fought at Concord and Lexington, and Bunker Hill.

One night, about 10 or 11 months after Paul Revere's ride, Tom came home one night from guard duty on Boston Neck to find his house occupied by Col. Richard Gridley, Lieut.-Col. Rufus Putnam, Capt. Josiah Waters, a Captain Baldwin and Capt. (later General) Henry Knox.

Gridley was chief of the American engineers. He had looked over the ground and had decided the Bird house offered ideal headquarters facilities. It was hidden from Boston by a ridge to the north, a ridge which afforded a place from which the Americans could view Boston. It was too far out to be molested by enemy patrols.

The house itself offered good, warm rooms upstairs, well lighted for drafting, and the kitchen and other facilities were ample for a good-sized staff. Best of all, the upstairs rooms afforded a good view of much of the area over which operations were planned.

Ledge Acted as Telephone

But the place had one drawback.

From the roadway there ran a rock ledge, under the ridge, and under the harbor. It came up to the surface in Boston near Fort Hill.

The ledge acted as a telephone. A cart rumbling over it in Dorchester could be heard plainly at the other end in Boston three miles away. The British posted a guard at the ledge and thereby were apprised of movements.

Gridley surveyed the ground with Washington, who while he lived in Cambridge, was a frequent visitor to the Bird house and worked over the plans there.

Gridley and Washington, with the assistance of the cannon brought from Fort Ticonderoga by Knox, decided to erect fortifications on Dorchester Heights, placing Boston within range of their guns. They determined on the utmost secrecy.

Washington in Command

From the Bird house in Dorchester went the orders.

Early in the evening of March 4, the Americans threw load after load of straw on the "telephone" ledge, and began the trek up the heights, Washington in command.

The next morning the British Governor, General Howe, saw the redoubts and ordered an immediate charge. But it began to rain. It poured and poured. Any British cannon would bog down in the mud hopelessly. Washington had four days to make his position impregnable. Then he sent word to Howe.

On the morning of March 17, Washington rode up from his field headquarters and sat astride his horse on Dorchester Heights to see 180 ships bearing 11,000 troops and 1,000 Tories, sail out of Boston harbor, restoring to the Americans without the firing of a shot a rich port from which the cause of Independence was to draw much support.

Such was the drama in which the little Bird-Sawyer house played its part.

500 Selectees From N. E. Off To Fort Bragg

National defense units in New England provide these items of interest:

Selectees on Train: Ordered to Fort Bragg, N. C., 500 selectees from New England yesterday entrained for the trip South.

Money for Canada: James Angel McLaughlin, a Captain overseas in the World War and now a professor at Harvard Law School tried unsuccessfully to enlist in the Canadian Army. "So I gave them money instead," he said. The Canadian official told him they could use that most effectively since they are not now in need of man power.

Money for Newport Training: The Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday recommended appropriation of $269,000 for the Newport, R. I., Naval Training Station to prevent threatened exhaustion of funds by Feb. 22. The item will be added to a deficiency appropriation bill. It was previously approved but not acted upon when the measure passed the House.

Questionnaire Week: Taking cognizance of the call issued by the American Legion for veterans to establish their availability for voluntary emergency service, Governor Sumner Sewall of Maine has issued a proclamation designating Feb. 22 to 28 National Defense Questionnaire Week for Maine World War Veterans.

Camp Edwards' Costs: A full investigation of construction costs at Camp Edwards is promised by the House Military Affairs Committee. According to War Department representatives the cost of housing 31,000 soldiers at Edwards is approximately $900 a man instead of the $500 originally estimated.

More Reserve Officers: Orders were issued to 23 more New England reserve officers for one year's active duty training by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, First Corps Area Commander. These officers, all Quartermasters, will report to the Quartermaster Replacement Center, Camp Lee, Va.

New Army Wings: Six rated flight instructors, the first contingent of a group which will ultimately total more than 200, are taking the Civil Aeronautics Administration Cross Country Instructor course at the pilot training schools conducted by Northeast Airlines, Inc., at Boston.

Warehouse Workers At White's Vote

The C. I. O. won today's election among the warehouse employees of the R. H. White Co., by a vote of 122, to 3 for the A. F. of L. union.

One of the tensest episodes in recent history in Boston, which pulled several members of the State Labor Relations Commission from their beds for a midnight session, eased off today with an election among the warehouse employees of the R. H. White Co.

An unusual question relating to labor agreements also helped to give today's voting notable importance.

This issue concerned the right of the Commission to set aside a labor agreement between an employer and a labor union in order to hold an election to determine what union a majority of the employees preferred.

A year ago the teamsters' union of the American Federation of Labor obtained a contract from the White Company covering its warehouse employees, of whom there are now about 160.

As the time for renewal of the agreement drew near this winter, a group of the warehouse employees visited the Labor Relations Commission to petition for an election in which they could vote for a union affiliated with the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Teamsters' Union renewed its agreement with the company. The Commission went ahead with the hearing and ruled that it had the right to order an election in which the employees could vote for the A. F. of L. union or the C. I. O. union. The Commission set the date of the election for Feb. 12.

Most vigorous objection was registered by the Teamsters' Union of the A. F. of L. It happened that the furore broke out the night of the Governor's reception, and Governor Saltonstall was called away from the festivities to intercede.

Members of the Labor Relations Commission were summoned from their homes late at night to hold a special session, at which they postponed the election.

James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, was reached by long distance telephone at Miami, Fla., whither he had gone for a brief vacation, and was urged to cut his vacation short and come back to conciliate. The commissioner agreed to return at once.

There seemed to be little question in the labor world today that under the law the Commission had the power to order an election regardless of whether a contract was in existence. This authority has been exercised previously by the Massachusetts Commission and a number of times by the National Labor Relations Board.

The circumstances in each, however, make up their individual situation with often conflicting testimony as to rights and wrongs.

Governor's Reception Heads Boston Tribute to Washington

Boston will join the rest of the Nation tomorrow in annual tribute to George Washington.

Heading the list of events will be the Governor's Reception in the Hall of Flags at the State House. The reception will begin at 10 a. m. and is expected to last about three hours.

Eighty-nine patriotic and fraternal organizations will pass through the receiving line where they will be greeted by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, and Mrs. Cahill. In addition the public will have the opportunity to meet the State's two highest officials and their wives.

First organization to be introduced to the Governor will be the G. A. R. Among other groups going through the receiving line will be representatives of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames, and the Boy Scouts of America.

Exercises at Statue

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and Children of the American Revolution will meet in the Senate reception room at the State House at 11 a. m. to attend the Governor's reception.

Following the reception these groups will be escorted by the S. A. R. Color Guard and the Dorchester Drum and Bugle Corps down Beacon Street to the statue of George Washington in the Public Garden, where exercises will be held.

The Rev. Willard H. Roots, State Chaplain of the S. A. R., will give the invocation. Greetings will be given by Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, State Regent of the D. A. R.; by Arthur C. Dow, Jr., State President of the S. A. R.; and by Mrs. Enos R. Bishop, Senior State President of the C. A. R. The D. A. R. wreath will be placed by Miss Alma B. Littlefield, Chairman of the Junior Group of Old North Chapter, D. A. R. Miss Barbara Merriam, Junior State President of the C. A. R., will place the C. A. R. wreath. The address will be by Dr. Herbert S. Johnson.

Mayor To Lay Wreath

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, representing the City of Boston, will also lay a wreath at the George Washington statue. He is scheduled to perform the ceremony at 11:30 on his way to attend the Governor's reception.

Both the Governor and Mayor will be guests of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company at their annual Washington's Birthday luncheon at Faneuil Hall. The luncheon is scheduled for 1:30 and it is expected that both Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Tobin will speak.

At Boston's historic Old South Meeting House, a celebration will be held at 10:30 a. m. Ruhl J. Bartlett, Professor of History in Tufts College, will speak on "The American Revolution — Its World Significance." The Boston English High School orchestra will play under the direction of LeRoy M. Rand.

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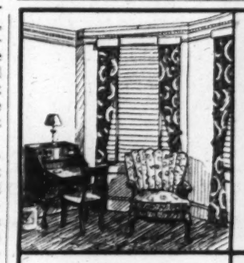
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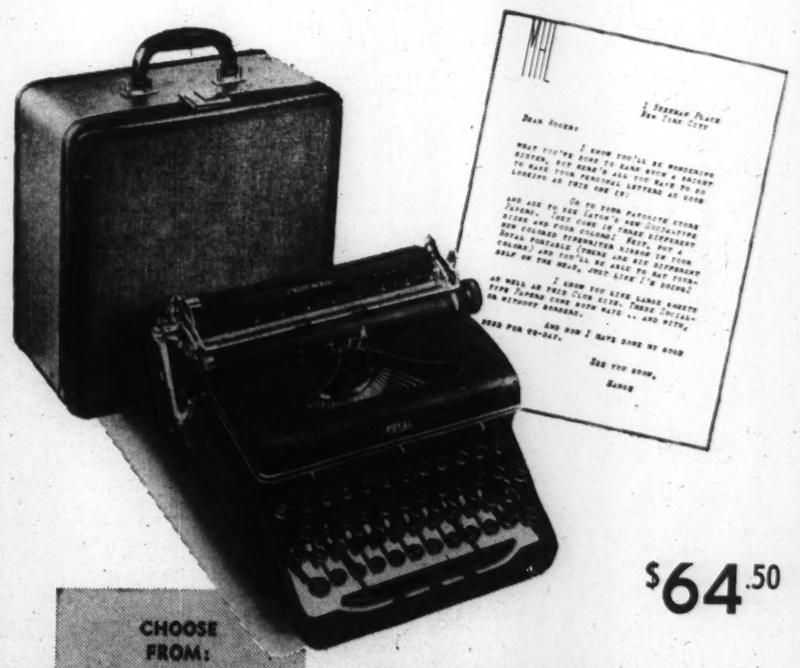

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Weekly Page

Dance With a Spanish Accent

By Margaret Lloyd

A volcanic young dancer from California, Carmalita Maracci, has caused no little excitement this winter during her brief visit to the East, stirring up both high enthusiasm and heated argument, as she did a year ago, when in the Holiday Dance Festival, at the St. James Theater, she made her formal bow to New York. Three years before that she had made an off-Broadway appearance in the Dance Theater Series at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, not without ruffling the atmosphere, even then.

This season, returning to the scene of her actual New York debut, she continued to overturn precedent and occasion controversy, not only by giving there, by popular demand, three performances where one had been scheduled, to houses sold out in advance, but by bringing to wider attention a style of dancing that could not neatly be tucked in any available pigeonhole.

It is not completely Spanish dancing, because it veers too far from tradition. It is not absolute ballet, because, well here again, it does not follow a formula. It can combine castanets with ballet pas or dance a Spanish theme en pointe throughout. Furthermore, it shows, here and there, a touch of Graham influence. The technique is superlative in any case, but the Spanish idiom prevails.

⁂

It might be called dance with a Spanish accent, done by an American citizen who speaks straight United States English, an American citizen, like many another, of mixed ancestry, having in her make-up a large strain of Spanish and some Italian on her father's side, French and German elements on her mother's; and a background of assorted experiences and impressions that have formed and colored her individual approach to dance.

Maracci was born in Montevideo, Uruguay, and in her most impressionable years absorbed the essence of Latin-American dance, close relative to the dance of Spain. When the family removed to California while she was still a child, she became an American schoolgirl, taking on American ways and speech.

New impressions, new influences were at work. She saw Isadora dance. She saw Pavlova. Inherently and inevitably a dancer, she was early bent to the study of ballet. Under two Italian ballet masters in New York—Zanfretta and Albertini—she acquired that exquisite technique that can float or sparkle or soar with any top-ranking ballerina, yet is so invested with individuality, so saturated with temperament, that it remains a thing apart.

Maracci is small and dark and compact, with a finely chiselled body and an expressive, mobile face. She can be an ethereal Italian ballet dancer, a smart French danseuse, a swaggering Spanish dancer of night-club or stage. She is most herself in her free adaptation of the Spanish style as a medium for interpreting the characteristics, the motivations, the secret inner springs of a race.

⁂

A spark that ignited the young dancer's imagination in this direction was the appearance of an obscure Peruvian dancer, Jelba Juara, performing in costumes made by herself to accompaniments played by her husband, with little notice in the press before or after the event. If there was no public fanfare, there was much private revelation. Something in the sincere, simple dances of the South American country called out to her, heart to heart. Jelba Juara was "dancing the race," and all the deep racial instincts within her impelled Maracci to response.

"Dancing the race" is what is meant when Spaniards in an audience cry to the Spanish dancer who pleases them, "Que viva tu madre!"—a meaning that goes deeper than words. It is a cry of exultation, of pride and joy in race. It says in effect, "Hail, dancer, for this is not a personal matter, a personal accomplishment. We praise you—for you are dancing the race."

One of Maracci's most controversial compositions, "Live For the One Who Bore You," is her liberal interpretation of "dancing the race." It is based on the Deep Song of the Spanish gypsies, the gypsies who dance when they are gay, dance to forget sorrow, but must put sorrow too keen for forgetting into those piercing outpourings of the human heart that have been called "Arrows of Song." The musical form of Deep Song, "the backdrop of the flamenco dance" is spiral—ascending, descending quarter notes. And in "Live For the One Who Bore You" Maracci carries spirality to an extreme.

⁂

Now this extraordinary dancer, whose percipience digs far below exteriors, is not a Spanish gypsy with the sun of Andalusia and flamenco custom in her veins. She is an artist, sensitive and intelligent, an artist who must create, out of her experience, her observation of life, and through the particular touch and embrace the universal. Her universe includes Latin-America by nativity, Spain by proxy, and the United States by citizenship and abode. It includes, by broad sympathies and understanding, the nations and peoples of the world.

"The Spanish gypsies," she said in an interview while she was in Boston, "are the Joads of Spain, the 'poor people,' the wandering Okies. Just as the Joad family pressed on over every obstacle, always with a flare of hope in their hearts that gave them courage and determination, so the gypsies at once endure and deny their miseries, affirm their right to surmount and live above them. Spanish heel work, it is believed, originated among the gypsies as an expression of rejection of suffering."

This is what Maracci put into "Live For the One Who Bore You." This is how she made Deep Song—the sung heartaches of the Spanish gypsy—into Deep Dance, a dance that perplexes and strangely moves the receptive, that shocks the tradition-bound.

For the latter, a Spanish dancer seated is in itself incongruous. To see her revolving on a raised stool under an overhead spotlight, is just too much. And why does she wear a matador's hat, hair tied with a bright green bow? Why a red jersey and long, flowing black skirt that looks like velvet? That is not the conventional gypsy costume. It isn't dancing, anyway, they contend, that furious stamping of feet from a seated position, that wild gesticulation, now violently spreading a fan, now noisily clicking the castanets, that passionate figure, now frenzied, now still, or leaning back and making odd word pictures with her mouth.

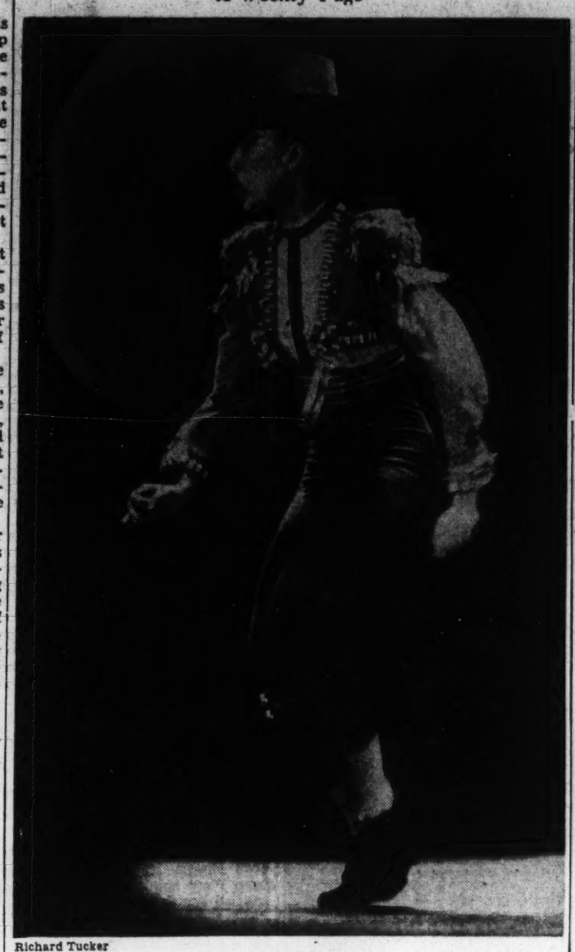
The seated woman suggesting masculinity in her attire is the symbolic matriarch of a race, revolving in on the long miseries of that race, according to Maracci's explanation. The spiral form is shot across by the arrow of Deep Song in the diagonal of arms. The snapping of heels, the quick opening of the fan, these are gestures of rejection. The desplante, that tense, significant pause in the flamenco dance, is originally applied to moments of haughty withdrawal from woe. The lyrical moments are glimpses of hope and love and happiness. The unaccompanied passages spell silent despair.

Traditionally the gitano does not use the castanets, though the gitana may. The gitano snaps his fingers instead. Nor do the gypsies dance to the piano, but to the guitar and the palmas, the handclaps of their fellows.

But "Live For the One Who Bore You" is an art form, a composition, however much of it is attributable to and imbued with racial memory, and not a native gypsy dance. And the piano score composed for it and played by Nino Albanese supports its variable mood, synchronizes rhythmic shading with the flexible dynamics of the dance.

When Maracci dances "Live For the One Who Bore You," she is dancing the undertones and overtones of gypsy expression in song and dance, She is dancing the troubled courage of the Okies, of "little" suffering people everywhere. She may be dancing, by racial heritage, with a Spanish accent. The language, the implications, are universal.

(This is the first of two articles on Carmalita Maracci. The second will appear in an early issue.)



Richard Tucker

Carmalita Maracci

Walter at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Metropolitan Opera of the kind that made our foremost lyric theater famous returned to currency on the evening of Feb. 14, when "Fidelio" was revived under the direction of Bruno Walter, who had never conducted an opera here before, but is now the Metropolitan's triumphant guest. The last previous presentation of Beethoven's only opera on that stage took place on Jan. 20, 1939, when the score still labored under the crushing weight of the recitatives concocted by Artur Bodanzky for the revival of Jan. 22, 1927.

Mr. Walter first of all did away with that well-meant but unfortunate encumbrance, and the members of the cast proceeded to prove that spoken dialogue carries perfectly in the huge Metropolitan when the speakers are adept in the art of oral delivery. He also restored Rocco's delightful aria about the value of a gold standard for young married people, which had been cut out at the Metropolitan ever since Gustav Mahler's time.

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Besides these laudable strokes of editing, Mr. Walter conducted as though his heart were in the correct and vivid delivery of every phrase of Beethoven's score, and the results corresponded to the devoted endeavor. In future presentations a page here and there will doubtless be brought out with a little more emphasis—for instance, the "Canon Quartet," which went a bit gingerly, and the prisoners' chorus, which suffered from the present choral tendency at the Metropolitan toward understatement.

Taken by and large, however, Mr. Walter's interpretation was of memorable beauty and power, and the orchestra played for him with a will. The third "Leonore" Overture, inserted, pursuant to the Mahler tradition, between the two scenes of the second act and done with thrilling impetus and intensity, won such an ovation as our opera house seldom witnesses. Indeed, the applause for Mr. Walter throughout the evening left not a particle of doubt about his being the right man in the right place.

The casting of "Fidelio" has always posed problems. On this occasion some of them were unusually well solved. Kirsten Flagstad proved once more that she possesses the voice and the execution to do full justice to Leonore's exacting music. Her interpretation was warmer and more vital than before. Her acting was both natural and amply supplied with detail. The spoken dialogue she managed admirably. It would be hard to say whether she was more eloquent in the few spoken words before the duet of liberation, "O namenlose Freude!", or in the tremendous impact of her singing of Leonore's revelation of herself, "Tödt' erst sein Weib!"

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René Maison as Florestan made a mighty impression in the dungeon scene through his impassioned eloquence in speech and song. The almost superhuman demands of the music he met bravely and resourcefully. Alexander Kipnis contributed an engagingly genial and agreeably sung portrayal of Rocco, the benevolent jailer. Herbert Janssen brought voice and presence to the brief duties of Don Fernando. Karl Laufkoetter was very good as Jacquino, the turnkey. For once the two prisoners with solo lines stood out as real characters, thanks to the voices and the dramatic aptness of Emery Darcy and John Gurney.

On the other hand, Julius Huehn is far from possessing now the vocal and histrionic qualifications to cope effectively with the exorbitant difficulties presented by an adequate impersonation of the governor of the prison, Don Pizarro. Chiefly he has physical stature. And for Marzelline, the ingénue, a more musical interpreter might be found than Marita Farell. Yet, in spite of such defects in the casting and a few surprisingly naive details of stage direction, this revival of "Fidelio" is one of the outstanding artistic events of recent Metropolitan seasons.

Ballet Theater, which made a deep impression at the Center Theater last season, began at the Majestic its second New York run on the evening of Feb. 11. The opening program comprised the tried and true "Giselle" and two novelties—"Three Virgins and a Devil," a quite new work by Agnes de Mille, and Antony Tudor's "Gala Performance," a first time for America. This company always excels in scenery and costumes. The setting and dressing of "Giselle" was perfect, and Anton Dolin danced and mimed admirably as Albrecht, Nana Gollner a little less so as Giselle.

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The de Mille brevity is a most entertaining approximation of the mediaeval miracle play, done to a Respighi score based on old dances and airs. Miss de Mille, Lucia Chase, Annabelle Lyon, Eugene Loring, and Jerome Robbins made an unsurpassable cast, some of whom might have stepped from a canvas by Ghirlandajo. "Gala Performance," a specimen of pure baroque, provides a brilliant and subtle burlesque of three rival prime ballerine. The music is taken from Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony and First Piano Concerto. It must be admitted that the musical element, not only here but in general, arranged for small orchestra, is hardly on a par with the rest of Ballet Theater's offering.

Later in the week several standard ballets returned to activity, "Billy the Kid" won new friends, and "Capriccioso," a bright and lively creation by Mr. Dolin, the music from Cimarosa, made a deserved hit. So did the Dolin recreation of the historic "Pas de Quatre" danced before Queen Victoria at Her Majesty's Theater, London, on July 12, 1845, by Taglioni, Grahn, Carlotta Grisi, and Cerito.

The Films Continue

By Harold Hobson

London

There is still considerable film activity in Britain. The lesson of the last war, when British films lost, and did not regain for nearly 20 years, the position held in 1914, has not been forgotten. Strenuous efforts are being made in the face of immense difficulties to maintain some sort of production, so that the popular good will won for British motion pictures during the last decade may not be allowed to lapse.

From this point of view, as well as from that of the larger objects the nation is striving for, the short pictures regularly released by the Ministry of Information are very effective. They keep the world—or at least, the democratic world, which is still a fairly big part of the earth's surface—aware of the continued existence of the British film industry. The Ministry's latest pictures are "Catch That Rat" and "Mastery of the Seas." Both are memorable, if the first cannot exactly be described as pleasant.

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The commentary of the rat film is spoken by a gentleman whose ancestors have been engaged in catching rats since 1710. There could hardly be a more appropriate choice, for it was only a few years before this that the ancestors of the Prime Minister began their career of firmly showing the Continent of Europe the way it ought to go.

The other film is built to a larger scale, and has the benefit of a commentary spoken by that very fine actor Edward Chapman. In its early reaches it is devoted to the peaceful convoying of merchant shipping across the Atlantic, and it gives a clear idea of the manner in which this complicated process, on which so much of the safety of Britain today depends, is carried out. But just as the convoyed ships are on the point of making harbor, German planes roar out of the sky, and a tremendous fight begins. There are then that crash of guns and that whistle of bombs with which we in London are already so familiar. Mostly, however, our practical knowledge is confined to what we can hear; on the film, we not only hear, but see. It is all illuminating and encouraging, as well as exciting.

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Meanwhile, commercial production, though on a necessarily reduced scale, valiantly proceeds. Tommy Trinder, Claude Hulbert, and Michael Wilding are featured in "Sailors Three," which shows how, single-handed and not very bright, they manage to capture a German raider. Mr. Trinder, who is a new comedian of some repute, has a jaw that recalls both Jack Hulbert and Mussolini, but he lacks the charm of the one, though he has the aggressiveness of the other. Claude Hulbert, patient, persistent, polite, and excessively vacant, is extremely funny.

John Gielgud, who is appearing at the Globe in a revival of Barrie's "Dear Brutus," recently completed at Teddington a film that was at first called "An Empire Was Built," but is now entitled "Mr. Disraeli." This picture, in which Diana Wynyard, Fay Compton, Nicolas Hannen, and Frederick Leister are also playing, has the largest cast yet employed for a Warner Brothers British film. It has 600 small part players—a welcome alleviation to the unemployment rampant in the English entertainment world. The story is said to be completely different from that of George Arliss's "Disraeli."

The picture of Britain's struggle to keep the films alive here during the war would not be complete without a reference to the Documentary News Letter with which Film Center endeavors to further the interests of non-fictional pictures. This News Letter was started three months after the outbreak of war, and has successfully survived a difficult first year. Intelligent film periodicals do not usually receive much of a welcome in Britain. This makes it all the pleasanter that this vigorously conceived and excellently written publication manages to continue.

French Masters in Review

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

An exhibition of French paintings from the Louvre and other French museums and collections has opened at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In these times, when one is accustomed to thinking of the famous canvases of the European museums being hidden away in storage vaults for safekeeping, it is extraordinary indeed to walk into a museum here and see so many of them hanging at our immediate disposal.

This is the collection called "French Painting from David to Toulouse-Lautrec," which was shown on a good-will tour in South America last year, and early this winter in San Francisco. In addition to the French nucleus of 69 works, the Metropolitan has borrowed 50 pictures from museums and collectors in the United States. The exhibition, occupying 10 galleries and including supplementary showings of French prints and fashion engravings of the period, is extremely interesting.

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The major feature of course is the "nucleus" from the Louvre and the French provincial museums. Selected by René Huyghe, curator of painting at the Louvre, the foreign collection was assembled well in advance of the German invasion last summer. M. Huyghe made his selection comprehensive, covering the major developments in French painting during the nineteenth century. Beginning with the revival of classicism under David and Ingres, it progressed to romanticism under Delacroix and Géricault. There was then the growth of naturalism under Corot, Courbet and others, followed by Impressionism and Post-Impressionism. All these stages, among others, are illustrated in the exhibition, which remains on view through March 26. The museum, incidentally, has taken great pains with the showing, rearranging several galleries in the second floor, and removing temporarily some of its old masters to make way for the exhibition.

A vivid idea of the riches set forth may be given by the mention of famous paintings which the exhibition contains. In the classical group, for example, appear David's portrait of Pope Pius VII, companioned by an American-owned version of the same sitter in company with Cardinal Caprara. Baron Gérard is represented by a gracious portrait of "Madame Recamier," and Baron Gros, who follows in David's train, by his dramatic portrait of "Bonaparte at the Battle of Arcole." Next comes Ingres, David's pupil, with several portraits, including the admirable "Madame Gonse," the famous "Turkish Women at the Bath," and the severely classical "Stratonice," enacting the story from Greek legend.

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Two memorable paintings represent further developments in the classical field. One is Géricault's impressive "Study for the Race of the Riderless Horses," another the "Study for the Raft of the 'Medusa'," which anticipates the monumental canvas in the Louvre. The romantic development however is chiefly illustrated by Delacroix, of whose eight canvases the dramatic "Battle of Poitiers," with its seething composition of fallen and charging warriors, is one of the major loans from the Louvre.

Before reaching the moderns the exhibition represents painters of such note as Daumier, Millet, and Corot, as well as Courbet. An exceptional picture is Daumier's penetrating characterization of two clowns, "Crispin and Scapin," which has come from the Louvre. Millet is seen to fine advantage in a "Portrait of an Officer" and in his tender "Woman Feeding a Child." No great Courbet was sent, but the museum is featuring his large "Les Demoiselles de Village" as a recent gift and as an excellent illustration of his landscape and figure work in combination. The chief Corot, which like the Daumier is a Louvre possession, is the famous landscape of "The Forum in Rome."

Of the later canvases, three in particular stand out, not only because of their wide celebrity but because of qualities giving them a special place in the production of the artists. Degas' "The Cotton Market, New Orleans," an early work from the museum at Pau, places the Frenchman in close contact with the American scene. Gaugin's "The White Horse," another Louvre picture, ranks high among his Tahitian subjects because of its decorative charm and lyricism. And Van Gogh's "Little Gardens on the Butte Montmartre" figures as a landmark in impressionistic painting and one of the artist's best landscapes.

Harry B. Wehle's footnotes accompanying each painting in the catalogue are lucid and helpful, and the 64 half-tone reproductions plentifully illustrate the famous paintings.

Post-War Music

By Erwin Stein

London

During the two decades between the two World Wars changes developed in the field of music which, it appears to me, have not yet been fully acknowledged. Far from being unproductive or fallow, it was rather a period of pioneering. New ways of expression were explored, the musical vocabulary was richly increased, and musical literature spread to circles which had no knowledge of it before. Radio and gramophone records reached larger audiences and considerably broadened the social basis on which music is founded. Today music has become a necessity to many more people.

To be exact, these developments took place or were initiated in the first half of this period. Then numbers of able and skilled men were widening the scope of music, in both the artistic and the technical fields. The following decade, the unfortunate thirties, brought a reaction. To search for its cause would lead us into the realms of politics. The enterprise and daring shown by the composers of the twenties was neither enlarged nor followed up. People insisted that music should be pleasing—as if pleasantness could ever have been a criterion for artistic values. The refusal to undergo mental exertion when listening to music seems to me yet another manifestation of that notorious mentality of appeasement.

Such was the situation when war broke out and it has not changed since. However, to imagine what the prospects for music will be, once the last "all clear" has sounded and peace has come, is not at all discouraging. There is much incomplete work, abandoned or interrupted, waiting for a more auspicious moment to be continued, and I have no doubt that the moment will come when, after the interruption and restraints of war are over, longing for music will grow to be a powerful force.

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The situation was similar 20 years ago. Then musical activity suddenly started in all countries on a scale unprecedented in history. A multitude of composers appeared on the musical platform, certainly not all of equal capacity, but each adding something to the intense musical life of that time. Schönberg, Ravel, Stravinsky, Bartók, Berg, Webern became internationally known, and among the newcomers were Hindemith, Honegger, Ibert, Křenek, Milhaud, Walton, and others—almost as many styles as personalities. Many fine works were written and quite a transformation of musical language seemed on the way. Light music, too, was revolutionized by jazz, and its idiom increased the flexibility of performance.

The most far-reaching innovation was the wireless. Its importance in the spread of music has been compared to the influence the invention of printing had on literature. This hardly seems an exaggeration. For music, hitherto the privilege of the few who were in a position to attend concerts or to make music themselves, now became available to all, and millions may now listen to Beethoven's symphonies. Gramophone records are doing a similar service, and here the parallel with the printed book is even more apparent. Both, the wireless and the records have brought music into our homes. The intimate sphere thus created for listening cannot but link up music with our daily life.

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These are the initial stages of developments the extent of which cannot be foreseen. They are pregnant with possibilities, and I trust music will play a more prominent part in the future than it has in the past. Let us hope that composers then will live up to the opportunity given to them. They will have to be careful lest the broadening of the social basis results in a lowering in the standard of musical taste. Actually this danger is imminent. Serious music has no adequate idiom, as it existed in the time of the classics. (Light music has one since it was infiltrated by jazz.) At present we face a Babel of languages, with most of them using out-of-date vocabularies unfit to talk to us in the language of today. They will be still less able to express the experiences of tomorrow. The new ground broken by the composers of the 'twenties may serve as an example to younger artists.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Civic Repertory— "Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Little Theaters

N. E. Repertory— "Androcles and the Lion," by Bernard Shaw. 8:30. Insert to come.

Peabody Playhouse— "Baa Baa Back Bay," by Carlton Bates, John Wilson, Bobby Goldman, Hanley Norins, Bernard Reines and Mayer Marcus. 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall— Concert by Emmanuel Feuermann, cellist, Albert Hirsch, pianist. 8:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House— "Sylphides," "Paganini," "Protee," "Prince Igor," presented by the Original Ballet Russe. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Boston Opera House— "Carnaval," "Cinderella," "Graduation Ball," presented by the Original Ballet Russe. 2:30.

Saturday Evening

"Aurora's Wedding," "Paganini," "Graduation Ball." 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway— "The Case of the Black Parrot." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50.

Fine Arts— "Here Is Ireland." 1:20, 3:30, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial— "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "The Invisible Woman," John Barrymore, Virginia Bruce. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:45.

Kenmore— "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 1, 4:05, 6:45, 9:50. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 2:40, 5:40, 8:15.

Majestic— Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances, 8:30.

Metropolitan— "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:10. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Eugene Pallette. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern— "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 9:40 a. m., 12:50, 4, 7:15, 10:25. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9.

Orpheum— "The Philadelphia Story," Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:25, 10. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount— "The Case of the Black Parrot." 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

RKO-Boston— "Six Lessons from Madame La Zonga," Lupe Veles and Leon Errol. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 5:03, 7:54, 10:18. Stage Show. 12:25, 3:24, 6:23, 9:14.

Scollay— "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 9:50 a. m., 1:05, 4:15, 7:20, 10:30. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:05.

South Station Theater— "Crime Doesn't Pay Series," "Nostradamus' Predictions," "Training U. S. Merchant Marines," "Travel New York," "Hollywood's Picture People," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:25, 5, 8:30. "The Philadelphia Story," Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05

Telepix— "Nostradamus' Predicts War's Outcome." "Crime Does Not Pay." "Tannhauser Overture," "Take It or Leave It," "Training Police Horses," 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux— "The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:54 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:58. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Uptown— "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters." 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 3:05, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 2. Evenings 6:35-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

Regent: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "Men against the Sky," Richard Dix. 2. Evenings 6:45-11. Saturday continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Night Train." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 6:45, 10.

Brookline Village: "The Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2:30, 6:00, 9:25. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 4:10, 7:55.

Cleveland Circle: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Gallant Sons." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Arizona," Jean Arthur. 2:30, 5:50, 9:15. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Romance of the Rio Grande," 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 3:15, 9:15. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Stranger on the Third Floor," Peter Lorre. "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride," Gene Autry. 8. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Night at Earl Carroll's."

Strand: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:17, 9:17. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 1:54, 6:54, 9:50.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. "Colorado." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:13, 9:32. "Night Train." 1:38, 7:54.

Park: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:20, 8:15. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:54, 6:45, 10:15.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "No, No, Nannette," Anna Neagle. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. 2:30, 8:15. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor and Eve Arden. 1:30, 4:53, 8:11. "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 2:33, 6:55, 9:18.

Mystic: "Give Us Wings," Dead End Kids. 3:15, 6:35. "Chad Hanna," Dorothy Lamour and Henry Fonda. 3:30, 7, 9:40.

Maplewood: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 3:06, 9:01. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:54, 7:40.

Orpheum: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Saps at Sea." 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2:03, 6:30. "Go West," Marx Brothers. 3:30, 7, 9:40.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:45, 5. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:19, 9:34.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Charter Pilot." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 2:20, 8:30. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 4, 9:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 3:30, 9:15. "Four Mothers," the Lane Sisters. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen, Jack Benny. "Night Train," M. Lockwood. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda, Linda Darnell. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt and Edgar Kennedy. "Doomed Caravan," William Boyd.

Strand: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 2 and 8:10.

Revere: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Hall Square: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Charter Pilot." 2. Evenings 6:30. Last complete show at 8.

Davis Square: "Rangers of Fortune," "You Can't Fool Your Wife." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "East of the River," John Garfield. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Murder Over New York." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "March of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "East of the River," John Garfield, Brenda Marshall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields and Una Merkel. 3:00, 7:54. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 3:35, 9:30.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire, Paulette Goddard. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Kit Carson." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "A Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. 1:45 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Little Nelly Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays. (Saturday morning children's show at 10.)

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Night Train," M. Lockwood. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 3:45, 8:35. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 2:35, 6:40, 9:50.

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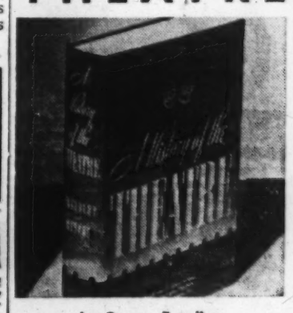

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Hollywood and Boston Screen News—Radio Prospects—Ballet Russe

Plans for 'Sergeant York' Proposed in World War Days

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Sergeant Alvin York, has decided that the time is at last suitable for letting the movies have his story.

This decision wasn't arrived at all at once. He received his first movie offer from Jesse Lasky, who, incidentally, will produce "Sergeant York" for Warner Brothers, the day after he returned to New York for a hero's welcome.

Mr. Lasky saw him in the parade and sent a man to ask him to make a picture. Sergeant York refused. Just as gently but just as completely he refused offers from the Shuberts and Ziegfeld. The former wanted him for a part in a play. Ziegfeld wanted him to do a turn with Will Rogers. Sergeant York said simply, "Uncle Sam's uniform isn't for sale."

Cordell Hull, then a Representative from Tennessee, was detailed to meet Sergeant York in New York when he stepped off the boat; and it was Mr. Hull who shepherded him to Washington and saw that he was properly cared for there. It was Mr. Hull also who brought him the offers of the hundred and one manufacturers in the country who wanted to use his name on their products. To one large breakfast food concern, Sergeant York said, "But I never have eaten your breakfast food." To the others he repeated that the uniform of his country wasn't for sale.

With the inauguration of the present draft Jesse Lasky set off by plane for Tennessee to talk to Sergeant York, now heading his own Bible school there. Before he made the trip, he had written Sergeant York a letter which had not been answered. Sergeant York didn't see any reason for releasing the story of his life to the movies, and it took three plane trips by the producer to convince him that his biography had much meaning for the youth of today. He finally consented, turning all the money he made out of the deal over to his Bible school.

The story will not be of the usual romantic Hollywood stamp. The career of the plain Tennesseean will be told as it actually happened, beginning with his first talks with Pastor Rosier Pile about the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." Pastor Pile was on the draft board which inducted Mr. York into service. He didn't want to go into the army. He petitioned the local and state draft boards for exemption as a conscientious objector, and he finally carried his case to President Wilson. He was turned down because his religious sect was not recognized by the authorities as one which objects to war. It was some time after he entered the army that the conviction finally came to him that he wanted to strike a blow for what he considered a free way of life—but the picture will tell this in detail.

Both Mr. Lasky and Howard Hawks have been in the York country of Tennessee, and know both the locale and the people as well. Mr. Lasky made his picture, "Stark Love," there; and Mr. Hawks and Victor Fleming drove through there last year, stopping at country stores and acquainting themselves with the people.

Gary Cooper will be seen in the role of Sergeant York. Warners' new featured player, Joan Leslie, will be seen as Grace Williams, who is now Mrs. York. Walter Brennan plays Pastor Pile. Margaret Wycherly, Dickie Moore, June Lockhart, Tully Marshall, Ward Bond and Noah Beery Jr., are others who have important roles.

Mac Julien; © Vitagraph

Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan

In "Sergeant York," film in preparation. Mr. Cooper has the role of York and Mr. Brennan is Pastor Pile.

New Films in Boston

Against attractively photographed Technicolor backgrounds, "Virginia," at the Metropolitan, sets forth somewhat obviously a story about a Southern girl brought up in the North who returns to ancestral home in Virginia, intending to sell the property. But she finds the ties of family memories and traditions stronger than she had expected and eventually she decides to remain. A young man who was her neighbor had a good deal to do with her change of heart. So too do the faithful Negro retainers on the estate, who welcomed her back.

Complications have been worked into the plot in the form of rivalries between wealthy Northern interlopers and the native Virginians. In their animosities may be found cinematic echoes of the Civil War. There is something also about the misguided wife who had run away from husband, the hero of the film. She does not appear on the screen. After her passing the girl who had returned home marries the young man next door instead of a rich young Northerner.

Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll portray pleasantly the leading roles of the homecoming Virginian and her neighbor. Stirling Hayden, a newcomer to the screen, makes an auspicious debut as the Northerner who also sought her hand. The character might have been an unpleasant one but he manages to keep it straightforward. There are a couple of rissolute Northerners set forth by Marie Wilson and Tom Rutherford. One of the most attractive contributions is that of the child actress, Carolyn Lee. She is bright without seeming unduly precocious.

The companion feature is "Ride, Kelly, Ride," a story of racing and jockeys, deriving from one of Peter B. Kyne's novels. Eugene Pallette, Marvin Stephens, Mary Healy, and Rita Quigley are in the cast.

'Philadelphia Story'

The feature of the new bill at the State and Orpheum theaters is the film version of "The Philadelphia Story," starring Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn, and James Stewart. The picture follows closely the general outline of the play, with due allowance for the portability of the camera, and for the activity of the censors. The censors, however, have made little change in the tone of the play; expressions are modified, but the unsavory effect is the same. Moreover, the drinking scene is much more extended and more emphasized in the film than it was on the stage.

Miss Hepburn's performance is much the same as it was in the earlier days of the stage play—better than it was in the recent return engagement in Boston. Mr. Grant—who, you will note, gets top billing, over Miss Hepburn—does very well with the part of Dexter Haven, and James Stewart finds the role of the magazine writer well within his range. In one respect at least, the cast is improved in the screen version: in Virginia Weidler's account of Dinah.

Hal Roach's "Road Show," which is the companion film, offers a carnival of grand comic performances by Adolphe Menjou, Patsy Kelly, George E. Stone, John Hubbard, and Charles Butterworth in a rather silly picture with some very funny moments. Cutting would have aided the general effect.

"Road Show" commences when a harmless looking young millionaire (Mr. Hubbard) discovers that his bride-to-be (Polly Ann Young) is marrying him for a mercenary reason. Drogo Gaines—for that is the young man's name—loses consciousness and the young woman manages to have him confined to a sanitarium.

He escapes with a Col. Carleton Carraway (Mr. Menjou) in one of the picture's most hilarious scenes. Drogo and the Colonel join a carnival operated by Penguin Moore (Carole Landis) who, unaware of Drogo's million, thinks little of him.

The Colonel hopes to save Drogo's reputation by confiding to Penguin that he is a great lion tamer incognito. From this point "Road Show" pursues a somewhat zigzag course until the final resolution.

Film Assignments

Victor Francen, who has appeared in such French films as "End of a Day," "Entente Cordiale," and "That They May Live," will play a role in Paramount's "Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer and Paulette Goddard head the cast. "Hold Back the Dawn" is based on Ketti Frings' novel about war refugees in America. Mitchell Leisen is directing.

Stage News

"Five Alarm Waltz," a new comedy, will open on March 1 at the McCarter Theater, Princeton. After a week's engagement at the Maryland Theater, Baltimore, beginning on March 3, the play is scheduled to reach New York the week of March 10. Elia Kazan, Louise Platt, Toman Bohnen, Robert Shayne, Ann Thomas, Howard Freeman, Helen Zelinskaya, and Curt Conway are in the cast. Robert Lewis is directing the production. The scenery is by Harry Horner.

Lucile Watson and Paul Lukas are to play important roles in Herman Shumlin's production of the still untitled Lillian Hellman play. Mr. Shumlin will introduce the play to New York at the Martin Beck Theater on April 1 after it has spent a week at Ford's Theater, Baltimore.

Gilbert Miller has announced a new play by William Jay entitled, "R. A. F." It deals of course with the British Air Force. Work on the production is to begin next week.

Microphone Premieres For the Holiday Week End

The Week-End Dialer

Several outstanding premieres are to be aired over the holiday week-end. Among them will be a play by William Saroyan, first of the Free Company's efforts to combat propaganda.

Tonight

Kate Smith to present Allan Jones, Susanna Foster, and Dolly Loehr of the screen in an original story; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Benny Rubin, comedian, to have Hamlet-like role that comedians are supposed to desire in Arch Oboler's prize-ring drama, "Mr. Ginsburg"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Jeanette MacDonald and Gene Raymond to co-star in nautical adventure story, "Wreck on Deliverance"; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Story of designing and building of pumps for Colorado River Aqueduct and Grand Coulee Dam, on "Horizons Unlimited"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 11:30.

Schumann's Fantasiestücke, with Gregor Piatigorsky as cellist, and Ivor Newton as pianist, and second and third movements of César Franck's Symphony in "Masterworks" recorded program; WEEI, 11:30.

Saturday

Wayne King, "The Waltz King," and his orchestra, offering typical smooth rhythms; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

"Defense for America," a weekly report to the nation on defense doings, with pickups from bench sides in the oil, aviation, steel, automobile, armaments and communications industries; WNAC, 11:30.

Bruno Walter to make his American radio debut as an opera conductor in Metropolitan Opera performance of Beethoven's only opera, "Fidelio," with Kirsten Flagstad, Marita Farell, Herbert Janssen, and René Maison in leads; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Helen Traubel and Lauritz Melchior to be heard in the duet from Act 1 of Wagner's "Die Walküre" and the Brünnhilde-Siegfried duet from "Götterdämmerung"; also "Dich Teure Halle," from "Tannhäuser," and Immolation Scene from "Götterdämmerung," by Miss Traubel, in Wagnerian program for charity conducted by Arturo Toscanini with the NBC Symphony; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Sunday

William Saroyan's "The People With Light Coming Out of Them," to be first presentation of the Free Company, a group of actors and playwrights banded together to express democratic ideals in order to combat propaganda; Burgess Meredith, narrator; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Erno Rapee to conduct program made largely of Wagnerian selections, with Jan Peerce, soloist; also radio premiere of Richard Mohaupt's "Valse Caprice," a broad burlesque of the Strauss waltz formula; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Nadia Reinsenberg, pianist, to be heard in the first performance of Mischa Portnoff's Concerto, and the Liszt Concerto in A major, in Philharmonic concert; Weber's Overture to "Der "Freischütz" and the Prelude and Serenade from Delius' "Hassan," by orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Monday

Mutual to inaugurate four daily dramatic serials produced by its own program department: "We Are Always Young," with Broadway and Hollywood cast, based on the struggles of a young composer in a big city; "Edith Adams' Future," a married woman's career; "Helen Holden, Government Girl," a white-collar worker, and "The Johnson Family," WOR familiar, borne by the 21-voiced Jimmie Scribner; MBS-WAAB, 1 to 2.

Beatrice Kay, Joe Howard, Elm City Four and orchestra of "Gay Nineties Revue" now to be heard under sponsorship in songs of the turn-of-the-century; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Wayne King

"The Waltz King" of popular music to begin new series with his orchestra Saturday, over WEEI, at 7:30 p. m.

Fokine's 'Cinderella'

Fokine's "Cinderella" was presented for the first time in Boston by the Original Ballet Russe in the Youth Matinee at the Boston Opera House yesterday afternoon, and will be repeated on Saturday afternoon.

It is a delightful ballet for children (who of course all know the story) with spectacular scenery and costumes by Nathalie Gontcharova and music by Frederic d'Erlanger. Riabouchinska is the lovely heroine, Paul Petroff the Prince, H. Algeranoff and Marian Ladre the ugly sisters, Tamara Grigorieva the good fairy, and Kira Bounina the cat. There is a large cast of supporting characters.

What though the old French fairy tale is visualized in Russian style, the sisters are as funny as some of Shakespeare's clowns (with a shade more subtlety on Algeranoff's side), and there is but little dance virtuosity—the children are sure to enjoy it, as the large number of those in Thursday afternoon's audience assuredly and quite audibly did.

"Swan Lake," with Baronova and Petroff, "Aurora's Wedding," with Toumanova as the Princess, Riabouchinska and Jasinsky in the "Blue Bird" variation, Lazovsky, Ladre and Matouchak in "The Three Ivans," completed the program, Mois Zlatin conducting.

In the evening performance Fokine was again represented—by two of his early master works, "Carnaval" and "Pétrouchka." "Pétrouchka" is a great ballet and a great score, beyond the present resources of this company, which finds itself more at ease in Lichine's lively, inspired trifle, "Graduation Ball," where everything is fresh—scenery, costumes, approach, and attack. Antal Dorati conducted throughout.

These ballets will be discussed more fully on Monday. What is more important to consider just now is the few remaining programs which will conclude the company's short engagement here.

Tonight Lichine's little ballet, "Protée," will have its first Boston performance, Fokine's "Prince Igor" the first performance of the season, and "Les Sylphides" and "Paganini" will be repeated from the opening program. For Saturday afternoon, "Carnaval," "Cinderella" and "Graduation Ball" are billed. For the evening, "Aurora's Wedding," "Paganini" and "Graduation Ball" again. M. L.

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Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	451,630
1941 volume to date	20,161,465
1940 volume to date	25,506,000

Stocks Mill Around in A Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Faltering tendencies came into the stock market today when the sharp rally of Thursday failed to follow through at the opening.

While weakness was a rarity in any department, such progress as appeared was small and, near the final hour, plus and minus signs were well distributed. Dealings reverted to sluggishness and transfers for the full session were at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares.

Lack of buying vigor was attributed partly to a little more nervousness over war damages in the Orient as well as to fears the Nazis were getting ready to unleash a new blast at the British. [redacted] was seen as a speculative restraint. Business items were helpful and hopes the excess profits tax burden would be eased for corporations persisted as a bullish factor.

Among stocks, Bethlehem opened nearly an hour late with a decline of half a point. Inclined to slip were U. S. Steel, Great Northern, American Can, Chrysler, Anaconda, and Douglas Aircraft.

Occasional gainers included Youngstown Sheet, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, Western Union, American Telephone, du Pont, Allied Chemical, and Union Pacific.

Given a lift now and then in the curb were American Cyanamid "B," Glen Alden Coal, N. J. Zinc, and Pantepec. Backward were Quaker Oats, Brewster Aero, and Phoenix Securities.

Bonds Irregular

A few rails and utilities moved forward today in an otherwise irregular bond market.

Fractional upturns developed on the more active issues toward the final hour, but traders generally were reluctant to operate extensively in advance of the holiday closing tomorrow.

Financial quarters traced demand for the rails directly to favorable earnings and carloading reports, and prospects 1941 defense requirements would boost freight haulage still further. In the industrial and utility groups, bullish views were tempered by war and tax uncertainties.

Among the corporate gainers were Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Central Pacific 1st 4s of '49, Nickel Plate 4½s and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Losers included Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, Firestone Tire 3½s, International Telephone 5s and Rock Island General 4s of '88.

In the foreign dollar list Italy 7s dropped more than 3 points and Japan 6½s receded fractionally.

U. S. Government issues moved indecisively while the market awaited further news of federal financing plans.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In Week of Feb. 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged at 80.5 per cent of the 1926 average indicated by the U. S. Department of Labor's all-commodity index.

The general level, continues the report, is slightly below a month ago but is 2.8 per cent above a year ago.

The farm products, hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and housefurnishing goods groups each declined 0.3 per cent during the week. Textile products, on the contrary, advanced 0.3 per cent and prices of foods, metals and metal products, and chemicals and allied products rose slightly.

Price movements in agricultural markets were mixed.

Commodity groups	Feb. 15 1941	Feb. 8 1941	P. C. changes to Feb. 15, 1941 from Feb. 8 1941	Feb. 17 1940
All commodities	80.5	80.5	0	+2.8
Farm products	70.5	70.7	—0.3	+2.8
Foods	73.3	73.2	+0.1	+4.0
Hides & leath prod	101.9	102.2	—0.3	—1.2
Textile products	75.6	75.4	+0.3	+1.6
Fuel & lit mtls	72.7	72.9	—0.3	—0.4
Metals & met prod	97.9	97.8	+0.1	+2.7
Building materials	99.4	99.4	0	+6.7
Chem & allied prod	78.7	78.6	+0.1	+1.5
H'furnishing goods	90.2	90.5	—0.3	+0.4
Miscel commodities	76.7	76.8	—0.1	—0.6
Raw materials	73.8	73.8	0	+1.9
Semimfd articles	81.2	81.2	0	+2.0
Mfd commodities	83.8	83.8	0	+2.9
All commodities other than farm prod	82.7	82.6	+0.1	+2.7
All com other than farm prod & foods	84.6	84.6	0	+1.6

Rail Shares Strong In London Market

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Rising domestic rails took over leadership of a narrow securities market today.

The carriers weakened Thursday after sharp gains earlier this week as a result of favorable dividend announcements.

British Government bonds were well supported and closed around the previous finish. Indian loans also attracted modest favor.

Oil tended lower but kaffirs kept a steady footing. In the industrial groups tobaccos and breweries gave up a few pence but others in this division ended with negligible variations.

U. S.-England Study Wool Plan

BRADFORD, England (AP)—Reports circulated here that the British and United States governments are considering a plan for joint purchase of all South America's wool clips for the duration of the war to prevent the wool going to Soviet Russia for possible subsequent transfer to Germany.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46½	Abbott (1.60a)	2	46	46	46	—½
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	45	45	Feb17
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb20
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	6	38¼	38	38¼	+⅛
⅝	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Feb20
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
⅝	[illegible]	Alleghany Corp	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb20
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	8	7⅝	8	Feb20
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	2	17½	17	17½	Feb20
25⅝	19¾	Alleg Lud (1½e)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
11¼	9½	Allen Ind (1½e)	2	9½	9½	9½	Feb20
165	144⅞	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	1	146	146	146	+1
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Feb19
13¾	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb20
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	2	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	—1⅝
37	28½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	17	29½	29	29	
17¾	15⅞	Alpha Cem (¼g)	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	Feb19
1⅛	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Feb19
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb10
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	44½	44½	44½	
17¾	14½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	7	15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	11	43	41¾	43	+1⅛
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	2	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	4	6¼	5½	6¼	Feb20
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	9	35	34⅜	35	+2
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	9	84¼	83¼	84¼	+⅛
185	179	Am Can pf (7)	1	179¼	179¼	179¼	Feb20
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	3	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+⅜
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	6	57½	57½	57½	—¼
23⅛	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	3	19¼	19⅛	19¼	Feb20
115	107¾	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	Feb14
121	109	Am Chicle (4a)	4	110	110	110	Feb20
8¾	8	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb20
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb20
10⅝	9½	Am Crys S (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb20
4¼	3¾	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 6
1⅛	[illegible]	Am & For Pow	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb19
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb20
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	6	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb20
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	8	2½	2½	2½	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (1a)	5	32	31¾	31¾	+¼
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	6	47⅜	47¼	47¼	+½
1¾	1½	Am Ice	2	1½	1½	1½	Feb20
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	
4¼	3⅜	Am Internat'l	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	—⅛
13¼	12¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb19
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	8	12¾	12½	12¾	—¼
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	2	81	81	81	Feb19
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	5	12¼	12	12	Feb19
3	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb20
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	16⅞	16¾	16¾	—⅛
3¼	2⅛	Am Power & Lt	42	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
46¾	39	AmP&L$6pf1⅞k	1	40	40	40	
39	32¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	6	33¼	32¼	33¼	Feb20
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.40e)	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (¼e)	11	13	12½	12⅞	+¼
7	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb19
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	3	39¾	39¼	39¾	—⅛
154	142	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	143	143	143	Feb20
54	50	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+⅜
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	—⅜
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb20
13½	11⅞	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Feb14
15⅞	13	Am Sug R (½g)	9	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅝
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	+1⅛
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb15
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	9	158¾	157⅛	158¾	+1½
73½	68	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	+¼
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	69¼	68¾	69¾	—¾
159	150	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Feb17
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
99½	90	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90	90	90	Feb17
8⅜	6⅜	Am Woolen	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—⅜
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	1	53	53	53	
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	1	6	6	6	—¼
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (2e)	27	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	—⅜
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb19
12½	9½	Andes Cop (1e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb20
2⅛	1⅝	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb20
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27	26	26	Feb20
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	
5½	4½	Armour Ill	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	Feb20
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	—¾
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (¼g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb18
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	4½	4½	4½	
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	2	6	6	6	
87	80	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Feb13
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	4	88	87	87	Feb19
35⅛	34¼	Associates (2a)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Feb19
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	50	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	—⅛
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	8	63¾	63½	63½	+¼
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	1	15	15	15	—½
18⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Feb19
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Feb19
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Feb 6
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½e)	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48	48	48	Feb17
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
2⅞	2	Austin Nichols	5	2	2	2	Feb15
5¼	3¾	Aviation Corp	18	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—⅛
		B					
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	10	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
4⅜	3¼	Balt & Ohio	5	3½	3⅜	3½	
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb15
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb18
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	1	8	8	8	
24⅝	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	27	22	21⅝	21⅞	—⅛
30½	27½	Bayuk (1½)	4	29¼	29	29	
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22	22	22	Feb17
§112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb13
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Feb19
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	7	34¾	34⅜	34⅝	—¼
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+⅛
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Feb19
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27½	27½	27½	
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	8	77	76½	77	
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	+⅝
27½	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	26	25¾	26	+1
21¼	17	Black & Dk (1a)	2	17	17	17	Feb18
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	4	7¾	7½	7½	—¼
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16	16	16	Feb19
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	15	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+⅜
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	
22⅜	19⅝	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+⅛
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.30g)	4	19⅛	19	19	+⅛
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	—⅜
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1	1	1	+⅛
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	Feb20
4½	4⅛	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	9¾	Bridgeport (¾e)	1	10⅛	10	10	
25⅝	19¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	5	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	—⅛
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb 7
44½	39⅞	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	Feb19
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb19
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+¼
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Feb10
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	20	20	20	Feb19
12⅝	9⅞	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	4	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
33	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	28½	28½	28½	Feb18
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	17	17	17	
53¼	51	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	Feb17
8¾	7⅞	Burr Add (.15g)	2	8	8	8	
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4½	4½	4½	
21⅝	20	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
4⅜	3⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb20
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+¼
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	1	10	10	10	Feb19
		C					
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	5	17½	16¾	17½	Feb20
53	51⅝	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Feb15
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	14	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+⅜
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	4	11¾	11½	11½	Feb20
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	1	12	12	12	
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	23	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	3	37	37	37	—¼
3¼	2¾	Capital Adm A	2	3	3	3	Feb20
30½	26	Carpent (2¾e)	1	26	26	26	
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb20
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	47½	45¼	47½	Feb20
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	14	45	44½	44¾	+¼
28⅝	22	Celanese (1¼e)	6	23	22½	22½	—½
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅛	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
2⅜	1⅞	Cent Foundry	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2½	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb20
5¾	4¼	Cent Violetta S	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2½	2½	Feb19
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	6	29	28¾	29	+1
5⅜	3⅜	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb20
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	18	18	18	Feb18
20⅜	17½	Champ Pap .90e	4	19	18½	19	Feb20
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb20
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	5	40⅜	40	40¼	+¼
102½	101¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅜	1	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1	1	1	Feb13
[illegible]	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb20
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	7	7	7	+¼
14¾	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	5	10½	10½	10½	
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+¼
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb19
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi Rock Is & P	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+[illegible]
¼	[illegible]	C R I & P 6% pf	3	[illegible]	⅛	⅛	Feb18
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—[illegible]
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Feb14
13⅞	10¾	Chickasha (1½e)	5	11	10¾	11	+¼
2⅞	2	Childs Co	2	2	2	2	
72¼	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	*26	64½	63⅞	63⅞	—⅝
10¾	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	7	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	—⅛
3	2½	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb15
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	4	35	35	35	+2½
33¾	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28¼	28	28	Feb14
30½	26⅞	Climax M(1.20a)	9	28½	28	28½	+¾
34	28½	Cluett P (2¾e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	—½
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	7	93	91	93	+3
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	—¼
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛a)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
30¼	24⅝	Collins & A 2¼g	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	+¼
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¼g	1	15½	15½	15½	+¼
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	*18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
21	18½	Colum Br B .45g	3	18½	18½	18½	+[illegible]
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	11	4	4	4	
82⅛	76⅞	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	77	77	77	Feb18
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	3	5	5	5	Feb18
24⅞	23	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23	23	23	Feb13
80⅛	75	Col Carb (1g)	1	76	76	76	+1
30⅞	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	3	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	+⅛
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	15	35⅝	35¼	35¼	+⅛
110	107	ComTcv pf(4¼)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	Feb18
11⅜	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
[illegible]	⅜	Com'th & South	51	[illegible]	⅜	[illegible]	
53⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+1¾
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	9	28½	28⅜	28⅜	—⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3	3	3	Feb19
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	4	24½	24	24½	+¾
15⅞	12⅛	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	13	13	13	+½
7⅜	5⅞	Cons Cop (½e)	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	16	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+⅛
107⅞	105⅝	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	+⅛
⅝	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb13
8	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	4	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Cons Laundries	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb15
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (⅛g)	9	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
[illegible]	¾	Con RR Cub pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb19
4½	2⅞	Consoln Coal	2	3	3	3	Feb20
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Feb20
106⅝	103½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	—½
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	4	13¾	13⅜	13½	Feb20
9⅝	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb20
⅞	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	—¼
40½	36	Cont Can (2e)	10	36⅝	36½	36⅝	—⅜
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+¼
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	36	36	36	
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	5	3	3	3	
20½	17½	Cont O Del (1)	10	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
23½	18⅞	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	19	19	19	Feb20
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	5	15	15	15	+⅜
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	52½	52	52	Feb18
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	45	44¾	44¾	Feb20
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (½e)	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+¼
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	9	[illegible]	¾	[illegible]	+⅛
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	4	16½	16½	16½	+½
19	16⅝	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17	16⅝	16⅝	Feb19
6¼	4⅝	Crosley Corp	8	5⅛	5	5	Feb14
27⅝	22⅝	Crown C&S(½e)	8	23½	23½	23½	Feb20
45½	41¼	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42½	42½	42½	Feb11
15⅝	12⅝	Crown Zel (¼g)	5	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
47¼	36½	Crucible Steel	14	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+⅛
98½	84½	Crucible pf (5)	6	86	86	86	+¼
4⅝	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	14	4¼	4	4¼	
16½	13⅝	Cudahy Pack	6	14	14	14	
25	21½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	22	22	22	
1⅞	1	Curtis Publish	21	1½	1½	1½	
45	43	Curtis P pf (¾k)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	Feb14
34¾	32	Curtis P p pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+1¼
9¾	7¼	Curtiss-W (½e)	32	7⅞	7½	7¾	—⅛
29½	24¾	Curtiss-W A (2)	6	26	25¾	26	
19⅝	17½	Cutler-H (.35g)	6	18	18	18	Feb20
		D					
3½	3⅛	Davega Str (¼e)	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb19
17¾	16⅞	Devaga S pf(1¼)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Feb 3
7¾	6½	Davison Chem	7	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
22½	18⅜	Deere&Co (1½e)	5	19	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
29¾	27⅜	Deere pf (1.40)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Feb18
18⅜	15¾	DeiselW-G(1½a)	1	16	16	16	Feb20
13¼	9	Del & Hudson	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+¼
3⅜	2½	Del Lack & West	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	+⅛
⅛	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb14
117	106½	Detroit Ed (2g)	2	111	111	111	
29⅞	26½	Diamond M(¾g)	3	27½	27	27	
41	38¼	Diam M pf(1½)	1	38½	38½	38½	+¼
10⅛	7⅛	Diam T Mot(¼e)	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
18¼	16¼	Dist C-S (h2.22)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+¼
86	79¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	Feb18
9	8¾	Dix-Vortex(½e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Feb18
23⅛	20½	Doehler D(1¼e)	7	22	21½	22	Feb20
17	15	Dome Mines(h2)	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5e)	5	66½	65¼	66¼	+¾
141¾	122	Dow Chem (3)	7	122½	122½	122½	Feb20
22	17½	Dresser Mfg (2e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb19
6⅜	4⅛	Dunhill Int	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+¼
9⅝	7	Duplan Silk	1	7	7	7	
164¾	140	du Pont (1¾g)	*10	144	143	143¼	+1¼
125⅞	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	1	122	122	122	
		E					
34	25	East Air Lines	5	26½	26¼	26½	+½
5¼	3⅝	East Roll Mill	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb20
142	125½	East Kodak (6)	3	129½	128⅛	128½	+¾
36⅞	29½	Eaton Mfg (¾g)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅜
15½	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	15	15	15	+½
⅝	⅜	El & Mus Ind	1	½	½	½	
33⅞	27	Elec Auto-L (3)	3	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+⅛
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.80e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅛
4⅜	3	El Power & Lt	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31	23½	El P&L 6pf(.30e)	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb20
35½	27½	El P&L 7pf(.35e)	1	29	29	29	+1
34⅛	31½	El Stor Bat (2)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+⅛
31	26¼	El Paso Nat G(2)	1	27	27	27	Feb20
44¼	39½	Endi-John (3)	1	40	40	40	+½
7	4½	Eng Pub Service	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
68	65½	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	66½	66½	66½	Feb14
73	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	2	72½	70	70	Feb14
79	75¼	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	4	75¼	75¼	75¼	Feb14
½	[illegible]	Equit Off Bldg	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb13
1⅛	[illegible]	Erie RR	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+[illegible]
1⅜	⅞	Erie 1 pf	1	[illegible]	⅞	⅞	
[illegible]	⅝	Erie 2 pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	3	Eureka V Clean	2	3	3	3	Feb19
8⅜	5⅜	Evans Products	5	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	—¼
30¾	25⅛	Ex-Cell-O(2.30e)	4	26⅞	26½	26¾	Feb20
⅝	½	Exchange Buffet	2	½	½	½	
		F					
45½	36	Fair Morse (½g)	1	37	37	37	Feb20
22	19¾	Fajardo S (½g)	3	21¼	20¾	21¼	+⅜
12⅞	11⅞	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	3	12	12	12	Feb20
25⅜	21½	Fed M & S (2e)	1	23	23	23	
14⅝	12	Fed Mogul (1)	2	12½	12	12	Feb20
4¼	2¾	Fed Mot Truck	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
⅝	[illegible]	Fed Wat Serv A	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb19
21½	18⅝	Fed D Str (1.40a)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅜
97½	93	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	93	93	93	
13⅞	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	—¼
38¼	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	6	35	34¼	34¼	Feb19
18½	16	Firestone (¼g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
105	102	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	
42½	38½	First N Str (2½)	1	37½	37½	37½	—1
15	12⅝	Flintkote (1e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	—¼
33⅞	31¾	Florence S (3e)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Feb19
24½	22	Florsheim A (2)	1	24	24	24	
7	4⅜	Follansbee Steel	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb20
29	24½	Follansbee Stl pf	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb14
32	27	Food M (1.60e)	2	27	27	27	—⅝
20¼	13½	Foster Wheeler	9	14½	14⅜	14½	
3⅜	2½	Francisco Sugar	5	3	2¾	3	—⅜
39	33	Freeport S (2)	1	35	35	35	Feb18
		G					
1⅞	1½	Gabriel Co A	10	1½	1½	1½	
2½	1¾	Gair (Robert)	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb18
17½	14¾	Gair (Rob) pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Feb18
6⅜	4⅞	Gar Wood (.20g)	*1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—[illegible]
11½	10¾	Gaylord (¼g)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	Feb20
52	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	3	52	51¾	51¾	Feb14
5⅜	4½	Gen Am I (.15e)	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
§105	94	Gen A In pf (6)	1	105	105	105	Dec30
55⅜	49¼	Gen Am Tr (3e)	3	50½	50½	50½	+¼
7¼	6½	Gen Baking (.60)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Feb20
4⅝	3¼	Gen Bronze	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	4½	Gen Cable	4	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
16⅛	11½	Gen Cable A	2	12	12	12	Feb15
86⅜	73½	Gen C pf (1¾k)	1	74	74	74	+¼
19¾	17½	Gen Cigar (1)	6	17½	17½	17½	—¼
35⅛	30¼	Gen Elec (1.85e)	50	32½	31¾	32½	+¾
39⅜	33⅝	Gen Foods (2)	9	35⅝	35½	35½	+¼
113½	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Feb10
½	¼	Gen G&El A	11	¼	¼	¼	—[illegible]
86	81½	Gen Mills (4)	1	81½	81½	81½	
48½	40½	Gen Mot (¾g)	37	42½	41⅝	41⅞	
126	124	Gen Motor pf(5)	5	125½	125½	125½	+⅛
4⅝	3⅞	Gen Out Adver	5	4	3⅞	4	Feb19
46½	40	Gen Out AdA 2k	6	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Feb18
7⅛	6½	Gen P Ink (.60)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	—⅛
½	⅜	Gen Pub Serv	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb17
16⅛	12	Gen Ry Sig(½e)	2	13	12½	13	Feb20
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Real & Util	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
18½	16½	Gen Real & U pf	4	16½	16½	16½	Feb20
29½	23¼	Gen Refr't(1¼e)	2	24	24	24	Feb20
11½	10	Gen Shoe (.20g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+¼
22⅛	18⅞	Gen Tel (1.40a)	3	20	19⅞	20	
16¼	11⅝	Gen Theat (.85e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+½
21	19	Gen Time (2e)	1	19	19	19	Feb 7
13	10¾	Gen T&R (¼g)	4	11	11	11	Feb20
3⅞	3⅛	Gillette Saf R	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb20
37½	34¾	Gillette S pf (5)	1	35	35	35	Feb18
7⅛	5⅛	Gimbel Bros	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—⅛
67½	60½	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	60	60	60	—½
14¾	12⅞	Glidden Co (1e)	1	13	13	13	—⅛
46	43¾	Glidd cv pf(¾g)	55	41¼	40½	40⅝	Feb19
2¼	1⅝	Gobel (Adolf)	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	—⅛
2½	2⅛	Goebel (.20)	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb19
14¾	11¾	Goodrich (¼g)	6	13¼	13	13¼	+¼
65¼	59¼	Goodrich pf (5)	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	+½
20¼	16½	Goodyear (1a)	13	18	17½	18	+¾
90	80½	Good T&R pf(5)	3	80½	80½	80½	Feb20
1⅞	1¼	Goth Silk Hos'y	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb20
1⅛	¾	Graham-Paige	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅝	4¾	Granby M (.15g)	2	5	5	5	+⅛
13¾	12	Grand Un w ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Feb19
13⅞	10⅝	Grand Un x ct	1	11	11	11	—¼
12¾	10½	Granite C S(¼e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¼
36½	31¼	Grant(WT)(1.40)	5	32¼	31½	31½	+⅛
25⅛	24½	Grant pf (1)	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb17
15¾	13⅛	Gt N I ct (1¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb20
28⅝	22	Gt Nor Ry pf ½e	10	24½	24⅛	24⅛	—⅜
22	19⅞	Gt W Sugar (2)	10	22	21¾	22	+⅜
34	29⅝	Green (H) (2a)	1	31	31	31	
12¼	10¾	Greyhound (1a)	8	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
11½	11	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
17⅞	13¼	Grum Air (1¼e)	10	14	13⅝	14	Feb20
1¾	1¼	Guantan Sugar	1	1¾	1⅜	1¾	+⅛
2⅛	1½	Gulf Mob & Oh	3	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
12	9	Gulf M & Oh pf	1	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	—⅛
		H					
33	30½	Hack Wat (1½)	1	30½	30½	30½	Feb20
16⅜	14	Hall Printing (1)	1	14	14	14	—½
15	14½	Hamilton (1¼g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Feb14
25¼	20⅝	Harb-Walk(⅜g)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Feb20
6⅝	6	Hat Corp (.80e)	1	6	6	6	Feb20
3½	2¼	Hayes Mfg	2	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
95	90	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	90	90	90	Feb11
7⅜	6⅝	Hecker P (.60)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
96	88½	Helme GW (5a)	1	88	88	88	—½
16⅜	12	Hercules M (1e)	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	Feb20
77½	67½	Hercul P (2.85e)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	—¼
56¾	53	Hershey Ch (3)	1	53	53	53	Feb15
115	110	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	108	108	108	—2
16	14¼	Hinde & D (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Feb14
30¾	26	Holland F (2a)	1	26	26	26	—¼
9	6¾	Hollander (¼g)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	Feb19
10½	9	Holly Sugar	5	10½	10¼	10¼	
52⅜	43⅞	Homestake (4½)	3	47	47	47	
39	35	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	35	35	35	Feb20
13¾	11	Houd-H B (¼g)	1	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—⅛
64	59⅞	Household (4a)	4	60⅛	59⅞	59⅞	Feb18
111	110	Household pf(5)	1	110	110	110	Feb20
4½	3½	Houston Oil	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb20
37½	30¾	Howe Sound (3)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	—⅜
⅝	½	Hudson & Man	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb14
3⅜	2⅝	Hudson & M pf	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb18
17¾	16⅜	HudsonBay(h2e)	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	Feb20
4⅞	3½	Hudson Motor	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
¾	⅜	Hupp Motor	7	[illegible]	⅜	⅜	
		I					
8⅜	6⅛	Illinois Central	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
16¾	13	Ill Central pf	2	13½	13⅛	13½	Feb20
6¼	5	Indian Refin	6	5	5	5	Feb14
21¼	19	Ind P&L (1.60)	7	19	19	19	—¼
26	22¼	Indus Rayon (2)	7	23½	23½	23½	
111½	99	Ing-Rand (1½g)	1	101½	101½	101½	+½
90½	76½	Inland Steel (4)	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	+¼
13½	9⅝	Inspir Cop (½e)	16	10⅜	10	10⅜	+⅜
6½	6⅛	Insuransh (.20e)	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Feb20
25½	22⅜	Interch Cp (1.60)	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Feb19
4⅛	3⅛	Intercon R (.40e)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11¼	7¾	Interlake Iron	10	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
2⅛	1½	Int Agricultural	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
49	39	Int Agr pr pf	1	41	41	41	Feb20
167½	146½	Int Bus Ma (6a)	2	150	150	150	+2
53¾	46¼	Int Harv (1.60)	3	48	47¾	48	+¼
170	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	1	157½	157½	157½	Feb20
2⅛	1½	Int Hydro El A	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	7	Int Mer Marine	5	7½	7¼	7½	
3⅞	3½	Int Mining(.40a)	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb18
26¾	23⅜	Int Nick Can (2)	18	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+¼
131	130	Int Nick pf (7)	1	130¼	130¼	130¼	Feb13
15⅛	10⅞	Int Paper & P	8	12⅛	11⅝	12	
67¼	57½	Int P & P pf (5)	6	59¼	59	59¼	—⅝
2⅛	1½	Int Ry Cen Am	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb17
41¼	39	Int Salt (1½a)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	—¾
31¼	29¼	Int Shoe (1½a)	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Feb20
31	25¼	Int Silver	2	27	26⅞	27	Feb19
100¾	95	Int Silver pf (7)	1	99	99	99	Feb19
3	2	Int Tel & Tel	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2	Int T & T for ct	6	2⅛	2	2	Feb19
7⅞	5¼	Inters D S (.15g)	2	6	5¾	5¾	
8	7	Intertype (½e)	1	7	7	7	Feb15
33	28½	Island C Coal 3e	3	28¼	28¼	28¼	—¼
		J—K					
14	11¼	Jarvis WB(1⅜e)	3	11½	11½	11½	
44	39⅞	Jewell Tea (2.40)	6	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	Feb19
63½	55	Johns-Man(¾g)	4	57½	57¼	57¼	—¼
110⅛	100	Jones & L pf(4e)	2	101	100½	101	Feb20
12⅝	11	Kalam St (.15g)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb 8
5⅜	4	Kan City South	1	4	4	4	Feb19
18¾	15¾	Kan C S pf (1e)	1	16	16	16	Feb20
14½	13	Kaufmann (.20g)	1	13	13	13	Feb17
8	7⅛	Kayser (½e)	5	8	7¾	8	Feb20
18	15⅞	Kelsey-H WA 1k	6	15	15	15	—¼
8½	6⅛	Kelsey-H Wh B	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb20
37⅞	31	Kennecott (1a)	17	33	32½	32⅞	+⅛
13⅝	12	Keyst S&W(¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
38	32	Kimberly-C (1a)	1	32	32	32	Feb20
2¼	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb19
26⅛	22	Kresge SS(1.20a)	8	23½	23¼	23¼	—⅛
3	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb15
27⅛	22⅝	Kress SH (1.60)	15	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	—⅛
29⅞	24	Kroger Gro(½g)	2	26	26	26	+⅛
		L					
13	12	Lambert (⅜g)	1	12	12	12	Feb19
8⅞	7	Lane Bry (¼e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb13
27¼	23¾	Lee R & T (⅜g)	3	24½	24⅛	24½	+½
25¼	21	Lehigh P C (1½)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅝
¾	½	Lehigh Val Coal	8	⅝	[illegible]	⅝	Feb20
4	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb20
2⅜	1¾	Lehigh Val RR	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
22⅜	20½	Lehman (1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
12⅝	11⅝	Lehn & F (.35g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
24	22	Lerner Strs (2)	1	22	22	22	—⅞
45⅜	35	Lib-O-F G (½g)	5	35½	35½	35¼	—⅜
7⅛	5	Lib,McN&L(½e)	53	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
39	37¼	Life Saver(1.60a)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Feb 1
96½	88	Lig & Myers(4a)	2	88	88	88	Feb20
98	89½	Lig & My B (4a)	2	90½	90¼	90½	+¼
189	179	Lig & My pf (7)	4	180	180	180	Feb19
20	19⅝	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	3	20	20	20	Feb14
30	22¼	Lima Locomo	3	23½	23	23½	Feb20
37¼	33	Link Belt (1)	4	34½	34	34	
11⅜	9¾	Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
16⅝	14¾	Liquid Carb (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
28⅝	20⅝	Lockheed (1½e)	21	23⅝	22½	23	+⅜
34⅜	30⅜	Loew's Inc (2a)	13	32⅜	32	32	—⅜
109	107¼	Loew's pf (6½)	1	108½	108½	108½	—⅛
19⅛	14	Loft Inc (½e)	56	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	—⅛
40	36¼	Lone Star C (3a)	2	37½	37½	37½	
3½	2⅝	Long-Bell Lb A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+⅛
15⅝	13¾	Loose-Wil (¼g)	9	14	14	14	Feb19
19⅜	17¾	Lorillard (1.20)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
70¾	60	Louis & N (2g)	2	61½	61	61⅛	Feb20
19⅜	17⅝	Lou G&E A(1½)	2	18½	18½	18½	+¼
		M—N					
31⅝	29	Mac A & F (2a)	2	29	29	29	Feb19
33⅜	25	Mack Trks(1½e)	8	26½	26	26½	
27	23½	Macy (RH) (2)	10	24	23¾	24	+¼
12	11	Mad Sq G (¼g)	6	11¼	11	11	Feb17
30½	27	Magma C (2½e)	2	26	25⅞	25⅞	—1½
2⅛	1½	Manati Sugar	6	2⅛	2	2	
6½	5¾	Mandel Bro (1e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb14
14½	13¾	Manh Shirt (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb18
¾	¾	Maracaibo Oil	1	1	1	1	
5¼	4½	Marine M (.10g)	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
15⅝	13½	Marshall F (.40)	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅜
30¾	23	Martin G L (2e)	13	25	24	24¾	+¾
12¼	8	Martin-Parry	4	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
28⅛	25	Masonite Cp (1)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	—¼
30	24½	Math Alk (1½)	3	25⅝	25½	25⅝	Feb20
53¼	48½	May Dept Str (3)	2	48½	48⅜	48⅜	—⅜
2⅞	2½	Maytag Co(.15e)	3	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
25⅜	25	Maytag pf (3)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Feb19
13⅝	12⅝	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Feb17
14⅞	13¼	McCrory St (1a)	6	14	14	14	Feb17
106¼	103⅝	McCrory pf 5ww	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	Feb20
25⅛	22⅛	McGraw El (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	+¼
9	7¼	McG-Hill (⅜e)	2	7½	7½	7½	+¼
33⅝	31	McIntyre h2.22a	2	31	31	31	Feb19
9¾	7¼	McKeesport Tin	1	7⅝	7½	7⅝	—¼
3⅞	3	McKess & Rob	31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅝	24	McKess & R pf	19	26¼	24⅞	26¼	+1⅜
7⅛	6	McLellan (.40g)	2	6⅛	6	6	Feb15
9	7½	Mead Corp (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb20
70	66½	M pf B ww(5½)	1	70	70	70	Feb 4
33⅛	22½	Melville S (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	+⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Mengel Co	7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	Feb20
18¼	14	Merch & Miners	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb20
37	29	Mesta M (1g)	1	29	29	29	Feb20
9⅝	7	Miami Cop(.45e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
15⅛	13⅝	Mid Cont (.80e)	7	13¾	13½	13¾	+⅛
38½	30	Midland S (½g)	2	31½	31	31½	+1¼
45½	41⅝	Minn-Hon (2a)	3	42½	42	42½	Feb20
4¼	3	Minn-Moline	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
67	56	Minn-M pf(6½e)	1	58	58	58	Feb14
11	9⅜	Mission C (¼e)	2	9½	9½	9½	
⅝	⅜	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb19
2¼	1½	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb20
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mo Pacific	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb20
¼	⅛	Mo Pacific pf	1	¼	¼	¼	+[illegible]
15	13⅝	Mohawk C (½g)	2	15	15	15	
88½	77	Monsanto C (3e)	3	78½	78	78½	+¼
39½	35	MontgomW(½g)	12	36⅛	36	36⅛	+⅜
43½	41	Morrell (J) (2)	1	41	41	41	Feb13
12	8⅝	Motor Prod (1e)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
17⅝	15½	Motor Wh (1.60)	7	15½	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
24¼	19½	Mueller Br (1e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Feb20
4½	3	Mullins Mfg B	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+¼
11¼	10	Munsingw'r ½g	1	10	10	10	Feb20
71¼	65	Murphy(GC)(4)	1	65	65	65	Feb19
8¼	5⅞	Murray Cp (¼e)	2	6	6	6	
51½	48	Myers&Bros(4e)	1	48	48	48	Feb13
5¼	4⅛	Nash Kelvinator	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
23⅜	17¼	Nat Acme (1e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
7¼	5½	Nat A Fib (.60)	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb19
9	7	Nat Auto pf (.60)	1	7	7	7	Feb17
10⅞	7⅞	Nat Aviat (⅜e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—½
18¼	16¾	Nat Bisc (1.60)	9	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
175½	166	Nat Bisc pf (7)	6	169	166	166	Feb14
13⅛	12¼	Nat Bd & I (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb14
88¼	86	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	2	86	86	86	Feb14
17½	15½	Nat B&S (.60a)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb13
13⅝	12½	Nat Cash Rg (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	
11	9½	Nat Cylin (.80)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
14½	13	Nat Dairy (.80)	5	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
6½	4⅞	Nat Dept Stores	1	5	5	5	Feb20
8½	7½	Nat D S pf (.60e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb19
24⅛	20	Nat Dist (2)	4	21½	20¾	21½	Feb20
16	12	Nat En & S (½e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb14
8⅝	6⅝	Nat Gyps (.40e)	2	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
93⅞	90¼	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	87	87	87	—4
17¾	15¼	Nat Lead (½a)	9	16¼	15½	16	
176	172	Nat Lead pfA(7)	2	173	173	173	
23½	17⅝	Nat M&S (1¾e)	2	18¾	18½	18½	Feb19
31	26	Nat Oil P (½g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
7¼	6	Nat P & L (.60)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
68½	55¼	Nat Steel (3)	3	56	56	56	+½
6⅝	4⅞	Nat Supply	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
48½	41	N S 5½pf(2.06e)	1	43	43	43	+2
10½	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	2	9	8½	9	Feb19
5	4¼	Nat Tea	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
10⅛	9½	Natomas Co (1a)	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Feb19
9	8	Nehi Corp (½a)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16	13	Neisner Bro (1a)	5	14⅛	13	13	Feb17
45½	42½	Newberry (2.40)	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	Feb 7
31⅜	25¼	Newmont (⅜g)	2	26½	26¼	26½	+⅛
8¾	6¼	Newport I (.30e)	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	Feb20
27¾	20¾	Newp N S (.40g)	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—¼
110	107	Newp N S pf (5)	1	107	107	107	
45	32¾	NY Air Br (½g)	2	33½	32¾	32¾	Feb18
15¼	11⅞	NY Central RR	65	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
15⅞	11¾	NY Chi & St L	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Feb20
33¼	27	NY Chi & StL pf	5	27	27	27	
24¼	22	NYC Omni (3a)	1	22½	22½	22½	Feb20
6¾	4½	NY Dock	1	5	5	5	Feb20
12	9	NY Dock pf	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
¼	[illegible]	NY NH & H	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb20
1⅜	[illegible]	NY NH & H pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
¼	[illegible]	NY Ont & West	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 7
30⅞	24½	NY Shipbldg(1e)	27	26⅛	25½	26	—¼
32⅜	27¼	Noblitt-Sp (¾g)	6	28	28	28	Feb20
215	200	Norf&West(10a)	1	201	200½	201	+1
17⅝	12½	No Am Av(1¼e)	11	14	13½	14	+¼
17⅜	15	No Am Co (1.20)	31	15⅛	15	15	—¼
58⅜	55¼	No Am 6 pf (3)	1	56	56	56	Feb19
57⅛	53⅛	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	1	54¾	54¼	54¾	+1½
7½	5¾	Northern Pacific	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	
113⅛	112	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb15
2¾	2	Norwalk T & R	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+¼
13¾	12½	Norwich Ph (1)	2	13	13	13	Feb20
		O					
7⅞	6¾	Ohio Oil (.45e)	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	
18⅜	13¾	Oliver F (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+¼
10	9	Omnibus (1.20)	2	9⅛	9	9	Feb20
3⅝	3	Oppenheim Col	1	3	3	3	Feb19
17¾	15⅛	Otis Elevat(.20g)	1	15½	15½	15½	—¼
10⅜	7¼	Otis Steel	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	—⅛
53½	42½	Otis Stl 1 pf 2¾k	5	45⅛	45	45⅛	—⅝
26¼	22½	Out M&M (.40g)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Feb14
49⅛	40⅛	Owens-IllG(½g)	9	41⅝	40¾	41⅝	+1⅜
		P—Q					
9¼	7⅜	Pac-Am Fish	2	7½	7½	7½	Feb20
11⅛	10¼	Pac Finan(1.20a)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb14
28⅞	25⅝	Pac G & E (2)	7	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	
40	36⅛	Pac Lighting (3)	2	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	Feb20
14	11	Pac Mills	3	11¾	11	11¾	Feb20
4⅝	3¼	Pac Tin C (.20g)	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
7⅛	5½	Pac West Oil	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb20
3⅜	2⅝	Packard Motor	8	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
16	12⅛	Pan-Am Airway	6	12⅜	12¼	12¼	—⅜
8½	7¼	Pan-AmPet(¼e)	1	8	8	8	Feb14
⅝	[illegible]	Panhandle P&R	1	½	½	½	Feb19
37¼	29	Paraffine (2¼e)	3	29	29	29	Feb15
12¼	10	Param Pic (.20g)	29	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
99½	95½	Param 1 pf (6)	1	96	96	96	Feb20
11⅜	10⅛	Param 2 pf (.60)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb20
15¼	15	Park & Tilford	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jan31
2	1½	Park UCM (.10e)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb20
30⅝	25½	Parke Dav (.40g)	5	27	26¾	27	+¼
20⅜	17½	Parker Rust(1a)	2	17½	17½	17½	—¼
1	⅞	Parmelee Trans	2	¾	¾	¾	—⅛
9¾	8	Pathe Film(.30e)	2	8	8	8	—¼
9½	7⅝	Patino M (.60g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
48	45⅞	Penn & Ford (3)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	Feb14
87	74¾	Penney(JC)(3a)	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	+¼
2⅜	1¾	Penn Coal & C	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb19
3⅛	2	Penn Dix Cem	1	2½	2½	2½	+¼
44	36	Penn D pf A (1e)	4	36⅛	36	36⅛	Feb20
13	12	Penn Gl ct (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb18
24½	22	Penn RR (1½e)	39	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	
24¼	21	Peoples D (.40g)	3	21⅛	21	21	Feb19
43¼	36⅜	Peo GL&C(3¼g)	2	39¼	39	39¼	+⅝
2	1½	Peoria & East	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb20
9⅝	7	Pere Marquette	2	7	7	7	Feb15
22½	21	Pet Milk (1)	1	21	21	21	Feb13
6⅝	6	Petrol Cp (.70e)	2	6	6	6	Feb19
7⅞	7	Pfeiffer (1)	1	7	7	7	Feb17
35⅞	27½	Phelps D (¼g)	6	29⅜	28¾	28¾	—¼
44½	40½	Phila 6% pf (3)	2	40⅝	40½	40½	Feb18
12½	10⅞	Philco C (¾e)	3	11	11	11	Feb19
80	72¾	Philip Mor (3)	1	75	75	75	+1¾
7	5¼	Phillips-Jones	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb20
41¼	35⅜	Phillips Pet (2)	18	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	—⅛
3¼	3	Phoenix Hos'ry	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	Feb15
23½	21⅞	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Feb19
7¾	4½	Pittsburgh Coal	2	5	4½	5	Feb20
46½	32½	Pittsburgh C pf	1	33	33	33	+½
8¾	7	Pitt C & I (¼e)	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	+¼
15	11	Pitt Forg (1e)	1	11	11	11	Feb17
7⅛	5⅛	Pitt S & B (.45e)	6	5¾	5½	5¾	Feb20
9⅝	6⅛	Pitt Steel	2	7	7	7	Feb20
⅞	⅝	Pittston Co	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb17
16⅞	14⅝	Plym Oil (1.30e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Feb19
21	17½	Pond Crk (1¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb19
8⅜	6	Poor & Co B	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
7¼	4½	Postal Tel pf	1	5	5	5	
13⅛	9¼	Pressed Stl Car	6	10	9¾	10	+⅛
13½	12	Pressed Stl 1 pf	1	12	12	12	Jan21
40⅝	35	Pressed Stl 2 pf	1	35	35	35	Feb13
58¼	51¾	Proct & Gam (2)	12	52	51¼	51½	—1
29½	26⅞	P S NJ (2.40)	15	26⅜	25½	26	—⅞
137	132¼	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	3	130¾	130¾	130¾	—1½
123½	119½	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	4	120	120	120	+½
110	105¾	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	4	106⅝	105⅞	106	Feb20
117¼	116½	P S El&G pf (5)	1	116½	116½	116½	Feb15
27⅞	22½	Pullman (1)	*9	23¾	23½	23¾	+½
8⅛	7	Pure Oil (¼e)	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
101½	95¼	Pure O 6% pf(6)	1	95	95	95	—¼
90⅝	83¾	Pure O 5% pf (5)	3	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	—⅜
11⅜	10¼	Purity Bak (¼g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10	9¼	Quaker Oil(.15g)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb14
		R					
4⅞	4	Radio Corp(.20g)	23	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
62½	56½	Radio cv pf(3½)	13	57¼	56½	56½	Feb20
3¾	3⅛	Radio-Keith-Or	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
43⅛	40	Radio-Keith pf	2	40½	40½	40½	+½
20	18½	Raybest-M (⅜g)	6	19½	19	19½	Feb20
17	12¾	Rayonier Inc	1	13	13	13	Feb19
28⅞	24½	Ray'ier pf (2)	1	25	25	25	Feb19
14⅜	12⅝	Reading Co (1)	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅜
24	21	Reading 1 pf (2)	7	24¼	24	24¼	Feb20
23	17	Reading 2 pf (2)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+¼
1⅞	1½	Real Silk Hos'ry	2	1½	1½	1½	Feb10
7⅜	7	Reliable Str ⅛g	1	7	7	7	Feb14
12½	10¾	Reliance (.15g)	1	11	11	11	Jan22
9⅛	8⅛	Reming R (.20g)	5	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
67¼	60	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	60½	60½	60½	Feb20
1⅜	1	Reo Motors ct	2	1	1	1	
22¾	18	Repub Stl (½g)	29	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅛
97	91	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	91	91	91	Feb20
11	8	Rev Cop & Brass	2	8½	8½	8½	Feb20
24	19½	Rev Cop&BrasA	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb13
13⅝	10	ReynoldsM(.30e)	2	10½	10½	10½	
10⅜	7	Reynolds Spring	2	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+⅛
34¼	31⅜	Rey Tob B (⅛g)	12	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+⅜
9	7⅛	Richfield O (½e)	3	8	8	8	+⅜
9⅞	6¼	Ritter Dental	3	7	7	7	Feb20
5⅜	4¾	Roan Ant (.63e)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb20
17	15½	Ruberoid (1.30e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Feb20
13½	9⅜	Rustless Ir (.15g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb20
§ 1⅜	⅜	Rutland RR pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec30
		S					
45	37¼	Safewy Str (3a)	6	38	37⅞	38	
38⅞	32⅜	St Jos Ld (½g)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	—¼
⅛	[illegible]	St L-San Fran	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb10
[illegible]	[illegible]	St L San Fran pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb17
50¼	37	Savage Arm ¾g	6	38⅜	38½	38⅜	+½
11	9⅜	Schenley	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
87½	85	Schenley pf(5½)	1	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	Feb19
37½	34	Scott Pap(1.60a)	1	35	35	35	Feb18
¼	[illegible]	Seaboard Air L	5	¼	¼	¼	+[illegible]
⅜	⅜	Seaboard A L pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb15
15⅝	12¾	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb20
2⅛	2	Seagrave Corp	11	2	2	2	Feb14
78¾	68¾	Sears Roebk(3a)	13	71⅞	71½	71⅝	+⅜
10⅞	9⅜	Servel Inc (1)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
14	10¾	Sharon Stl (¼e)	2	11	10⅝	11	Feb20
4⅞	3⅜	Sharp & D (.20g)	1	4	4	4	
55¾	53	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	53	53	53	Feb19
5⅝	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	3	5	4¾	5	+⅜
12⅝	10⅛	Shell Un O (⅜e)	11	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
5	4⅜	Silver K (.40)	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Feb14
21⅜	16⅞	Simmons (2e)	3	17⅝	17½	17½	
2⅛	1¾	Simms Petrol	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 1
27½	25¼	SimondsS&S.40g	2	26	25⅞	26	+⅜
22⅝	18⅞	Skelly Oil (1¼e)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Feb19
19	14½	Smith (AO)(½e)	6	15¼	15¼	15¼	+½
10⅞	9	Smith & Cor(½)	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb19
15⅜	13⅜	Snider Pack (1)	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
9¼	8½	Socony-V (¼g)	16	8¾	8½	8½	
2⅛	1⅜	So A G&P (.20e)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
19⅛	16½	So P Rico Sug(1)	15	18	17¾	18	+¼
15⅜	13	So Greyh L(1½)	1	13	13	13	Feb19
28⅜	25⅜	So Cal Ed (1½a)	2	26	25⅞	26	+¼
10½	8	Southern Pacific	26	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅛
13⅞	11¼	Southern Ry	9	12⅛	12	12⅛	—⅛
24⅞	19⅝	Southern Ry pf	13	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+⅛
29½	27	SoRyM&O ct (4)	1	29	29	29	Jan15
2	1½	Sparks Withing	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4½	4	Spear & Co	1	4	4	4	Feb20
20¼	18⅞	Spen Kel (1.60)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb14
38½	31⅝	Sperry Corp(2e)	6	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	
37⅜	32	Spicer Mfg (¾g)	6	32½	32½	32½	+⅛
6⅞	5½	Spiegel Inc(.15g)	9	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
36½	31¼	Square D (2.80e)	6	33½	32¼	33½	Feb20
6⅝	6	Stand Br. (.40a)	19	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
113¼	111	Stand B pf (4½)	1	112	112	112	
1¼	⅞	Stand Gas & El	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	2¼	Stand Gas $4 pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Std Gas $6 pr pf	5	10½	10⅛	10⅛	Feb19
17½	12½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	6	13	13	13	+½
20¾	18	Stand O Calif (1)	18	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+⅜
27⅞	25¾	Stand O Ind (1)	40	26	25¾	26	+¼
36½	33	Stand O N J (1a)	39	34	33⅝	34	+½
38	34½	Stand O Oh(1½)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+½
40	34	Starrett(3¼e)	2	36	36	36	Feb20
66	58	Sterling P (3.80)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	Feb20
8¾	6¾	Stewart-W (½e)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅛	3⅞	Stokely Bros	2	4	4	4	Feb20
8¼	5⅞	Stone & W (½e)	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—⅛
8⅝	6	Studebaker Cp	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
58⅜	54¼	Sun Oil (1a)	5	55	55	55	
9	8½	Sun Min'g (1.60)	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
21	16½	Superheater(½)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Feb20
1¾	1½	Superior O(.10e)	2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	Feb20
17	12	Superior Steel	6	12¾	12¾	12¾	+¼
23¼	20¾	Sutherland(1.20)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Feb19
§ 7⅛	4	Sweets Co of Am	1	4½	4½	4½	Dec27
24¼	22½	Swift&Co (1.20a)	15	22⅞	22½	22½	—⅛
19⅛	17½	Swift Intl (2)	1	17½	17½	17½	
7¾	6⅞	Syming ww(¼g)	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
6⅞	5	Syming xw (¼g)	1	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
		T					
4¾	4½	Talcott (.10g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb18
3¾	3½	Telautogr (.05g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb17
9⅛	7¾	Tenn Corp (¼g)	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	Feb20
10⅝	8⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	3	9	8⅞	9	Feb20
40¼	34½	Texas Corp (2)	16	35½	35⅛	35½	+⅛
3⅜	2⅞	Texas Gulf(.20e)	3	3	3	3	+⅛
38	35	Texas Gulf S (2)	4	35¾	35¼	35⅜	—⅛
6	5⅜	Tex P C&O (.40)	4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+¼
4¼	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb20
10⅛	7⅛	Thatch Mfg (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
40½	35⅞	That cv pf (3.60)	1	40½	40½	40½	Jan28
2⅞	2¾	The Fair	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb18
4¾	4	Thermoid Co	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
4⅛	3	Third Av Ry	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb20
6	5⅛	Thompson (JR)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
34	28½	Thomp Pr (½g)	1	29½	29½	29½	+⅛
1¼	1	Thompston-Star	3	1	1	1	
18	13½	Thompson-S pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb 8
10⅜	9½	Tide Wat A (.60)	3	9½	9½	9½	—¼
99¾	96⅞	Tide W pf (4½)	3	97½	97	97	—1
34¼	27½	Tim-Det (3¼e)	8	29⅛	29	29	+⅛
51¼	39	Timken Rol ½g	5	42	41¾	42	+¼
5¼	4¼	Transamer (½)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17¼	13¼	Trans & West A	1	13½	13½	13½	+¼
8¾	7	Tran & Wil(.45e)	1	7	7	7	Feb17
2	1¼	Tri-Cont Corp	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
75	68¾	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Feb20
5⅛	4	Truax-Tr C(¼e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+¼
10	9½	Truscon Steel	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb19
7¼	5¾	Twenty C-Fox	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
19⅝	17	Twen C-Fpf(1½)	1	17	17	17	
1½	1⅛	Twin City Rap T	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb17
9⅛	7¼	Twin C'cn(.70e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
		U					
34½	30	Underw'd (2¼e)	5	31⅝	31½	31½	—⅛
12¾	9¾	Union Bag (1e)	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
70⅞	60	Union C (¾g)	22	63⅞	63½	63¾	+⅜
14½	12⅝	Union O C (1)	2	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
85⅞	76⅛	Union Pac (6)	6	78	77½	77¾	+½
85¼	80½	Union Pac pf (4)	12	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	Feb20
13½	13	Union Prem (1)	1	13	13	13	—⅛
29¾	26	Union T C (2)	5	27	26	27	+1
17⅛	12¼	United Air Lines	5	13¼	13	13	
44⅞	34⅝	United A (3½e)	5	37¼	36¾	37⅛	+⅛
14	12¾	United Bisc (1)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
50½	47	Unit Carb (3)	4	47½	47	47	Feb19
20½	18¼	Unit-C F (1.20a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Feb17
1½	1⅛	United Corp	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
30¾	25½	United C pf (3)	19	25½	25	25	—½
4¾	3⅞	United Drug	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
3¼	2¼	United Dy'wood	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb14
5	3⅝	United Elec Coal	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
42	38	United E & F (2)	1	38	38	38	Feb20
70¼	61	United Fruit (4)	1	64½	64½	64½	+⅝
10½	8¼	United Gas (.80)	19	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
117	113	United G pf (5)	9	113¼	112¾	112¾	—¼
11	8⅞	Unit M&M (½e)	5	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+⅛
3⅝	3	United Paperbd	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
3½	2¾	US & For Sec	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Feb19
90	86½	US & For pf (6)	1	86½	86½	86½	Feb17
10¼	8⅝	US Freight (¼g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb18
69⅛	60	US Gypsum (2a)	2	61½	61¼	61¼	—¾
6⅛	4⅞	US Hoffman M	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb19
37¼	33	US H M pf (2¾)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Feb18
28¾	21½	US Indust Al	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb20
4½	3⅝	US Leather	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
8½	6	US Leather A	2	6¼	6	6	Feb19
70¾	61¾	US Leath pr pf	1	64	64	64	Jan17
31¾	28¼	US Pipe & F (2)	3	30	29¾	30	
34⅛	31	US Play Cd (2a)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	Feb 7
25½	20½	US Plywood 1.20	1	20½	20½	20½	—½
1⅞	1⅛	US Real & Imp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24⅛	17⅞	US Rubber	39	19⅞	18⅞	19¾	+¼
94½	80¼	US Rub 1 pf (8)	3	84	83½	84	+1
64½	58	US Smelt (1g)	1	59	59	59	Feb20
76½	72⅞	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	73	73	73	Feb20
70¾	55	US Steel (1g)	52	57¼	56½	57¼	—⅜
130	118	US Steel pf (7)	2	118	117¾	117¾	—1¼
33⅜	28	US Tob (1.28)	9	28⅜	28	28⅛	Feb20
1⅜	1¼	United Stockyd	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb20
1¼	1	United Stores A	2	1	1	1	Feb20
50	46½	Unit St pf(7½e)	1	48	48	48	Feb15
16⅝	14¾	Univ Cycl(1.10e)	3	15⅛	14¾	14¾	Feb15
59¾	53½	Univ Leaf T (4a)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	Feb19
		V—W					
½	[illegible]	Vadsco Sales	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb20
26	22	Van Raalte (½g)	5	23½	23⅜	23½	Feb19
34⅛	26	Vanadium (1½e)	7	27½	27½	27½	
44¼	42¼	Vick Chem (2a)	7	42¼	42¼	42¼	Feb20
24¾	20½	Victor Ch(1.40e)	1	21	21	21	—⅛
2½	2	Va-Caro Chem	9	2	2	2	
27¼	20	Va-C Ch 6% pf	2	20½	20½	20½	Feb20
42	40	Virgin Ry (2½a)	1	41	41	41	—1
33½	32	Vir Ry pf (1½)	11	32¼	32⅛	32¼	+⅛
⅜	¼	Wabash Ry	7	¼	¼	¼	Feb20
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wabash Ry pf A	5	½	½	½	Feb14
8¾	8	Waldorf S (.80a)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb18
22¼	20½	Walgreen (1.60)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb18
105⅝	103¼	Walk pf ww(4½)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	Jan31
30½	26	Walker (H)(h4)	1	26½	26½	26½	Feb20
13¾	12¾	Walker pf (h1)	3	13	13	13	Feb17
6⅛	4⅛	Walworth Co	6	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
5¼	3¾	Ward Baking A	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 4
1	[illegible]	Ward Baking B	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb20
17⅞	14¼	Ward Baking pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
3½	2¾	Warner Bros Pic	9	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
1	⅝	Warren Bros	2	[illegible]	⅝	⅝	Feb19
30	25	Warren Fdy (2)	2	25	25	25	Feb19
24	22½	Wash G Lt (1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	—¼
16½	15	Waukesha M (1)	1	15	15	15	Feb19
20¼	17¼	Wayne P (1g)	2	18	18	18	Feb17
4¼	2⅞	Webster Eisen	1	3	3	3	Feb19
21⅜	16⅞	Wess O&S (½e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
74½	70	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	72	72	72	Feb10
117½	117	W Penn P pf 4½	1	117¼	117¼	117¼	Feb15
18	15½	W Va P&P(.80g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+1
105⅛	104⅞	W Va P&P pf(6)	2	105	105	105	Feb20
28¼	24	West Auto (2)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	Feb20
3¾	2⅞	West Maryland	1	3	3	3	Feb19
7	6	West Mary 2 pf	1	6	6	6	Feb14
½	[illegible]	West Pacific pf	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb19
22⅝	18½	West Union(1e)	11	20¼	19¾	20	
22⅞	19⅛	Westing Air ¼g	5	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+⅛
105	89¼	West E&M (1g)	6	94½	93⅝	94½	+1¼
34½	30	West El Inst ½g	1	29½	29½	29½	Feb20
36	29	Westvaco (1.40)	2	29¼	29	29	Feb20
§38⅛	28⅞	Westvac pf(1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Dec 2
30	25	Wheeling Steel	3	26	26	26	
76	69	Wheel pr pf (5)	1	69	69	69	Feb17
12	10¼	White Dent(¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb15
17⅝	12½	White Motor	8	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+⅛
7⅛	5⅛	White Rock	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	Feb20
5⅝	4	White Sew Ma	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+½
41	41	White Sew M pf	1	41	41	41	Feb15
23½	20½	White pr pf (2)	4	22½	22½	22¾	+½
1⅞	1⅜	Wilcox Oil(.10e)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb18
2⅜	1⅞	Willys-Overland	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5¼	3⅝	Willys-Over pf	5	4	3¾	4	Feb20
5¾	4⅜	Wilson & Co	5	4½	4½	4½	—¼
73¼	65½	Wilson $6 pf(3k)	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+1¾
33½	28	Woodward I (1e)	1	28	28	28	Feb19
34½	30⅛	Woolworth(2.40)	17	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	
24⅛	16½	Worth P & M	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
64¼	58	WPM cv ppf1½e	2	59	59	59	Feb18
60¼	54¼	WPM prpf(1½e)	2	55⅜	55	55⅜	Feb20
80	69¾	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	70	69¾	69¾	Feb19
22½	19	Yale & T (.60)	2	19½	19½	19½	+⅜
17¼	12⅞	Yel T & C (1½e)	9	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
12¼	9⅞	YoungS&W(½e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
42⅛	31¼	Yng Sh&T (½g)	13	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+½
94¼	90	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	2	92½	90	92½	Feb19
18⅜	15	Young St D(¼g)	4	16	15¾	16	+¾
15½	12⅝	Zenith Rad (1e)	1	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
2¼	2	Zonite Products	2	2	2	2	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) Paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

National Income Rises to $73,800,000,000 in 1940

Business and Industry

Average Yield 5.7 P. C. On Stocks in '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Holders of common stocks listed in the New York Stock Exchange received an average return of 5.7 per cent on the market price of these securities during 1940, statisticians of the Exchange Magazine reported.

The magazine, published by the exchange, said that last year more listed companies than ever before in history distributed cash dividends and the 5.7 per cent average yield, covering both issues that did and did not pay, established an eight-year record high.

The exchange lists 829 common stocks. Of these, 577 paid a total of $2,098,952,388 in dividends. The year-long average market value of all 829 stocks was $36,664,095,250.

The exchange statisticians found more than 240 common stocks have paid dividends in every year since 1930. And at least 485 have paid in each of the last five years.

In the 11 years of 1930 to 1940, inclusive, all listed common stocks have yielded an average of 4.9 per cent in dividends.

The top performer last year from the standpoint of dividends as compared with market value was the garment stock group which paid an average of 8 per cent.

Other high-paying stock groups were: amusement, 7.8 per cent; foreign companies, 7.6 per cent; financial, 7.5 per cent; shipbuilding and operating, 7.4 per cent; automobile, 7.3 per cent, and United States companies operating abroad, 6.8 per cent.

The last named group, it was explained, consists mainly of firms operating in the Western Hemisphere.

Of 29 groups into which the magazine segregated issues, only one was a unanimous dividend payer. That was business and office equipment, whose nine stocks all paid, with an average of 5.2 per cent yield.

'Parasites' Seen Trying to Handle Defense Business

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) Michigan told the Senate that the Justice Department "apparently is on the trial" of "plain and simple parasites in Washington" who he said were attempting to get business to pay them a fee for help in obtaining national defense contracts.

Senator Vandenberg said he had received complaints from a group of Pontiac, Mich., business men that there was "a substantial group in Washington holding out the pretense that for a retainer of various sizes they could be employed in getting national defense business."

"Business men should know that there is no necessity of being racketeered," Senator Vandenberg continued, adding that he had taken up the complaints with William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, and Attorney General Robert Jackson.

Senator Vandenberg said Mr. Knudsen replied that similar complaints now were under investigation by the Justice Department and added that the War Department now was including in all defense contracts a provision saying that "the contractor warrants he has not employed any persons to solicit or secure" contracts.

Mr. Jackson replied in a similar vein, Senator Vandenberg said.

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Franklin Savings Bank . . . . . Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank . . . . . Mar. 4
Boston Penny Savings Bank . . . . . Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank . . . . . Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings . . . . Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank . . . . . Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank . . . . . Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury . Mar. 15
Wilder Savings Bank . . . . . Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank . Mar. 19

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank . . . . . Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank . . . . . Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank . . . . . Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank . . . . . Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea . . . . Mar. 20

Scrap Consumption Reaches Record High

By the Associated Press

New York

Domestic consumption of iron and steel scrap reached a record high at 4,278,000 gross tons in January, the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel estimated. This compares with 3,950,000 tons in December and 3,581,000 tons in January, 1940.

The previous record month was in October, 1940, when 4,233,000 tons were melted.

Federal Loans Granted For Metal Plants

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced plans to finance the construction of tin and magnesium plants to provide essential metals for the defense program.

He said the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had contracted with N. V. Billiton-Maastschapij, an experienced Dutch smelting firm, to construct a tin smelter here and had lent $9,250,000 to a San Francisco firm to build a magnesium plant near San Francisco.

The tin smelter, Mr. Jones explained, would belong to the RFC but would be built and operated by the Dutch company to process 18,000 tons of Bolivian tin a year. The ore already has been purchased by the RFC and its subsidiaries. He said the plant probably would be located at one of a dozen southern sites now under consideration.

Mr. Jones said the California Todd Shipbuilding Corporation, Henry J. Kaiser, President, was the San Francisco firm which received the magnesium loan. The firm, he said, plans to build a plant to extract between 12,000 and 15,000 tons of magnesium a year from Nevada ore. He indicated this plant, which he anticipated would be completed in six to nine months, would more than double America's present magnesium production.

Speaking of another important defense metal—copper—Mr. Jones said he had purchased 200,000 tons from Chile and Peru and "might buy some more."

Another defense construction project—proposals to build plants to manufacture synthetic rubber—Mr. Jones indicated, has been postponed indefinitely. He said the cost of artificial rubber would be about double that of natural rubber, and the nation had on hand or on order enough natural rubber to make a synthetic product unnecessary for at least two years.

Asked about reports that he was opposing a plan to swap American cotton for British rubber, Mr. Jones said that, on the contrary, he would be "delighted to see such a deal."

Stettinius Names Priority Groups For Rubber, Hides

WASHINGTON (AP)—E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Priorities Director of the Office of Production Management, has appointed priority committees for rubber and for hides, skins and leather.

Mr. Stettinius also announced the appointment of Philip D. Reed of Rye, N. Y., Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company, as a consultant and the addition of Ralph G. Farrell of Fairmont, W. Va., Chairman of the Board of the Fairmont Aluminum Company, as producers' representative on the aluminum priority committee.

The new committees are:

Rubber: A. L. Viles, New York, President of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, producers' representative; Maj. G. K. Heiss, Army representative; Commander H. M. Shaffer, Navy representative; and W. L. Finger of the OPM.

Hides, skins and leather: Ralph Pope, President of the Northwestern Leather Company Trust, producers' representative; B. A. Gray, St. Louis, President of International Shoe Company, industrial consumers' representative; Commander F. P. Delahanty, Navy representative; Lieut. Col. Robert McG. Littlejohn, Army representative; and M. A. Watson of the OPM.

Tin Prices Bid Up $30 Ton in London

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Mounting tension in the Far East was believed responsible for another rush of buying in the tin market today. Metal for spot delivery was bid up £7 10s. (about $30) to £279 (about $1,125) a ton. Future delivery was up £6 15s. at £275.

The new price brought the aggregate gain since the advance began about a week ago to around 21 a ton (approximately $84), and to the highest level since last June, just before France asked Germany for peace terms.

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and at 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.
Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada.

Canada's Industrial Activity In 1940 Highest in History

OTTAWA (CP) — Because of wartime demands on industry, Canada's economic graph soared steadily during 1940 with only six of 46 divisions showing a recession from 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported in a final review of Canadian business conditions last year.

Outstanding result of the swing towards improved conditions was the rise in the national income to $4,784,000,000 compared with $4,409,000,000 in 1939, the bureau said.

Declaring that the "insatiable demands of war are the basis of the present prosperity," the bureau said the physical volume of business rose 18.8 per cent to 145.4—highest point in the "industrial history of Canada."

Record Industrial Output

The 1940 index far surpassed the 1929 figure, generally regarded as an "abnormally prosperous" year, the survey added.

"The output of numerous industries is at record levels," it continued, "and quantitative information indicates that some industries are working at or near capacity with signs of a scarcity of some types of skilled labor."

Contributing directly to the economic expansion was the amount expended in construction industries. Contracts awarded in this field during 1940 were valued at $346,000,000 compared with $187,200,000 in 1939, a gain of nearly 85 per cent.

An increase of 8.1 per cent was noted in the commodity-producing activities, including the nine main branches of production listed in the survey of production.

The commodity-handling industries, including transportation and trade, showed an even greater jump, rising 16.7 per cent. The facilitating activities—embracing finance, government and service—increased four per cent.

External trade, always a "vital factor" in Canada's economy, rose 27.5 per cent from $936,000,000 in 1939 to $1,193,000,000 last year.

Britain Takes the Lead

In spite of increased United States purchases, 1940 Canadian shipments to the United Kingdom exceeded those to the Republic by 15 per cent, reversing the position in 1939.

Total exports to the United Kingdom, Canada's largest customer for the year, were valued at $508,000,000 against $328,099,000 in 1939 and to the United States $443,000,000 against $380,392,000. These together made up an important part of the total 1940 export trade valued at $1,179,000,000 against $924,926,000 in 1939 although "there were phenomenal increases in the purchases of Canadian goods by other Empire countries besides the United Kingdom."

Exports to the Union of South Africa and to British India were more than double the 1939 value. Newfoundland, Ireland and Straits Settlements all increased their purchases by one half. Shipments to Australia were up slightly, while Egypt's imports from Canada rose from less than $400,000 in 1939 to nearly $8,500,000 in 1940.

A gain of more than $5,000,000 in Canada's exports to Central and South American countries during 1940 was indicated. Exports rose from $18,243,000 to $24,500,000 for 11 countries, largest gain being in exports to the Argentine which increased almost $2,000,000.

Manufacturing Jumps 23 P. C.

"The loss of exports markets . . . was more than offset by expansion in the purchases of other countries," the bureau said.

The bureau's mineral production index rose from 214 in 1939 to 237.6, a gain of nearly 11 per cent. Coal production totaled 17,200,000 tons, an increase of nearly 12 per cent. Gold receipts recorded a 2.3 per cent gain over the high level of the previous year.

The index of manufacturing jumped 23.4 per cent to 146.7, with important advances recorded in most of the contributing divisions. Raw cotton consumption showed a gain of more than 49 per cent at 191,000,000 pounds. Appreciable increases were noted also in newsprint, plank and board, steel ingot, automobile and crude petroleum production.

The bureau termed the heavy volume of the last harvest a "tangible development" expected materially to improve the lot of the Canadian farmer. Another factor expected to aid Canada's economy in the coming years is the "present wave of prosperity" in the United States.

The general index of employment stood at 124.2 against 113.9, an increase of nine per cent. Deposit liabilities of Canadian chartered banks rose to a new high point at $2,522,000,000. This compared with $2,441,000,000 in 1939.

McNutt Asks Unemployment Tax Be Put on Employers of One or More

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Social Security Board recommended today that the Federal Unemployment Tax, now levied on employers of eight or more persons, be extended to apply to employers of one or more.

The suggestion was contained in the board's annual report to Congress, made public by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

Other recommendations included a suggestion that social insurance be extended to provide protection against wage losses due to physical disability and that Federal Old Age and Survivor Insurance be made to include most of the major occupations now excluded. These include agricultural and domestic workers and employes of nonprofit, educational and charitable institutions.

Your Income Tax

No. 23

Deduction for Contributions

Charitable contributions and gifts made by an individual are deductible within certain limitations. The organization to which the gift is made must meet several tests. The corporation, trust, community chest, fund, or foundation must be created or organized in the United States or of any State or Territory or of any possession of the United States and must be organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals. If a substantial part of its activities is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, it fails to meet the tests. No part of the organization's income may inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

Contributions made to a missionary fund, church-building fund, or for the benefit of other activities of the church are deductible if the church is created or organized as stated above. Pew rents, assessments, and dues paid to churches are regarded as contributions.

Gifts to an individual are not deductible.

Contributions made to the United States, any State, Territory, or political subdivision thereof, such as a city or town, or the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States, for exclusively public purposes are deductible; for example, a gift of real estate to a city to be used permanently as a public park is deductible. Also allowable are contributions to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation, to posts or organizations of war veterans and their auxiliaries organized in the United States or any of its possessions, and to domestic fraternal societies, orders, or associations operating under the lodge system, if used exclusively for religious, scientific, educational, literary, or charitable purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.

In general, the deduction is limited in the cases of individuals to 15 per cent of the net income, exclusive of the contributions.

Corporate contributions are deductible when made to or for the use of a corporation, trust, or community chest, fund or foundation, created or organized in the United States or in any possession thereof or under the law of the United States, or of any State or Territory, or of the District of Columbia, or of any possession of the United States, which meets the same tests as those made for recipients of individual contributions, but in the case of contributions or gifts to a trust, chest, fund, or foundation, only if the contributions or gifts are to be used within the United States or any of its possessions. Deduction of corporate contributions is limited to 5 per cent of the net income, exclusive of the contributions.

Four Laid-Up Cargo Ships Offered for Defense Needs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Four cargo vessels recently removed from the Maritime Commission's laid-up fleet and now being reconditioned have been offered for charter to aid operators in meeting demands for movement of strategic materials required for national defense purposes.

The vessels and the deadweight tonnage of each:

Eldena, 10,315; Polybius, 10,290; Seattle Spirit, 8,553; West Cheswald, 8,587. All four now are at Baltimore.

The invitation specifies that the successful bidder operate the vessels between United States Atlantic ports and South and East Africa. Except with the consent of the Commission, each vessel must carry at least 5,000 tons of chrome or manganese ore on homeward voyages.

Bids will be opened Feb. 19.

U. S. Banks in Shanghai Drop Checking Accounts

SHANGHAI (AP) — The local branches of Chase National Bank and National City Bank of New York notified their clients possessing checking accounts in United States currency that, effective March 1, these accounts will be changed into savings accounts.

Shanghai officials of the Chase bank said the action was precautionary in view of the unsettled conditions, it being easier to keep up-to-date records of savings accounts than checking accounts.

New York banking sources said the effect of the shift of deposits out of checking into savings accounts would be to give the banks greater control over the funds. The main object, it was said, was to encourage a shift of deposits payable in American currency to New York, presumably to avoid a sudden stampede of funds this way in event of a far eastern crisis.

U. S. Income Is Highest Since 1929

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, estimated that the national income last year was $73,800,000,000, an increase of $4,400,000,000 over 1939.

He added, however, that income payments received by individuals in the form of wages, dividends and other forms were larger than the national income. They totaled $74,300,000,000. The difference was due to the fact that some of the income payments were made on borrowed money in connection with new projects for the defense program.

The national income was the highest since 1929 and 84 per cent above the depression low in 1932.

(Income to individuals differs in some respects from what economists call national income. For instance, social security and relief payments are included in the total of income to individuals, but not in national income. National income includes additions to capital surplus of corporations which are not included in income to individuals.)

Summarizing other business developments of the year, Mr. Jones said in a statement that average employment last year was 46,000,000 persons, not counting persons drafted into the army or working on relief projects. The figure was 4 per cent under 1929.

Net sales of retailers last year were estimated at $45,500,000,000, a gain of 8.3 per cent over the preceding year, and a sales average of $345 per person. The sales total was about $3,120,000,000 under 1929.

Credit figures at the Commerce Department indicated that a major factor in increased retail sales was the expansion of charge and installment accounts at the nation's stores.

Economic Adviser

Tagaki

Stephen M. Foster

Appointed economic adviser to the New York Life Insurance Co. Mr. Foster is with the City Bank Farmers Trust Co. of New York.

Industry's Dollar Turnover Mounts

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Jesse Jones reported that the "annual dollar turnover of private industry" increased from $90,272,552,338 in 1933 to $157,375,295,223 in 1939. The report was based on a census study of 1939 business, just completed.

In the same period, the number of business establishments increased from 2,275,275 to 2,802,346; the number of employees increased from 12,020,949 to 16,195,695, and pay rolls increased from $11,725,126,000 to $19,842,338,000.

The average dollar turnover per concern increased from $39,675 to $56,147. The figures were based on the value of manufactured goods and the receipts from merchandising and service businesses.

Contrast Shown Between U. S., European 'Ersatz' Materials

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The contrast between American-made substitute materials which are equal to or better than the materials they supplant and Europe's "ersatz" materials, was pointed out to members of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society recently.

"Our scientists have displayed persistence, ingenuity, invention and powers of discovery equal to those from overseas," he said by way of introduction. "Our 'ersatz' covers a wide range of articles which are obliged to make their way on their merits because fortunately we can still decide what to use and how to spend our dollars.

"Germany's blockade was self-imposed and her 'ersatz' program began for the purpose of conserving foreign exchange and strengthening her position in the event that there should be war. In Germany, the users of 'ersatz' have no choice and if they are told that the products are just as good as those things for which they are substitutes, the verdict must be accepted and there is no argument."

Dr. Howe showed samples of Germany's synthetic rubber, fibers, motor fuels, soap, and uses of synthetic resins to substitute for metals, clad metals, and a few other things. In contrast, he exhibited a number of articles made in America.

"Ersatz," according to Dr. Howe, is only another instance in history where science has been used to lift a nation out of its difficulties. Science also broke blockades by discovering beet sugar, oleomargarine, and how to make soda from common sea salt, he pointed out.

When the price of sugar increased extraordinarily on the Continent because of Napoleonic policy, Franz Carl Achard in 1801 established a beet sugar factory near Breslau in Silesia, using the knowledge learned from his professor, Andreas Sigismund Marggraf of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, who in 1747 first discovered the existence of common sugar in beetroot. Beetroot factories were soon started in many centers in Germany and France.

Oleomargine was first made in 1870 by a French chemist, Mege-Mouries, who experimented to obtain a cheap butter substitute for the benefit of the poor. Another French chemist, Nicolas Leblanc, in 1787 was attracted to the urgent problem of manufacturing carbonate of soda from salt. In 1792 he was granted a patent for his process, and a factory was started near Paris. As a result of the French Revolution, the factory was confiscated soon after its opening.

"The World War," Dr. Howe said, "gave us the synthetic organic chemical industry. If anything good is to come out of the present war, perhaps it will be some new scientific discoveries and applications resulting from interest in what are so generally called 'ersatz.'"

Canadian Sugar Use Off

NEW YORK—Consumption of refined sugar in the Dominion of Canada during 1940 totaled 500,943 long tons as against 509,716 tons in the previous year, a decrease of approximately 1.7 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Company. Of the 1940 consumption approximately 75,000 tons or 15 per cent were beet sugars produced in the Dominion.

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Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"I have really been deprived of every kind of enjoyment"
—GEORGE WASHINGTON

IN a letter to John West, January 13, 1775, George Washington wrote:

"What with my own business, my present ward's, my mother's which is wholly in my hands, Colonel Colville's, Mrs. Savage's, Colonel Fairfax's and the little assistance I have undertaken to give in the management of my brother Augustine's concerns (for I have absolutely refused to qualify as an executor) I have been kept constantly engaged in writing letters, settling accounts and negotiating one piece of business or another, by which means I have really been deprived of every kind of enjoyment."

If you have nominated or plan to nominate a relative or friend as your executor and trustee, are you aware of the burden you are imposing? Washington found it distracting in 1775, and today the problem to an individual is far more complex. When you appoint Old Colony Trust Company, you avoid placing on any one person the responsibilities of estate management, with the many details of accounting and bookkeeping. This Company is organized to do this at minimum expense and is experienced in every field of estate management.

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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Senate Group Urges Defense Awards Probe

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Senate Military Committee today recommended a sweeping investigation of contract letting in the multi-billion dollar national defense program.

The Committee sent on to the Senate a resolution calling for appointment of a special committee of seven Senators "to make a full and complete study and investigation of the operation of the program for the procurement and construction of supplies, materials, munitions, vehicles, aircraft, vessels, plants, camps, and other articles and facilities in connection with the national defense."

The resolution, by Senator Harry Truman (D) of Missouri, recommended that $25,000 be given the investigators with broad powers to require testimony of witnesses and officials and conduct hearings.

Contracts and related subjects are the basis of the resolution, but its scope also includes "practices of management or labor" and "such other matters as the Committee deems appropriate."

Action came the day after Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan told the Senate "parasites" had attempted to get fees for their claimed influence in awarding defense contracts. Many Congressmen have protested about geographical distributions of these awards.

The Truman resolution asked that the inquiry look into:

1. The types and terms of contracts on behalf of the United States.
2. The methods by which such contracts are awarded and contractors selected.
3. The utilization of the facilities of small business concerns, through subcontracts or otherwise.
4. The geographic distribution of contracts and location of plants and facilities.
5. The effect of such program with respect to labor and the migration of labor.
6. The performance of contracts and the accountings required of contractors.
7. Benefits accruing to contractors with respect to amortization for the purposes of taxation or otherwise.
8. Practices of management or labor, and prices, fees, and charges, which interfere with such program or unduly increase its cost.
9. Such other matters as the committee deems appropriate.

Chairman Morris Sheppard said that the Truman resolution was "broad enough to cover almost everything."

Bank Clearings Are 3 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the short week ended Wednesday fell sharply below the preceding full week, due to the Lincoln holiday observance, but showed a continued rise above the same 1940 week.

Total transactions for 23 cities amounted to $4,378,475,000, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This was a gain of 3.1 per cent over $4,246,329,000 for the like short week of last year.

The turnover for the latest period dropped $1,998,469,000 below the preceding period, compared with a loss of $1,189,920,000 between the two similar weeks of 1940.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 — Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
255 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	101.9	101.6	101.9
1 3¼s 46-44	108.9	108.9	108.9
1 2¾s 47-45	108.9	108.9	108.9
1 3s 55-51	110.16	110.16	110.16
25 2s 55-53	102.2	102.2	102.2
10 2¾s 65-60	107.17	107.17	107.17
Federal Farm Mortgage			
50 3s 49-44	107.3	107.3	107.3
New York City Bonds			
16 3s 80	100⅛	100	100⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	43½	43½	43½
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	79	79	79
9 Alleghany 5s 50 st	57½	56⅞	57
10 Allis Chalm Cv 4s 52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
16 Am&For P5s 2030	53¾	53⅛	53⅜
43 AmIGChem 5½s 49	101½	101¼	101½
4 Am T&T 5½s 43	103½	103 13-32	103½
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108	108	108
7 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108	107¾	107¾
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
14 Arm Del 4s '57	106	106	106
22 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛
42 AT&SF 4s '95	107½	106⅞	106⅞
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95	90	90	90
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	98½	98½	98½
6 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	75	75	75
3 A C Line clt 4s '52	70½	70½	70½
9 A C Line 4½s '64	63	63	63
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	35	35	35
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
38 B&O '95 st A	41¼	40½	40½
68 B&O '95 st C	46¾	46⅛	46½
30 B&O 2000 st D	40½	39½	39⅝
88 B&O '96 st F	40¾	39⅝	39⅞
127 B&O cv '60 st	17	16½	16⅝
6 B&O 4s '48	66⅞	66⅝	66¾
5 B&O S W '50 st	44	44	44
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	50	50	50
7 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105	104¾	105
6 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105	105	105
27 Boston&Me 4½s '70	20¾	20¼	20¼
1 Boston&Me 4s '60	68	68	68
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109	108½	109
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	91⅛	91	91
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Buf R&P '57 st	45⅛	45	45
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	68⅞	68½	68½
15 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	94⅝	94¼	94¼
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	91	91	91
48 Celanese 3s '55	98	97⅞	98
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	7½	7½	7½
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	60	60	60
45 Cen Pac 5s '60	48¾	48⅛	48¾
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69⅛	69	69⅛
3 Cen R R N J 4s '87	13	12¾	79
1 ChampP&F 4¾s '50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 C&O 4½s '92	131	131	131
11 C&O 3½s '96 D	103½	103⅛	103½
1 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	122	122	122
1 C&O 2d 4s '89 R&A	112	112	112
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
21 CB&Q gen 4s '58	83½	83	83
16 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	91½	91½	91½
134 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15½	15¼	15½
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	15½	15½	15½
28 Chic Gt West 4s '59	32¾	32½	32½
68 CMSP& PAC 5s '75	6⅛	6	6⅛
10 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17 CMSP 4½s '89C	35	34½	34¾
9 CM&SPP gen 4s '89	34½	34½	34½
18 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
10 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	18¼	18¼	18¼
7 Chi & NW 4s 87	17¾	17¾	17¾
7 CRI & P 4½s 52A	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 CRI & P 4½s 52A	8¼	8¼	8¼
26 CRI & P 4s 88	15¾	15½	15½
35 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	7	7	7
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	57	57	57
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Childs Co 5s 43	29	28½	29
5 Cin Un Term 3⅜s 69	112	112	112
1 CCC & St L 4½s 77	55¼	55¼	55¼
20 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107¼	107	107¼
17 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
5 Clev Un Term 5s 73	78½	78½	78½
4 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 Col F & I 5s 43	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Colum G 5s 52 May	104	103⅞	103⅞
2 Colum G 5s 1961	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Coml Mack inc 69ww	36½	36½	36½
2 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	114½	114½	114½
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	104	104	104
25 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104	104⅛
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
25 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Cuba RR 7½s 48	17	17	17
6 Cuba R R 6s 46	17	17	17
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	48¾	48½	48½
1 Del P&L 4½s 69	104	104	104
2 D & R G West 5s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 D Moin & FtD4s 35ct	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
3 Det Ed 4s 65	110½	110⅜	110½
21 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103⅝	103¼	103¼
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108	108	108
31 Erie rfg 5s 67	17⅛	17	17⅛
4 Erie rfg 5s 75	17⅛	17	17⅛
20 Erie gen lien 4s 96	42	41⅝	41⅝
5 Erie cv 4s 53 B	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 Erie Gene 6s 57	103	103	103
1 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	78½	78½	78½
13 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	86⅞	86⅜	86⅞
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105½	105½	105½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	91	90	91
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	90¾	89¾	89¾
40 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102	101½	101⅝
21 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96½	96	96¼
17 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	81⅞	81½	81½
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
10 Hockg V 4½s 99	129	129	129
5 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	89	89	89
3 Hud&Man mfg 5s 57	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12	12	12
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101¼	101½
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	43	43	43
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	40½	40½	40½
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	41⅞	41¾	41¾
5 Ill Cen 4s 66	40¼	40¼	40¼
24 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	44	43½	43¾
3 IC&CLS&NO 4½s 63	40⅞	40¾	40⅞
17 Inland Stl 4s 61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	10	10	10
11 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	81	80⅝	80¾
1 Int Paper 6s 55	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Int T&T 4½s 52	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
11 Int T&T 5s 55	39¾	39½	39¾
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¼	1¼	1¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 KCFtS & M 4s 36	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
13 K C South 5s 50	69¾	69⅛	69¼
1 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1 Leh & N Y 4s 45	37	37	37
1 Leh C & N 4½s 54C	61	61	61
6 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
16 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	22¾	22¼	22½
32 Leh Val 4s 2003	21	20¾	20¾
3 Libby Mc N & L 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	95½	95½	95½
1 Long Dock 3¾s 50	96	96	96
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97	97	97
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84½	84¼	84½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103	103	103
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89	88¾	89
7 Manati Sug 4½s 60	32½	32	32½
67 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	108⅝	108⅛	108½
5 Mich Cen 3½s 52	99	99	99
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	9	9	9
8 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	14¾	14½	14⅝
11 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	27¼	27	27¼
4 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
84 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	20⅝	20⅛	20½
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	53	53	53
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104	104	104
7 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38⅝	38	38⅝
8 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34	33½	33⅞
21 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38⅝	38¼	38¼
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	104	104	104
10 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108½	108½	108½
16 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	73¾	73½	73¾
9 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
1 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 NY&Q'nsE&P3½s65	108½	108½	108½
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63½	63⅜	63½
28 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57¾	57¼	57½
21 NYC cn 4s 98	61⅞	61½	61½
10 NYC 3¾s 46	90⅞	90½	90⅞
19 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60½	60¼	60⅜
3 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	63¾	64¼	64¼
1 NY Chi&StL 6s 50	80	80	80
24 NYChi&StL 6s 41	93¼	93	93¼
3 NYChi&StL5½s74A	68¾	68½	68½
19 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	57	56⅞	57
53 NY Ch¾StL 4s 46	90	87⅞	89¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	57	57	57
8 NY G El H&P 4s 49	117½	117½	117½
6 NYLE&WD&I 5s 43	97	97	97
3 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	22	21½	22
3 NYNH&H 4½s 67	21	21	21
3 NYNH&H 4s 56	19½	19½	19½
2 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 NY&R Gas 6s 51A	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 NYW&Bost4½s46	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Norf & W 4s '96	125¾	125¾	125¾
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64½	64½
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56½	56	56
14 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56¾	56	56¾
1 Nor Pac 4½s '2047	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
92 Nor Pac 4s '97	79	78½	78½
4 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	75	74¾	74¾
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109½	109½	109½
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	107	107
2 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116¾	116¾	116¾
3 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s '46	116	116	116
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	107½	107½	107½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107½	107½	107½
9 Pen RR gen 5s '68	113	112⅞	113
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	121¾	121¾	121¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	106	105⅝	106
10 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90⅝	90⅜	90½
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
11 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	101⅛	101⅛	101¼
2 Pen RR 4s '48	112¾	112¾	112¾
10 Pen RR 3¾s '70	94¾	94¼	94¼
2 Pen RR 3¼s '52	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝
3 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	74½	74½	74½
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	65	65	65
7 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	109	108⅞	108⅞
3 PhilBal&W 4½s '81 D	108½	108½	108½
2 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110½	110¼	110½
45 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	16¾	16½	16½
8 PCC & St L 4½s '77	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1 Pitts & W Va 4½s'52	53	53	53
4 Pitt & 4½s '59B	53	53	53
4 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	53½	52⅞	53½
9 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	80	79⅞	79¾
5 Purity Bak 5s '48	104	104	104
16 Readg 4½s '97 A	79	78¾	78¾
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
20 Rem Rand 4¼s'56ww	103⅜	103¾	103⅜
5 Republic Steel 5½s '54	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
13 Republic Steel4½s '61	104⅛	104	104⅛
7 Republic Steel4½s'56	103⅜	103⅜	104⅜
2 Richfield Oil 4s '52	106	106	106
5 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
29 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	65	64⅛	65
1 StLPub Svc 5s '59	70	70	70
13 St L S F 5s '50 B	10	9⅞	9⅞
6 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	9⅝	9½	9½
15 St L S F 4½s '78	10⅛	10	10
1 StLSF4½s '78ct st	9½	9½	9½
10 St L S F 4s '50 A	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
4 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	9	9	9
12 SA&A Pass 4s '43	79	73⅛	79
2 Seab A L cn 6s '45	4½	4½	4½
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	8¾	8¾	8¾
17 Shell Un 2½s'54	96¾	96½	96¾
1 Simmons cv 4s'52	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Socony-Vac 3s'64	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	107½	107½	107½
75 Sou Pac 4½s'68	45⅜	44¾	45⅜
54 Sou Pac 4½s'81	45¼	44¾	45¼
84 So Pac 4½s'69	45¼	44⅝	45¼
8 So Pac rfg 4s'55	61	60⅝	61
6 So Pac clt 4s'49	44⅝	44	44
20 So Pac 3¾s'46	54	53⅝	54
36 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48⅛	48	48⅛
6 So Pac SFTer 4s'50	76⅛	76½	76½
5 South Ry 6½s'56	80¾	80¾	80¾
7 South Ry gen 6s'56	76	76	76
8 South Ry cn 5s'94	91¼	91¼	91¼
14 South Ry gen 4s'56	58½	58⅛	58⅛
5 Spokane Int 5s'55	27	26⅞	26¾
3 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
37 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	104¼	104¼	104⅛
1 Superior Oil 3¼s'50	100½	100½	100½
7 Swift & Co 3¾s'50	103½	103⅛	103⅛
17 Tex Corp 3s'65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107¼	107	107
7 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	68	68	68
6 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	67⅞	67½	67⅞
4 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	67½	67⅛	67½
9 Third Ave aj 5s'60	18¼	18	18¼
8 Third Ave 4s'60	60	59½	60
1 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s'60	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Tri Continent 5s'53	107	107	107
5 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	106	106	106
17 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	112½	112½	112½
4 Un Pac 3½s'80	103⅞	103¾	103¾
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	68	68	68

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Unit Drug 5s'53	83	83	83
3 Un Stockyds 4¼s'51	92¾	92½	92¾
1 U S Steel 2.10s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 U S Steel 2.65s 55	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Utah P & L 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107	107	107
5 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	8	8	8
11 Wabash 1st 5s 39	44½	44	44½
2 Wabash 2d 5s 39	18½	19	19
2 Wabash 5s 76 B	8	8	8
19 Wabash 4½s 78C	8	7¾	8
4 Walworth 4s 55	78½	78⅜	78⅜
1 West Pen P 5s 63E	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	103	103	103
8 Westn Md 5½s 77A	101⅞	101½	101½
52 Westn Md 4s 52	92¾	91⅝	92¾
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	17	17	17
4 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	17	16¾	16¾
3 Western Un 5s 51	75½	75½	75½
3 Western Un 5s 60	74½	74½	74½
3 Western Un 4½s 50	74	73¾	74
2 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	105	104⅝	105
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Young S & T 3¼s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
Foreign Bonds			
10 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	7½	7½	7½
5 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	7½	7½	7½
1 Australia 5s 55	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
2 Belgium 7s 55	57½	57½	57½
14 Brazil 8s 41	19	19	19
5 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	18	18	18
18 Canada 5s 52	97½	97½	97½
5 Canada 4s 60	88¾	88⅝	88¾
5 Canada 3¼s 61	80⅛	80	80⅛
5 Canada 3s 68	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 Canada 2½s 45	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
10 Canada 2¼s 44	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	8½	8½	8½
3 Chile 6s 60 asd	9	9	9
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1 Denmark 5½s 55	42	42	42
2 Denmark 4½s 62	40½	40½	40½
3 Dom 1st 5½s 69 ext	55	55	55
1 French 7½s 41	87¼	87¼	87¼
4 French 7½s 41 wd	88	88	88
4 Ger Gov 5½s 65	9	8⅞	9
3 GerGovt 5½s 65 unst	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5 GtConElPJap 7s 44	68	68	68
2 GtConElPJap 6½s 50	70	70	70
5 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	27	27	27
6 Italy 7s 1951	40	39¼	39½
3 Japan 6½s '54	62	62	62
5 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Mex 10 4s asd '45	4½	4½	4½
5 Norway 4¼s '65 wd	36	36	36
1 Nor Mun Bk 5s '70 wd	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
11 Orient Dev 6s '53	40½	40	40
12 Panama 5s'63A st asd	65¾	64¾	64¾
1 Pernambuco 7s '47	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Peru 7s '59	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Queensld 7s '41	90½	90½	90½
2 RioGr do Sul 8s 46	10	10	10
3 RioGr do Sul 6s 68	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	10	10	10
3 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	19	19	19
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
4 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	40⅝	40	40
5 Tokyo City 5½s61	46½	46	46
20 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	45½	45	45
4 Urug 4⅛s 78	38	38	38
6 Yokohama 6s 61	53½	53½	53½

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today 4,059,000; previous day 5,583,700; week ago 7,774,900; year ago 5,605,500; two years ago 6,696,400; Jan. 1 to date 320,403,275; year ago 242,170,250; two years ago 268,857,650.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon Feb. 21

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe †			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.03	$4.03½	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2324	.2324	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0929	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205	.0205	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0478
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2362	.2362	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.6186
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2469	.2469	*
Shanghai—dol	.0575	.0575	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8475	.8475	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	¶

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Goodyear Tire Gains

CLEVELAND (AP)—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and subsidiaries reported 1940 net profit of $10,309,788 after subsidiary dividends, federal income taxes and $1,000,000 reserve for contingencies. This equaled, after $5 preferred dividends, $3.44 a common share and compared with $9,837,797 (after deducting $1,791,602 foreign exchange adjustment), or $3.20 a common share, in 1939. Net sales increased to $217,540,079 from $200,101,704.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley, 12.00; export, fas NY, 10.37½-12.00. Tin hesitant; spot and nearby 54.00 nom; forward 53.00 nom. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.65-70; East St. Louis 5.50. Zinc steady, East St. spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Raw Wool Selling Freely in Boston At Firm Prices

Raw wool is selling fairly freely in the Boston market, and at firm prices. Most of the business is in imported wools of the finer grades, but more interest is developing in domestic wools since the announcement from Washington that $69,000,000 had been earmarked for military fabrics. Supply of spot domestic wools is at low ebb.

New interest is developing in contracts for wool that is still on the backs of the sheep. Growers who are willing to sell contracts for around $1, scoured, and delivered East, seem to have no difficulty in finding buyers.

On a grease basis, the price of wools being sold by contract ranges from 31½ to 37 cents, the higher figure for the better clips. Close to 50,000,000 pounds of wools now on the backs of the sheep have been contracted for, it is estimated by wool men.

Fine combing Ohio delaine sells in the Boston market at 43 to 44 cents, in the grease. But most demand is for South American, Australian and South African wools. Montevideo wools are selling around 38 cents for merinos, in the grease.

Receipts of wool at Boston from South America and other countries continue large. Two ships are due here Friday from South America, the Berganger with more than 3,622,000 pounds of wool, and the Mormacmoon with about 2,000,000 pounds.

Mohair matchings are in some call from woolen mills and knitters, and a few small lots of adult mohair are selling around 53 to 55 cents. Kid mohair is in some call around 75 cents to 85 cents.

Retail Business Is 12 to 20 P. C. Above 1940 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite blizzards in some parts of the nation which tended to slow buying, retail sales this week continued to breeze along at 11-year high levels, and averaged 12 to 20 per cent above the like 1940 week for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The mercantile agency found increases in both retailing and wholesale trade.

Said the agency: "Less favorable weather conditions for the promotion of new seasonal merchandise failed to dim glowing sales reports from retail stores.

"In most cities trade was said to be on an uptrend at a better-than-seasonal rate. Rising pay rolls were being felt in sharp increases in purchases of medium-price merchandise; replacement buying of home wares was especially noted in these brackets.

"Retailers' reports indicated that furniture promotions were usually stacking up the largest figures for these events in a decade. As a rule furniture gains over last year ranged over 10 per cent.

"All major sales regions topped sales levels of a year ago by a wide margin. New England broadened its increase to 15 to 25 per cent; the East showed a gain of 13 to 18, South 16 to 22, Middle West 9 to 17, Southwest 14 to 20, Northwest 7 to 15, and Pacific Coast 10 to 14."

Molybdenum Net Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Molybdenum Corporation of America and subsidiary reported 1940 net profit of $778,438 after provision of $300,000 for excess profits taxes, equal to $1.34 a share, compared with adjusted net profit of $524,202, or 90 cents a share, in 1939. Marx Hirsch, President, said plants were operating at capacity, which should continue during 1941 as long as can be reasonably anticipated.

New York Curb

2:55 Prices — 2:55 Prices

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100 Aero Sup B (.55e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
300 Ainsworth (¼g)	5	5	5
50 Alum Co Am (6e)	136	136	136
100 Alum Co Am pf (6)	114	114	114
200 Alum Ltd (2g)	72	71	71
250 Alum Ltd pf (6)	93	93	93
1300 Am Cyan B (.60)	33⅛	32⅞	33½
600 Am xp Lines (1e)	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
400 Am Gas&El (-.60a)	28⅛	28	28⅛
100 Am Gen	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50 Am Gen $2 pf (2)	27	27	27
300 Am Light&T (1.20)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
200 Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Am Republicans(¼e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100 Am Seal-Kap (.24e)	3	3	3
1500 Am Superpow	15	15	15
50 Am Superpow 1 pf	57¾	57¾	57¾
200 Ark Nat Gas A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5	5	5
2000 Asso G&El A	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Atlas Corp war	½	½	½
200 Auburn Cen Mfg	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100 Auto V Mach	3½	3½	3½
500 Aviation & Tran	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200 Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	35	34½	34½
100 Barium Sta Stl	1	1	1
600 Bardst'n Dis	1½	1¼	1½
100 Barl&Seel A (1.20)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100 Basic D'mite (.20g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 Bell Airc	19½	19½	19½
500 Berk&Gay Furn	⅝	⅝	⅝
200 Bliss (E W)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100 Blumenthal (S)	6½	6½	6½
200 Bourjois (1e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 Breeze Corp (1e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300 Brewst Aero (¼e)	9	8⅞	9
200 Brown Rubber	1¼	1¼	1¼
50 Buf N&EP 5pf (5)	98¾	98¾	98¾
600 Burry Biscuit	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Can Col Airw	3½	3¼	3¼
1100 Can Marconi (h.04e)	½	½	½
200 Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Carrier Corp	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1300 Catalin Am (¼e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Celluloid	4	4	4
50 Celluloid pf	36	35⅛	35⅛
300 Cen Hd G&E (.80)	12	12	12
100 Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
z100 ChamMWSt (½e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50 Chi Flex Shaft (6e)	68	68	68
100 Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
25 Childs pf	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1400 Cities Service	4¼	4⅛	4¼
400 Cit Svc pf	53½	52	53½
50 Cit Svc pf BB	50½	48	50½
1100 City&SubHm (.55e)	6	6	6
100 Cleve Tract	5	5	5
100 Clinch Coall 1	2¾	2¾	2¾
200 Colon Develop	¾	¾	¾
400 Colum O&G	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 Conn Tel&El	1½	1½	1½
100 Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	65	65	65
300 Cons Gas Ut	1½	1½	1½
100 Cons Stl Corp	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100 Copper Range (.30e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200 Crocker-Wh El M	4¾	4¾	4¾
200 Crown C Pet (.10e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 Crown Drug (.10e)	1	1	1
25 Crown Drug pf (1¾)	21¾	21¾	21¾
25 Dennison M pr pf(3e)	42¾	42¾	42¾
100 Derby Oil	1	1	1
100 DivcoTwinTrk (¾e)	6	6	6
100 Dubilier Cond (.38e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200 Eagle Pich Ld (.40e)	9	9	9
150 East G&F 6pf	37	36⅝	36⅝
100 Easy Wash MB (½)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1300 El Bond & Sh	3¼	3⅛	3¼
300 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	61	60⅝	60⅝
300 El P&L war	1¼	1¼	1¼
75 Emp G & F 8% pf	86½	86½	86½
150 Emp G & F 7% pf	86½	85½	86½
120 Emp G & F 6½% pf	85½	84	85½
20 Emp G & F 6% pf	85	85	85
100 Equity Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Fairchild Av (½e)	8	8	8
150 Fanny Farm (1½a)	23¼	23⅛	23¼
25 Fla P&L $7 pf	112	112	112
200 Ford M Can A	10	10	10
50 Fox (P) Brew (1a)	21	21	21
100 Gen Firepfg (1.60e)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
20 Gen Pub S pf	25½	25½	25½
600 Glen Ald Coal (1¼e)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
10 Godchaux S pf (7)	95½	95½	95½
300 Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Gorh Mfg (½g)	29	29	29
25 Gt A&P 1st pf	129¼	129¼	129¼
300 Gt NY Brew	⅜	⅜	⅜
200 Greenf T&D (½e)	9	9	9
100 Gulf Oil (1a)	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
100 Heller pf xw (.35g)	13½	13½	13½
50 Horn & Hard (2)	30½	30½	30½
500 Humble Oil (¾g)	54½	54¼	54¼
200 Huyler's	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Huyler's pf	6	6	6
100 Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100 Imp Oil Ltd (h½a)	6¼	6¼	6¼
150 Ins Co N Am (2½a)	66½	66¼	66½
200 Int Pap&Pow war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500 Int Petrol (h1)	9½	9½	9½
200 Irving Air Ch (1a)	11	11	11
100 Jones & Lau Stl	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
100 Kingston Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Kirby Pet (.10g)	2½	2½	2½
400 Lakey Fdy & M (.20e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200 Lefcourt Real	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Lone Star Gas (.70e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1200 Long Is Ltg	⅛	½	⅛
100 Louis L & E (.10g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100 Marion St Showv	3	3	3
100 Master Elec (2.40e)	28½	28¼	28¼
10 Mead John (3a)	130½	130½	130½
100 MichiganSug pf(.30k)	4½	4½	4½
200 Mid St P Bvtc(.05g)	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Midwest Oil (.90)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
25 Minn Min & M (2.40)	46	46	46
100 Missouri P Svc(.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300 Molybdenum (1)	7⅜	7¼	7¼
Mount Prod (.60)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 Nat Cont	11½	11½	11½
700 Nat Fuel G (1)	12	11½	12
600 Nat P&L jf (6)	91½	88¾	91½
200 Nat Rub Mch	4½	4½	4½
200 N E PA 6% pf(1½k)	54	53	54
100 N J Zinc (½g)	64¼	54	54¼
50 NY&Hon Ros (3.15e)	18¾	18¾	81¾
100 NY Shipbld fd sh	23½	23½	23½
600 Niag Hud Pow (.15e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
2200 Nor Am Lt & Pow	½	⅜	½
25 Nor Am L & P pf	72½	72½	72½
100 Novadel-Ag (2a)	24	24	24
25 Ohio Ed pf (6)	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
50 Ohio Oil pf (6)	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
50 Opfeld(6 109 29-32	109 29-32	109 29-32	109 29-23
20 Ohio Pow pf (6)	114¼	113¾	113¾
200 Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100 Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
200 PacG&E5½pf(1⅜)	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
300 Pantepec Oil Ven	2¾	2¾	2¾
200 Penin Tel (2)	32¼	32¼	32¼
1000 Pennroad (.20e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200 Pa-Cent Airl	10½	10½	10½
100 Pharis T&R (.45e)	3½	3½	3½
10 Phila Elec Co pf (5)	116	116	116
100 Phoenix Sec	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100 Pierce Govern (¾e)	13	13	13
200 Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1½	1½	1½
200 Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100 Pitts Pl Gl (5e)	77¼	77¼	77¼
200 Polaris Mng	½	½	½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	120.14	27.16	18.83
Net change	+.15	+.07	—.03
Previous close	119.99	27.09	18.86
1941 high	133.59	29.73	20.65
1941 low	117.66	26.54	18.55

*Preliminary

Commodity Futures

11 Commodities
(1924-26 = 100)

Today's close		Prev. close	56.76
Month ago	56.28	Year ago	60.07
1941 high	58.82	1941 low	55.45

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100 Premier Gld (t.12)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Prud Inves	9	8⅞	8⅞
275 P S Ind $7 pr pf	111⅜	110¼	111⅜
375 P S Ind $6 pf	54¾	54¾	54¾
30 P S Okla 6 pl pf (6)	108¾	108¾	108¾
25 PugSdP&L$5pf(2½k)	96	96	96
100 PugSdP&L$6 pf	47	46¾	46¾
100 Pyrene (.90e)	7	7	7
20 Quaker Oats (5)	98½	98½	98½
300 RKO opt war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Reliance E&T (¼g)	15½	15½	15½
400 Republic Avia	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
900 St Regis Pap	2	1⅞	1⅞
25 St Regis Pap pf	70	70	70
100 Schult (DA)	⅛	⅛	⅛

Wheat Prices Ease On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (AP)—After advancing as much as ⅜ cent early in the session to new highs for the recovery move, wheat prices today fell back a cent but closed only slightly lower than yesterday.

Profit taking, evening up sales for the holidays and selling stimulated by weakness of corn and rye unsettled the wheat pit. This was offset, however, by support that came from mills or was inspired by early firmness of securities and additional crop complaints from the southwest. The threatening international situation, with reports of troop movements in the Balkans and presence of German "aid" soldiers in Spain, unsettled the market.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co. Take Over Tifft Branch

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, announce that as of March 1 they will take over the Boston business and personnel of Tifft Bros., for many years located in the State Mutual Building at 50 Congress Street, Boston.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co. will move their offices from their present location at 79 Milk Street to those now occupied by Tifft Bros.

Charles Tifft Jr., now a general partner in Tifft Bros., will become a general partner in Schirmer, Atherton & Co.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., will act as Boston correspondents for Tifft Brothers, of Springfield, Mass., who also have offices in Pittsfield, Worcester, Hartford and Torrington, Conn.

The members of the firm of Schirmer, Atherton & Co. will then be: Louis M. Atherton, Russell A. Ballou, John A. Caldwell, Mark R. Hodges, Charles P. Atherton, Harry M. Stonemetz, James P. McDonough, R. Colgate V. Mann, Charles Tifft Jr., General Partners, and Frank A. Schirmer, Special.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	81½	80½	80⅞	81¼
Minneapolis	81⅜	80¼	80⅞	80⅞
Kansas City	74	73	73¾	73½
Winnipeg	77⅜	77⅛	77¼	77½
July Wheat				
Chicago	76¼	75⅜	75¾	76
Minneapolis	79⅜	78⅜	78⅞	79
Kansas City	70	69⅛	69½	69¾
Winnipeg	79¼	79	79	79⅛
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	76¼	75½	75¾	76
Minneapolis	77	75⅞	76⅞	76½
Kansas City	70⅛	69⅝	69¾	69⅞
May Corn				
Chicago	61	60⅝	60⅝	61⅛
Kansas City	58	57⅝	57¾	58⅛
July Corn				
Chicago	60½	60	60¼	60⅛
Kansas City	....	....	57⅜	57⅞
May Oats				
Chicago	35⅛	34¾	34⅞	35¼
Minneapolis	31½	31⅛	31⅜	31¾
Winnipeg	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	35⅛

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.25	6.25	6.05	6.10	6.30
May	6.40	6.40	6.20	6.22	6.45
July	6.55	6.55	6.37	6.40	6.60
September	6.72	6.72	6.52	6.57	6.75

Rye

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	41⅛	42	40¾	41⅛	42
July	43¼	43¼	42½	43	43¾
September	44¾	44¾	43⅝	44	44¾

Soy Beans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	91¾	91⅞	89⅝	90⅛	92
July	88⅜	88⅜	86¾	87	88½

Cotton

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	10.38	10.38	10.30	10.30	10.37
May	10.35	10.36	10.28	10.28	10.34
July	10.24	10.25	10.15	10.15	10.21
Oct.	9.76	9.80	9.76	9.77	9.72
Dec.	9.75	9.78	9.74	9.76	9.70

Spots, 10.86.

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	.....	.....	.....	11.67b	11.65
May	.....	.....	.....	11.63b	11.59

b—Bid.

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.78
May	20.80	20.85	20.72	20.72	20.73

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.85	5.88	5.81	5.84	5.78
Sept.	5.99	6.06	5.99	6.08	5.98

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Continental Can Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Can Co. and wholly-owned subsidiaries reported for 1940 net income of $8,953,632, equal to $2.82 a share on the common stock, compared with $8,635,787, or $2.71 a share, in 1939. A reserve of $900,000 against a decline in inventory prices or other contingencies was charged against earnings.

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
25 ScranSBW pf	96½	96½	96½
100 Scullin Stl	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100 Sherwin-Wms (¾g)	72¼	72¼	72¼
200 Sonotone (.05g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 So C Ed B pf (1½)	29½	29½	29½
300 St Oil Ky	18⅝	18¼	18¼
800 St Pow & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
400 Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Ster Br Strs (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
4000 Sterling Inc	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Sunray Oil cvpf(2¾)	38½	38½	38½
100 Taggart	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100 Tampa El	23¾	23¾	23¾
100 Technicolor (¾e)	9	8¾	8¾
100 Tob Prod Exp (.40e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100 Trans-Lux (.10e)	1	1	1
600 Transwest Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 Tubize Chat	6¼	6¼	6¼
100 Tubize Chat A	35¼	35¼	35¼
300 Udylite Corp (.10g)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100 Unexcelled Mfg	4	4	4
200 Unit Aire Pr (.10e)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
100 Unit Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝
10 Unit G & E pf (7)	82	82	82
600 Unit Lt & Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Unit Lt & Pow pf	21	21	21
450 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	57	56	57
10 Unit Sh M pf (1½)	44	44	44
200 U S Foil B	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
100 U S Radiator	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300 U S Rub Recl	3	3	3
400 U S Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
1500 United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
5200 Venezuel Pet	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100 Way Knit M (1e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100 Wellington Oil	2	2	2
200 West Va C & C	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100 West iAr Exp	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20 West Md 1pf (7e)	65¼	65	65¼
50 Wey'berg Shoe(¾e)	6½	6½	6½
300 Wichita R Oil	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:55
1 Ala Pow 5s '68	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Ala Pow 4½s '67	101¾	101¾	101¾
16 Am P&L 6s 2016	102	101¼	101¼
9 Ark P&L 5s '56	106½	106½	106½
4 As Elc 4½s '53	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
3 As G&E 5s '68	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Baldw L 6s '50	111	111	111
6 Bll T Can 5s '57 B	107	106¾	107
.1 Bell T Can 5s 60C	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Beth St 6s 98	151	151	151
6 Birming Gas 5s 59	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
14 Cen St El 5½s 54	20	20	20
15 Cen St El 5s 48	20	20	20
17 Cen St P&L 5½s53	96½	96	96¼
1 Cities Ser 5s 66 reg	83½	83½	83½
1 Cities Ser 5s 58	80¾	80¾	80¾
9 Cities Ser 5s 50	82	81¼	81¾
1 Cit C P&L 5½s 49	89⅛	89⅞	89⅛
25 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	89¼	89⅛	89¼
1 Commun P&L 5s 57	99½	99½	99½
14 Con Gas Ut 6s'43 st	101	100¾	100¾
13 Cont G&E 5s'58 A	90⅜	90	90⅜
3 Cudahy Pack 3¾s'55	102	102	102
3 Del El Pow 5½s'59	106½	106½	106½
2 East G&F 4s'56 A	86½	86½	86½
23 Elec P&L 5s 2030	79¼	78¾	78¾
4 Fla P&L 5s'54	104⅞	104⅞	104¾
2 Geo Pow 5s'67	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Glen Ald Coal 4s'65	82	81¾	82
1 Grand Trunk 4s 50	76½	76½	76½
2 Great Nor P 5s 50 st	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
13 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	105½	104⅞	105
1 Ill Pow & L 5½s 54 B	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Indnapls Gas 5s 52	90	90	90
4 Int P Sec 7s 52 F	20⅜	20	20
1 Inters Pow 6s 52	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
12 Inters Pow 5s 57	68½	68⅛	68⅛
6 Ia-Neb L&P 5s 57	103½	103¼	103¼
2 Jer Cen P & L 3½s 65	106	106	106
3 Midland Val 5s 43	52½	52	52
8 Minn P&L 4½s 78	104⅛	104	104
7 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	103¼	103	103¼
1 Nat P&L 6s 2026A	114	114	114
2 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	120	120	120
21 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	92⅜	92	92¼
6 N Eng G&E 5s '50	62½	62½	62⅛
1 N Eng G&E 5s '48	62	62	62
15 N Eng G&E 5s '47	62½	62	62
7 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	96	96	96
2 N Eng Pow 5s '48	94	93½	94
6 NY&West Lt 4s 2004	103¼	103	103
2 NYPen&Oh 4¼s '50wa	103½	103½	103½
1 NY St E&G 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
1 Nor Am L&P5½s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	108	108	108
3 Ohio Pub Sv 4s 62	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Okla P&Wat 5s 48	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Pac P&L 5s 55	95⅞	95⅜	95⅞
6 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	105	104¾	105
2 Pen El 5s 62H	106	106	106
7 Peo Gas L&C 4s 61D	104	103¾	103¾
3 Portland G&C 5s '0 st	86¾	86⅜	86⅜
2 Pub Sv Colo 4s'49	106	106	106
11 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	106¼	106	106¼
8 Pub Cv NJ 6s ct	150⅛	150⅛	150⅛
7 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	101⅛	100½	100½
1 Pug St P&L 5s 50C	100½	100½	100½
10 Pug SdP&L4½s50D	99½	99½	99⅝
1 San Joaq L&P6s52	138	138	138
1 Sher-Wyo 6s 47	96	96	96
12 S E P&L 6s 2025A	110½	110⅛	110⅛
2 So Ind Ry 4s 51	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 Stand G&E6s'48 st	77⅞	77¼	77¼
6 Stand G&E6s'48 cv st	77⅞	77½	77¾
2 Stand G&E 6s'51	77⅞	77¾	77¾
16 Stand P&L 6s '57	77¾	77¼	77⅛
23 Starrett Corp 5s '50	21	21	21
11 Tex P&L 5s '56	108	108	108
2 Tide Wat P 5s '79a	96¼	96¼	96⅛
19 Twin CRT 5½s '52a	60	59¼	59½
5 Ulen&Co6s'50 4th St	7½	7½	7½
4 Unit L&P 6s '75	85¾	85⅛	85¾
2 Unit L&Ry 5½s'52	95	95	95
1 UnitL&Ry 6s'73a	84	84	84
3 Virg Pub S 6s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	01½	101½	101½
1 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	102¾	102¾	102¾
12 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	4	4	4
5 Wash Wat P 3½s '64	105½	105½	105½
1 Wst Nwsp Un 6s '44	63½	63½	63½
3 Wisc P&L 4s '66 A	105½	105½	105½
Foreign Bonds			
2 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '47	23	23	23
1 Msfeld M&S 7s'41	25	25	25
7 Maranhao Braz 7s'58	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Nippon E P 6½s'53	41	40½	41
4 Parana Braz 7s'58	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 21

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.75	Bos & Albany	91⅞	91	91⅞	90¾
2.00	Bos Edison	31⅞	31	31	32⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	48¼	48¼	48¼	49
..	Bos & M st R pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	Bos & M st B pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	Copper Range	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
..	E Gas & F pf	37	36¾	36¾	35
..	Eastern SS	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1.00b	Emplyrs Group	23	23	23	23
2.50	First Nat Stors	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	38
..	Hath Bak pf	34	33¼	34	33
..	Maine Cent	4	4	4	4
..	Mergenthaler	20	20	20	20
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel	118¼	117	117½	117⅛
..	Quincy Min	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
.40	Shawmut Asso	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1.60	Torrington	27¼	26½	27¼	26½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	56½	55½	56¼	55¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1941 prior to 4-for-1 split-up.

Sugar Price Advanced

NEW YORK (AP)—Pennsylvania Sugar Co., a leading eastern refiner, announced an advance of 5 points in its price for refined sugar to 4½ cents a pound. The firm will accept day-to-day business at the old price of 4.45 cents until March 7, but said such terms would be subject to immediate withdrawal.

Amer. Tel. Dividend Ordered

NEW YORK (AP)—Holders of the approximately 18,700,000 outstanding shares of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. common stock will receive the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share on April 15. The payment, totaling roughly $42,000,000, will be made to stockholders of record March 17.

Nickel Plate Plan Extended

CLEVELAND (AP)—Directors of the Nickel Plate Railroad extended from Feb. 28 to March 31 the time for accepting the company's plan to retire $12,678,750 of three-year, 6 per cent notes due next Oct. 1. Under the plan, the company offered to exchange the notes for 20 per cent in cash and 80 per cent in 10-year, 6 per cent debentures due June 1, 1950.

Marshall Field & Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Marshall Field & Co., operator of a Chicago department store and textile mills in North Carolina, Virginia and Illinois, reported a 1940 net profit of $5,692,981, equal to $2.47 a share on the common stock, compared with $4,636,558, or $1.92 a share, in 1939.

Thermoid Shows Net Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The Thermoid Co., manufacturers of brake linings, and domestic subsidiaries, reported in preliminary statement for 1940 net income of $815,342, equal to $1.04 a share on the common stock, compared with $432,304, or 63 cents a share, in 1939.

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

Closing Prices — Closing Prices

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
120	117	Abbott pf (4½)	30	117	117	117	Feb20
43½	38¼	Abr & Str (2g)	40	43	40½	40½	Feb13
§77	60	Ala & Vicks (6)	100	72	71¼	71¼	N'v 27
§100	100	Alb & Sus (9a)	50	100	100	100	Dec31
§79	61	Alleg & West (6)	10	74½	74½	74¼	Sep30
46⅜	42¾	Am Bk N pf (3)	80	45½	45½	45½	
129½	125¼	Am B S pf (5¼)	50	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb18
12	10	Am Coal	20	10	10	10	Feb 1
82½	78	Am C S 6%pf(6)	10	82	82	82	Feb20
115	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	50	114	114	114	Feb17
25¾	23¼	Am News (1.80)	70	24	23½	23½	Feb19
162	155	Am R & S pf(7)	*30	155	155	155	+1¾
73¾	64¾	Am R M pf(4½)	20	66½	66	66½	
40	30	Am Ship B (1e)	480	31½	30	30¾	—¾
150½	149¾	Am Snuff pf(6)	10	150¼	150¼	150¼	Feb 3
35	29¾	Anac'nWC	80	30	29¾	30	Feb20
112¼	111½	Anchor HGpf(5)	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	Feb14
90	90	Artloom pf (7)	20	90	90	90	Feb 5
95½	92¾	As Inv pf (5)	70	94¾	93¾	94¾	+1
118½	112¾	Atlas P pf (5)	10	114	114	114	
20¼	14	Austin Nich pr A	10	14	14	14	Feb19
29½	24	Bang & Ar pf	20	26½	26¼	26¼	Feb19
28⅝	28	Barker pf (2¾)	30	28½	28½	28½	Feb19
114	111¼	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	20	111½	111½	111½	Feb15
31⅜	28½	Beech Cr RR (2)	10	28½	28½	28½	Feb17
11	10⅜	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	20	11	11	11	Jan28
15	12	Bloomin'(¾a)	30	12	12	12	Feb14
80½	80	Blumen pf(8¾e)	30	80	80	80	Feb13
111½	107	Bon Ami A (4a)	50	107¾	107	107	Feb20
54	48	Bon AmiB(2½a)	60	49	49	49	Feb19
118	112½	Bucy-E 7%pf(7)	10	112½	112½	112½	Feb20
68⅛	51	Budd Mfg pf	20	53¾	53	53¾	Feb20
23½	15½	Bush T B pf ct	10	18	18	18	—¾
85	76½	Byers pf (2.12k)	20	77½	77½	77½	Feb20
40	40	Canad SouRy(3)	20	40	40	40	Jan 7
41	39½	Cap Ad pf A (3)	90	40¼	40	40	
91½	87½	Caro C&O (5)	50	87½	87½	87½	
125	118¾	Case(JI) pf (7)	20	115	115	115	—5
120¾	118	Celan pr pf (7)	90	119¼	119	119	—¼
73¾	66¾	Celotex C pf (5)	10	66¾	66¾	66¾	Feb14
115½	113¼	Cent I L pf(4½)	10	113½	113½	113½	—½
95	95	Cent Rib pf (7)	10	95	95	95	Feb 8
37⅛	25½	Cert-teed 6% pf	50	27½	27	27½	+¼
106½	103½	Cham P&F pf (6)	30	105	105	105	Feb18
27	23½	Chile Cop (½g)	20	24	24	24	Feb19
100¾	95	City I&F pf(6½)	100	98	98	98	
46¼	46	City Inv (2½e)	20	46¼	46¼	46¼	Feb20
49	49	Clev&Pitt spl(2)	10	49	49	49	Feb17
83¼	83	Clev Pitt (3½)	40	83	83	83	Jan30
114	110	Cleve El 1pf(4½)	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	+1¼
§133	114	CCC & St L (10)	20	133	133	133	N'v14
85	85	CCC&StL pf (5)	20	85	85	85	Jan15
145	143	Cluett Pea pf(7)	40	143	143	143	Feb20
1938	Sale	Coca-C I (7.77e)	10	976	965	976	M'y 5
112	111	Collins&A pf (5)	30	111½	111½	111½	Feb 7
1⅞	⅞	Col & South	300	1½	1½	1½	Feb 8
2⅛	1¼	Col & South 1 pf	60	1½	1½	1½	+¼
1⅝	1	Col & South 2 pf	50	1⅛	1	1	Feb18
70	67	C G & E 5pfB(5)	10	67	67	67	Feb17
97¾	92	Cons Cig pf (7)	30	93	90	90	Feb14
103	92	Cons C prpf(6½)	40	93¾	93½	93½	Feb20
52½	45¼	Corn Exch'ge (3)	60	46¼	46¼	46¼	—⅜
182½	175	Corn Prod pf (7)	30	175⅞	175⅞	175⅞	Feb20
107	100¼	Crane cv pf (5)	30	102¼	101¾	102¼	+1
45½	40¼	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	50	40½	40½	40½	Feb19
83	87	Crown Zel pf (5)	20	87½	87½	87½	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
2½	2	Cuba RR pf	550	2½	2	2	Feb18
80⅞	72	Cuban-ASpf3½g	170	77½	76	77½	+2
47	41⅞	Cub-AScv pf2¾g	200	44¾	44½	44½	—¼
§92	75	Cush 7 pf(3½k)	220	75⅛	75	75	N'v 12
43½	42½	Cushman $8 pf	10	43½	43½	43½	Feb 6
114	111⅞	Day P&Lpf(4½)	*10	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	Feb19
17¼	13⅞	Dev & R A (½g)	250	14½	14¼	14½	—¼
37	35½	Dix-Vor A (2½)	20	36	36	36	
117¼	114	Dupl Silk pf (8)	30	114	114	114	Feb17
117¼	115¾	Duq L 1 pf (5)	10	116	116	116	+¼
182½	165	East Kod pf (6)	190	166	166	166	Feb20
111	110	End-John pf(5)	20	111	111	111	Feb18
§67½	67½	Erie & Pitts(3½)	80	67½	67½	67½	A'g 7
7⅜	4⅞	Fairbanks Co pf	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb19
100	97	Fed Light pf (6)	10	97	97	97	Feb20
§22½	14	Filene's Sons (1)	40	14	14	14	N'v 25
107½	105⅜	Food M pf (4½)	40	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	Feb13
132	105	Foster Wheel pf	10	105	105	105	Feb19
46	43	Frank Simon pf	10	46	46	46	Feb13
22	18⅛	Gamewell (1g)	130	18½	18½	18½	
106¾	106	Gannett pf (6)	10	106	106	106	Feb10
139	134¼	Gen Bak pf (8)	80	139	139	139	
128½	122	Gen Cig pf (7)	40	125½	125	125	—⅜
62	38	Gen G&E cv pf	10	50	50	50	Feb19
132¼	128½	Gen Mills 5 pf(5)	90	130	130	130	—1
109	107	Gen Pr In pf (6)	10	108½	108½	108½	Feb 4
106½	102	Gen Ry Sig pf(6)	20	102	102	102	Feb19
61⅞	46⅜	Gen Stl Cast pf	210	51½	50½	50⅝	—⅜
104½	103	Gen Time pf (6)	30	103	103	103	Feb19
91	90	Gold & Stk T (6)	10	91	91	91	Jan10
28¼	27½	Goth Silk pf	20	27½	27½	27½	Feb18
143	140	Gt W Sug pf (7)	20	142	142	142	+1
§55	35	Green Bay (5e)	10	42	42	42	Dec10
16	12½	Guantan Sug pf	20	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅝
36	33	Hack pf A (1¾)	40	33¼	33	33¼	Feb18
107	106½	Hamil W pf (6)	30	106½	106½	106½	Feb11
106¾	105½	Hanna $5 pf (5)	20	105½	105½	105½	Feb17
149¾	140	Harb-W pf (6)	10	146½	146½	146½	Feb15
101	97	Hat Cor pf (6½)	10	101	101	101	Feb10
166	158	Helme pf (7)	10	161¼	161¼	161¼	Feb17
128¼	126½	Hercules pf (6)	10	127	127	127	Feb19
§110	103	Holly Sug pf (7)	10	105½	105½	105½	N'v 19
39¾	34⅝	Ill Cen LL (4)	20	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb20
161	155½	Ing Rand pf (6)	10	155½	155½	155½	Feb10
113¼	111	Inter C pf (6)	90	111	111	111	Feb20
39¾	37⅜	Int RCApf(1¼k)	170	37¾	37¼	37¼	Feb17
94½	88	Int Dept S pf(7)	20	91	90¾	91	Feb 6
133¼	127	Island C pf (6)	10	127	127	127	Feb18
128	125½	Johns-Man pf(7)	30	126	126	126	—1
121	120½	Kan C P pf B(6)	20	121	120½	120½	Feb 7
104¼	103	Kaufman pf (5)	40	103	103¼	103	+1
106	104⅛	Keith-Apf(1¾k)	50	105	105	105	Feb 4
105¼	99¼	Kendall pf (6a)	10	98½	98½	98½	—1½
29¼	23¼	Kinney $5 pf(1k)	50	24½	24	24	Feb20
8½	5¼	Laclede Gas	20	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb20
26	17¼	Laclede Gas pf	50	23½	21	23½	Feb18
116½	114	Lehigh4% pf (4)	20	114½	114½	114½	+½
110½	108	L-Wil 5% pf (5)	10	108½	108½	108½	Feb17
162	159	Lorillard pf (7)	70	160½	160½	160½	Feb20
138	135⅝	MacAnd pf (6)	10	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	Feb20
11¼	7½	Mar St Ry pr pf	50	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅝
175¼	174	Math Alk pf (7)	10	174	174	174	Feb19

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
104	103¼	Maytag 1 pf (6)	110	104	104	104	Jan31
109¼	105½	McLellan pf (6)	20	107	107	107	Feb14
75	71	Mead Cor pf (6)	10	71	71	71	Feb17
25⅝	21¾	Mengel 5 pf (2e)	40	23	22½	22½	—½
125	122	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	10	123	123	123	Feb17
110	107⅛	Minn-H pf B (4)	20	107¾	107¾	107¾	Feb20
117	115	Monsan pf (4½)	150	116½	116	116	Feb17
120	118	Mons pf B (4½)	60	118½	118½	118½	Feb19
26½	23	Mor & Es (3⅞)	10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
57	46	Mullins pf (1k)	50	47	46	46	Feb19
112	111	Murphy pf (5)	10	111½	111½	111½	Feb20
20¼	14¼	Nash Ch&St(1g)	40	16	15⅞	15⅞	+1⅛
154	145	Nat Ld pf B (6)	130	145	145	145	Feb13
48½	43	N S $6 pf (2¼e)	20	43¼	43¼	43¼	+¼
79⅛	77	Neisner pf(4¾)	20	77½	77	77	Feb17
110	108½	Newb'y 5%pf(5)	10	108½	108½	108½	Feb20
112	111	NY&Harlem (5)	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	Feb15
112	111	NY & Har pf (5)	10	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	Dec20
54	47	NY Lack&W (5)	100	53½	53½	53½	Jan30
117	110	Nor&Wes pf (4)	310	111¼	110	110	Feb14
96½	96½	Northern Cen(4)	40	96½	96½	96½	Feb19
39	34	Northwest T (3)	10	36	36	36	Feb19
27	25⅛	Nor T & R pf	10	25½	25½	25½	Feb14
104½	100	Omnibus pf (8)	10	103½	103½	103½	Feb19
150	145½	Otis Elev pf (6)	10	145½	145½	145½	Feb20
55	51	Outlet Co (3a)	10	51½	51½	51½	Feb20
§120	115½	Outlet pf (7)	10	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	M'y24
3⅜	2⅜	Pac Coast	50	2½	2½	2½	
16	11	Pac Coast 1 pf	50	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb19
7⅞	5	Pac Coast 2 pf	50	5½	5½	5½	Feb20
126	117	Pac T & T (7)	20	116½	116½	116½	—½
160	156	Pac T&T pf (6)	10	156	156	156	Feb14
106	101½	Paraffine pf (4)	20	101½	101½	101½	Feb19
112¼	111	Penn Gl pf (5)	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	Jan28
28⅜	21⅛	Pere Marq pf	20	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
51¼	42¼	Pere Marq pr pf	60	46¼	46	46¼	
87	79	Phila Co pf (6)	30	79	79	79	
69½	52	Phillips-Jon pf	10	58¼	58¼	58¼	Feb17
50	38⅞	Phoenix pf (⅞k)	30	43	43	43	Feb19
77	61	Pirelli (4.675e)	10	74¾	74¾	74¾	Feb19
13¾	9⅛	Pitt & West Va	50	10	10	10	
§110	107⅛	Pitt CC&StL (5)	10	109½	109½	109½	Dec17
84	78	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	78	78	78	Feb19
§154	154	Pitt Ft Wayne(7)	20	154	154	154	M'y 6
181	178	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	20	178	178	178	Feb14
65	45½	Pitt Steel pf B	30	47	47	47	
43¼	31⅛	Pitt Steel 5% pf	40	34	34	34	+¾
75½	57	Pitt Steel pr pf	10	57	57	57	Feb19
§151½	151½	Pitt Y&A pf (7)	10	151½	151½	151½	Jul 3
119½	117⅝	Proc & G pf (5)	20	118½	118½	118½	
158¼	151	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	10	150	150	150	—1
4	2⅞	RR Sec Ill C Stk	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb11
28¾	23	Real Silk pf (2e)	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
9½	8	Rel R & Co 1 pf	50	8	8	8	Feb15
60	51	Rens & Sar (8)	40	54	51	53	Feb13
101½	100⅛	Rep Stl cv pf (6)	500	101	100⅞	101	+⅛
113	101	Rev C pf (1¾k)	30	101½	101⅛	101⅛	—⅜
73	66	R C 5¼ pf(1.31k)	30	65½	65½	65½	—½

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
94½	90	Rey Met pf (5½)	10	90	90	90	—1½
53½	52	Rey Tob (½g)	10	52	52	52	Feb20
48¾	45	Rustless pf (2½)	40	44	43¼	43¼	—⅛
112½	119⅞	Safe S 5% pf (5)	110	111⅝	110½	111⅝	+1⅛
3	2¼	St L Southwest	10	3	3	3	Feb19
§4¾	4	St L South pf	60	3	3	3	Dec31
111⅞	108	Scott P $4 pf (4)	30	108½	108	108	Feb14
115	111	Scott P pf (4½)	20	113¼	113	113¼	+¼
71¾	61	Sharon Stl pf (5)	50	62	62	62	Feb20
40	37	Sheaffer Pen(2a)	40	37	37	37	Feb18
112	95	Sloss-Sheff (6e)	10	95	95	95	Feb15
114	112	Sloss-S pf (6)	40	112½	112	112	Feb 5
146	135	So P R Sug pf(8)	10	142	142	142	Feb20
1939	Sale	Spalding 1 pf	60	61	61	61	Jun30
§72	60⅞	Spear pf (5½)	10	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	Oct14
58¾	57½	Spicer M pf A(3)	50	58½	58½	58½	Feb19
57	51	Spiegel pf (4½)	70	53¼	52¼	53¼	+1¼
116	113⅛	Square D pf (5)	20	114	114	114	Feb15
127	121½	Sun Oil pf (6)	70	122½	122	122	—½
34¼	32	Tal ptc pf (2¾)	10	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	Feb19
45	38½	The Fair pf	20	40	40	40	Feb17
34	30	Therm pf (3)	20	33¾	33¾	33¾	+¾
24	16½	Twin City R T pf	290	17½	16½	17½	Feb20
115	111¾	Un El Mo pf (5)	10	113	113	113	
113¼	111	United Bis pf (5)	30	112½	112⅝	112⅝	Feb10
32	25¾	United D pf	20	26	26	26	Feb19
14	9¼	US Distribut pf	20	10	9½	10	Feb20
183	174	US Gyp pf (7)	10	174	174	174	Feb17
48	46¼	US Tob pf (1¾)	20	46	46	46	—¼
157	153⅛	Univ L T pf (8)	10	153⅛	153⅛	153⅛	Feb19
149	133	Univ Pict 1 pf	30	138½	138	138½	Feb20
17	16	Vadsco Sales pf	110	16⅛	16	16	Feb11
115½	114	Van Raal 1 pf(7)	10	114½	114½	114½	Feb14
§62	56¾	Vick Sh & P (5)	10	58	58	58	N'v19
§60	60	Vick Sh pf (5)	20	60	60	60	A'g22
117½	115½	Va El&P $6 pf(6)	20	116	115⅝	116	Feb20
20½	14	Va Iron C&C pf	10	14	14	14	Feb19
94	89	Vulcan Det (7e)	10	89	89	89	Feb17
§135	120	Vulcan D pf (7)	20	108	107¾	108	Oct31
60½	53	Warner B pf .96k	10	53½	53½	53½	Feb19
8¼	6	Warren B cv pf	20	7½	7½	7½	Feb20
80	80	Webster E pf	10	80	80	80	Feb 5
106½	101	West P El A (7)	20	101	101	101	
115	110⅞	West PE7%pf(7)	110	111⅛	111	111	—½
107⅞	100	West PE6% pf(6)	10	100	100	100	
138	133	West E&Mpf(1g)	40	133	132½	133	—1
110¼	108	Westv C pf (4½)	30	108	108	108	—1¼
§80	50	Wheel & LE (2e)	20	79½	79½	79½	Dec14
100	97⅛	Wheel&Lpf(5½)	10	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	Feb15
133	125	Wheel Stl pf (6)	150	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	
§121¼	116	Wisc El P pf (6)	10	116	116	116	Oct23
98	94	Worth P&M pfA	10	96	96	96	Jan24
91	85	Worth P&M pfB	30	85	85	85	Feb17
101½	91	Wright Aero(4e)	90	90	90	90	—1
120	115	Yell T 7% pf (7)	80	116	115	115	Feb18

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) Paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants. §1940 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Right Thinking Called Vital To a New Europe After War

Continued from Page 1

render of France. In all parts of Europe there are still people who know and believe in the new education, and who would carry on the dream of leaders like Pestalozzi, he maintained, and he urged educators in free countries not to forget this.

"If I have a message for you here today, it is that you in America do not consider us a lost cause," he said. "We are not lost. Millions of us are ready to defend democracy when this is over. Remember that more than 10,000 Germans chose concentration camps rather than to subscribe to Naziism. It is Herr Hitler's intention to separate this great country from Europe. As surely as you let get into your thinking this sense of separation from Europe you are doing just what Hitler wants.

"We educators in Europe need the support of your hearts and minds. If you have a sense of isolation we may feel too weak to hold on. Include in your discussions of education a consideration of Europe. Do not give up planning for a day when European education can again go forward.

Conference Announced

"Whenever we abroad have a chance to get a message through to educators on the continent," he urged, "we want to be able to tell them that educators in the United States have faith in them. It will give them renewed courage," he concluded.

At this meeting an international conference to be held at Ann Arbor, Mich., next July 6-12, the first in the United States, was announced. Educators from all Latin-American countries and Canada are expected, and speakers will include notable European educators now in Great Britain and the New World. Considerable attention will be given to problems of education in the Western Hemisphere and the development of better cultural relations among countries of the Americas, it was said. The last world meeting of the Fellowship was held in 1936 in Cheltenham, Eng.

In the group meetings which continued throughout yesterday and today, the work of outstanding schools was presented to illustrate and encourage discussion. In the group on civic education, the Eugene High School, Eugene, Ore., was described by Harry B. Johnson, head of the school, to show how the children live and work in a democratic way in classroom and out. The change to a complete democratic setup throughout this school came at the request of the pupils themselves.

Held Back By Parents

The George School in Pennsylvania, a coeducational private school of the Society of Friends and noted for its democratic spirit, was described by Richard H. McFeeley. At this school the boys and girls not only do most of the cleaning and other maintenance work, but undertake a wide program of social service.

In this, and other meetings in which it was made clear that modern schools are now dealing with live materials and not alone with books, this question continually popped up: How can we help the community give these young people a chance to serve?

Follow up studies, it was said, seem to show that young graduates, ready and eager to take part in adult life, are often held back to the point of frustration by their elders. As one teacher put it: "No community I ever heard of knows how to take the power that is turned out of the schools and put it to good use."

Plans for Bomb Shelters Ready Conference of Mayors Is Told

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 21 (AP)—The War Department was disclosed today to have completed detailed plans for the construction of bomb shelters in cities and the protection of civilian populations against poison gas.

Daniel W. Hoan, Associate Director of the National Defense Advisory Commission's division of state and local co-operation, made the report at a regional meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors.

The conference already had been warned that municipal executives, particularly of east and west coast cities, could not ignore the possibility of bomb attacks.

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York said in a speech yesterday he would grant "there are 97 per cent probabilities that we may not be attacked, but neither the United States Government nor any mayor can take that 3 per cent chance."

Mr. Hoan, for 24 years Mayor of Milwaukee, said the War Department's work in preparing a comprehensive program of civil defense had not been publicized because "of the danger of stirring up unnecessary and harmful hysteria."

In the matter of bomb shelters, he said, "Since it is our hope that we may avoid war entirely, any general construction along this line might lead to the opposite inference."

Preparing Pamphlets

Mr. Hoan reported the civil defense branch of the War Department was preparing a series of pamphlets for cities giving technical instruction on air raid protection, protective construction, fire protection, the air raid warning system, blackouts, and defense against chemical warfare.

He also said a special committee of engineers, appointed by the Secretary of War, was considering methods of safeguarding public utilities.

As another phase of their duties, Mayor La Guardia said the mayors should be planning now "to avoid an abrupt and sudden and violent dislocation of employment and industry" after the national defense emergency had passed.

To prevent a great post-war depression, he proposed that the conference urge the Federal Government to earmark $100,000,000 for the preparation of specifications for a public works program costing $2,000,000,000.

"These plans," he said, "should be complete in details and then may be put on ice, without any commitment as to how they will be financed, but ready to be put into operation.

"Unless we do something like that and have this reservoir of ready work to start immediately, we are going to go through a far more difficult period than we did following the crash of '29 and '30."

Co-operation Sought

Echoing Mayor La Guardia's recommendations, Assistant WPA Commissioner Corrington Gill asked the mayors' co-operation in preparing for the period of unemployment expected after the national defense boom.

"WPA must be prepared to adapt itself to the unemployment of that time," he declared. "We have taken the first steps in preparing for this."

While predicting a 2,000,000 rise in employment this year as a result of defense production, Mr. Gill said WPA aid must continue in some sections because uneven distribution of defense funds is "unavoidable."

Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, addressing the conference, declared that the United States must aid Britain because if the British Isles fall this country will not get the English Navy.

"The British Navy can survive only if the British Isles survive," he said.

"Should the British Isles fall, we can only believe that the British Navy, which never runs from danger, will fall at the same time. Only the preservation of the British fleet in its fighting integrity can give us time . . . to build up our full naval strength."

Radio to Aid Hemisphere Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—The entire series of "Free Company" radiocasts of dramatic productions, written and acted by leading writers and actors and designed to combat foreign propaganda and bolster American unity, will be shortwaved to South America over the Columbia Broadcasting System with a program from Hollywood, Calif., on Sunday, Feb. 23, and will continue weekly thereafter for about 13 weeks.

James Boyd, novelist, who is national chairman of the "Free Company," said much interest had been manifested in the programs in Central and South American press. He described the group's aims as a means of vitiating foreign propaganda by "a positive restatement in moving terms of our own beliefs."

"We believe that the people of this country have only to be reminded of its principles of government and its great democratic heritage to stand united and strong," he declared.

Irving Reis, of RKO-Radio Pictures, will direct the program in Hollywood, and Norman Corwin, of C. B. S., will supervise production in the East.

Among the plays slated for the radiocasts are those of Mr. Boyd, Robert E. Sherwood, William Saroyan, Marc Connelly, Maxwell Anderson, Elmer Rice, Stephen Vincent Benet, Paul Green, Archibald MacLeish, Sherwood Anderson and George M. Cohan. The writers, actors, musicians and C. B. S. are contributing their services gratis.

Nothing on Sam

HAVANA, Feb. 21 (AP)—A Russian shoemaker, Samuel Guryinsky, who was detained at Guantanamo Monday pending investigation of charges that he attempted to spread totalitarian propaganda among United States sailors in a barroom, was released today for lack of evidence.

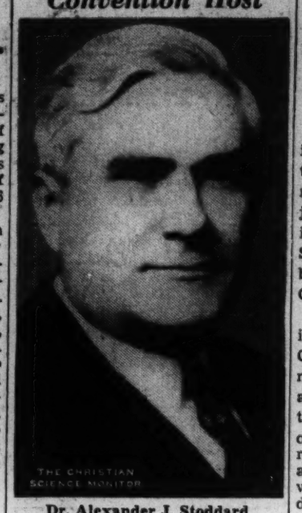
Lowest Cost Rise Claimed by Canada

OTTAWA, Feb. 21 (CP)—Available statistics would indicate that Canada's wartime increase in the price of necessities is lower than Australia's, an official of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board said.

Commenting on a claim by the Australian Government that a 12 per cent wholesale price increase and nine per cent retail price increase in the Commonwealth were smaller than elsewhere in the Empire, the official said:

"The last index in the cost of living in Canada shows that in the period from August, 1939, to the end of December, 1940, the increase in the retail price of necessities was, roughly, seven per cent. The wholesale price increase probably would be less than 12 per cent, too."

Convention Host



Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard

Superintendent of Schools of Philadelphia who greeted delegates to the annual convention of the Progressive Education Association.

Voluntary Censorship Asked By President to Aid Defense

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—President Roosevelt declared today that Senators, newspapers, and radio have done a grave public injury to national defense in revealing secret testimony given to the Senate Military Affairs Committee by the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall.

In direct consequence of this incident in which members of Congress disclosed confidential military information to newspaper and radio reporters, the President this morning put the full weight of the White House behind the request that the press and radio adopt a voluntary censorship which will scrupulously respect defense secrets.

Mr. Roosevelt made it clear that the final judge of what should constitute information detrimental to defense must be the Army and Navy officers entrusted with these secrets, as well, of course, as the President himself as Commander-in-Chief of the Nation's armed forces.

The President devoted his entire press conference to a discussion of this problem. He had on his desk a brief memorandum from General Marshall detailing what he had actually reported to the Senate Committee and Mr. Roosevelt said that published accounts of the testimony were divergent from what General Marshall had said.

Deep Concern Shown

It was evident that the President was deeply concerned. He wanted it clear that he was neither angry nor irate but was solemnly raising a problem of ethics, morals and patriotism which he hoped would interest the American people.

He put it to his press conference that there were two simple questions involved:

1. Whether the members of a Congressional Committee ought to disclose testimony given in executive session to anyone whatsoever.

2. Whether, if the Committeemen do reveal such information, owners, editors or publishers of newspapers and radio are not under the same ethical, moral and patriotic obligation not to print such information.

Public Discussion Invited

Emphasizing that he was not attempting to raise the matter of government censorship of the press or radio, the President said that he had no remedy to offer other than to invite public discussion of the issue and solicit the voluntary co-operation of newspapers, radio—and the Congressmen.

One reporter suggested that since the press in America is not controlled by the Government, the press itself must necessarily make its own decision as to what constitutes defense information worthy of restriction and what constitutes information which is being suppressed by a Government official but publication of which would not be detrimental to the national welfare. Mr. Roosevelt said he thought that is not the case.

He felt that information presented by defense officials in executive Congressional sessions is obviously a matter of national defense, and that the final judgment as to whether it should be made public should rest with defense officials.

The President did not care to explain wherein the publication of parts of General Marshall's testimony had actually injured national defense, and one correspondent frankly revealed at the conference that before printing it he had obtained background confirmation from the Navy Department.

Mr. Roosevelt concluded by saying that the best way to avoid this problem is for press and radio not to publish information given in secret, and the reporters concluded their part of the exchange by saying that the best way to avoid the problem is for the Congressmen not to disclose secret information.

Keeping Men Out of Mischief On Days Off Is Army Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Good fun for soldiers drives out bad influences. That is army policy.

Troubled by a flood of civilian complaints that degrading forms of entertainment have sprung up around many posts, army chiefs have set to work to intensify their own recreation attractions and are urging citizens' organizations in cities and towns adjacent to camps to do likewise.

Numerous communities have already invented ingenious plans for giving the soldier good, clean, inexpensive fun. Usually this centers around a soldier recreation hall, financed with municipal funds.

Louisville, Ky., swamped with thousands of soldiers from Ft. Knox each week end, has hit upon a plan for reduced prices and use of army post scrip at its newly acquired $200,000 soldier recreation hall on the edge of the business district.

In other cities, including the Nation's capital, city officials have already set to work to register young women as "dancees" for weekly dances for men from nearby army camps. Special low prices, in keeping with soldiers' pay, are fixed for such parties.

Not in Favor of "Pale"

The army is not in sympathy with the attempt of the W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon League, and certain reform groups to establish by the Sheppard bill a ring around camps where evils would be kept out by federal or military policing. There are, they hold, plenty of laws on local statute books already to control vice; the problem is to get public opinion roused to the point where it will demand enforcement.

Some army officers are known to feel that the unwholesome situation is being covered up in certain localities because of the tie-up between local officials and those who are reaping profits from the exploitation of men in uniform.

Army chiefs say that if they are going to make the army a character-building agency they must have the co-operation of public-spirited citizens.

Within the camp or post grounds recreation is left to the commanding general. He, it is argued, is the best judge of whatis needed to strengthen the morale of his men and make them better fighters. Only a few specifications for facilities, suc has camp libraries, movie theaters and song books are laid down in Washington.

Only non-military personnel hired thus far for recreation work are approximately 100 energetic and mature women hostesses to organize leisure time activities in the larger camps. The 100, chosen out of about 15,000 are taking over their duties as rapidly as camp construction is completed.

Here is roughly what has been done in Washington to encourage soldiers to enjoy wholesome entertainment in their "time off."

Libraries of about 5,000 carefully selected books, including fiction, biography, travel and history, are being set up at the larger camps, with a number of smaller traveling libraries scheduled to visit the smaller camps.

Good Movies at Low Cost

Motion picture facilities will be extended to national guard and selective service cantonments, with two theater buildings to seat 1,000 spectators each planned for each cantonment. "Big top" tents seating as many as 2,200 spectators are being used in the larger tent camps. Soldiers see pictures comparable to those shown at neighborhood theaters at a special rate of 10 tickets for $1.40.

Contracts have been let for $618,843 worth of athletic equipment and supplies for the camps. Included in the order are softball masks, bats and balls; footballs, basketballs and goals; complete equipment for boxing; volley balls; hand balls; table tennis sets; badminton sets; and striking bags and platforms.

Just coming off the press is a new army song book full of "old favorites" suitable for community singing, selected in an army straw vote. Eventually there will be one copy with piano accompaniments and guitar chord arrangements for every 50 soldiers, and a smaller pocket size with a melody line only for every man.

Leopold Stokowski, symphony director, is working with an experimental army band out of which he hopes to develop a unit suited to open-air playing for marching and maneuvers as well as for indoor performances at training centers.

Tobey Charges Illegality In Maryland Senate Race

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire charged last night that in the last Maryland election "a seat in the United States Senate was gained by illegal methods."

Senator George L. Radcliffe (D) of Maryland, was re-elected to the Senate last fall, defeating Harry W. Nice.

Senator Tobey made his charge in a supplemental report designed for inclusion with the report of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee. The full committee report has not yet been made public. His accusation was based on what he said were excessive and illegal expenditures in the Maryland Democratic primary.

Earlier, Senator Tobey filed with the Committee another supplemental report in which he asserted that Oliver A. Quayle, Jr., Manager of the Democratic National Committee, had "lied brazenly and unhesitatingly" to the Senate Committee. He declared the Committee should consider the advisability of punishing Mr. Quayle for "contempt" and for "perjury."

He referred to Mr. Quayle's testimony that he arranged for $100,000 in loans by R. J. Reynolds, Jr., wealthy North Carolinian, to the New York and New Jersy Democratic Committees. Mr. Reynolds testified that Wayne Johnson, Chairman of the Democratic Finance Committee, approached him about the loans, and Mr. Quayle later changed his testimony to agree with that of Mr. Reynolds.

Senator Radcliffe defeated Howard Bruce in the Maryland Democratic primary. In discussing the expenditures in this campaign, Senator Tobey did not refer to either candidate by name, but declared of the outcome:

"Here we have a situation in which a Senator-Elect has come to the Senate through the lavish, inordinate expenditure of great sums of money and whose claimed right to a Senate seat was achieved by illegal means."

Under the law of the State, Senator Tobey said, the 1938 senatorial vote permitted a maximum expenditure of $3,000 in the 1940 Senatorial primary.

The treasurer for one of the senatorial candidates in the primary campaign, he said, reported disbursements of $82,293.65 and unpaid bills of $23,032.64, excluding expenditures of approximately $17,000 made by other committees on behalf of the candidate and others.

The treasurer for another candidate, Senator Tobey said, reported disbursements of $5,650 while the treasurer of the campaign committee for the same candidate reported disbursements of $86,409.53 and unpaid bills of $5,331.06.

Colgan Denies Charge

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 21 (AP)—Edward J. Colgan, Jr., who managed the primary campaign of Senator Radcliffe (D) of Maryland last year, said he was "confident" that the Maryland Law governing expenditures was "scrupulously observed."

"Evidently," he said, "Senator Tobey is laboring under a misapprehension of the Maryland Law governing expenditures by a candidate for the United States Senate in a primary contest. I have no further comment to make until I have seen the text of the report made by Senator Tobey."

Unfair, Quayle Says

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP)—Oliver A. Quayle, Jr., manager of the Democratic National Committee, said that charges he had "lied brazenly and unhesitatingly" to the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee were unfair.

"Senator Tobey's report," Mr. Quayle said, "has been called to my attention and were it not for its complete unfairness I would have nothing to say."

British Deserter Called Upon Queen To Get Fire Job

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Daily Mirror related today the story of an alleged deserter from the Army who walked into Queen Elizabeth's apartments and asked her to help him get a Fire Department job.

The youth, whose name was not given, left the Army and got a job as a fitter's mate in one of the Royal homes in the country, the newspaper said.

The Mirror quoted him: "But the job I wanted was in London's auxiliary fire service—I wanted to be in the thick of it.

"I found out where the Queen's rooms were and made up my mind to see her and ask her to help. I strolled boldly to her room and knocked at the door.

"A voice asked, 'Who's there?'

"I answered and walked in. The Queen seemed surprised and asked why I had come. I said something and she then asked me to tell my story. She smiled and was nice to me.

"After I had told her why I had come to see her, she shook my hand and promised to help me. She took my address and said she would write soon.

"Next day I gave up my job and returned to London."

All that was three weeks ago, said the Mirror, and now the young man is facing trial on a desertion charge and the regulations concerning employment at Royal homes have been tightened.

United Nation Urged by Knox

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox asserted yesterday that "a Nation indivisible demands that all our people put their shoulders to the wheel in time of stress and coordinate the forces of national defense."

He stated that "the continuation of those democratic institutions for which our forefathers fought are in danger, just as they were in Colonial days, when people of different tastes, different backgrounds, different aims, united behind George Washington to drive out aggressors and mold a united people."

Mr. Knox spoke on a program of the veterans of foreign wars.

"When we consider that today we can travel to Europe or to Asia . . . in less time than it took Washington to travel from Philadelphia to Boston to assume command of the Continental Army," he said, "we get some conception of the problem that faces us when madmen set out to conquer all Christendom."

Germans Halt Acceptance Of Radio Ideas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—The German official radio has put an end, for the time being at least, to its offer to pay for radioed ideas for inclusion in its short-wave propaganda programs to the United States, with the announcement that no more messages will be received via Radio Corporation of America after midnight tomorrow.

The barrage of suggestions from Americans, many of them critical to the point of asking for radiocasts of Adolf Hitler's funeral and of Royal Air Force raids on Berchtesgaden, has been taken with apparent good humor, the short-wave listening posts of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company reported.

"My, what fun it was to read what Americans had to say regarding our short-wave news services broadcast in English," the German announcer said, adding that the Propaganda Ministry hoped to renew its acceptance of collect radiograms shortly "as soon as we have replied to those which come in under the closing offer."

The German announcer indicated that some radiograms asked thoughtful questions regarding conditions inside Germany, such as the ingredients of German "ersatz" foods and developments in chemistry and engineering. Queries also were received asking what Germany's peace program would be after victory over Britain. That some messages, particularly those received from New York, were downright critical, he did not deny.

"The boys around the clothing district, as well as up in the Bronx," he said, cabled us a delightful assortment of colloquial messages which were more fun than a traveling circus."

The broadcaster said that the German official station will devote its regular program at 8:15 p. m. March 4 to answering the criticisms, and promised an "amusing and instructive" time.

'Free Italy' Move Reported Gaining In Quebec Areas

MONTREAL, Feb. 21 (CP)—Anthony Spada of Montreal, General Secretary of the Order of Italo-Canadians, predicts that a "Free" Italy fighting force may be in the battlelines with Britain and its other allies in the near future.

Discussing the Free Italy movement here and in other parts of the world, Mr. Spada said in an interview that if Italy is not soon defeated a Free Italian army corps may take up the fight with Britain against Premier Mussolini's Fascist legions.

Formation of a Free Italian committee in Canada will be discussed at the annual meeting here Feb. 22 and 23 of the Order of Italo-Canadians. A similar committee already has been formed in London by anti-Fascist Italians.

Mr. Spada said the movement had 1,500 supporters in Montreal alone and "many more are expected."

"Our first object is to break the bonds of Fascism and restore the democratic form of government in Italy," he said, adding that the question of religion and monarchy did not enter the picture—"our only aim is to free Italy."

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Alert women, well acquainted in their communities, to act as representatives for Monitor advertised books. Selling helps, generous commissions. High quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

SELL NYLON HOSIERY WITH FAMOUS Snag-Protected silk hosiery. Exceptional commission opportunity. Write fully for sample silk stocking. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. W-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 866-G, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXECUTIVE secretary, years' experience international manufacturer; national defense, corporation or legal work preferred; references available. Box D-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THUMB INDEXING

TEXTBOOKS New or used BLUE, BLACK or BROWN. Thumb-indexed by RAPID PAGE FINDER CO. INC., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Good used carpet for small church, 21x31 feet; state color. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Monmouth, Ill.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. · BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

It Pays to Shop AT
E. E. FORBES
RADIOS—PIANOS
REFRIGERATORS
"We sell everything in music and the musical line"
403 NORTH 20TH

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA *Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering*
BOB JOYCE
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

Simmons Electric Co.
"Complete Electrical Service"
Lighting Fixtures, Mazda Lamps
Appliances, Electric Repairs
and Wiring
2023 First Ave. North Phone 3-9284

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

ALABAMA — BIRMINGHAM

(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—5-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 3-9145

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4128

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX 1985

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

More Than 61 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

Florida

BRADENTON

Bradenton Hardware Co.
KYANIZE PAINTS
and VARNISHES
12th Street and Seaboard Tracks

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

VENUS BEAUTY SHOPPE Inc.
Post Office Bldg. Tel. 4-4455
F. A. Hoover, Prop.

DAYTONA BEACH

To Meet All Your Auto Needs
THE BEACH GARAGE
27 N. Atlantic Av., Daytona Beach, Fla.
STORAGE REPAIRS
SHELL GAS
FISKE TIRES EXIDE BATTERIES

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

FLORIDA — FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse. A trial bundle appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVE.
Air Conditioned

Kelcy Photo & Book Shop
Careful Film Finishing
BOOKS, LIBRARY, FRAMING and FINE STATIONERY
808 E. Las Olas Blvd.
"Our Business Is Developing"

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Individual Hair Styling
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

FORT MYERS

Flowers
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
Phone 206 2209 Carson Street

WORTHY
Gowns Spectator Sports
Hats Accessories
BROADWAY

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flossye Roffé, Inc.
GOWNS
Windsor Hotel Lobby
Telephone 5-3606

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PINE SHAMPOO
and FINGER WAVE
$1.25
Royal Salon de Beaute
7105 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-3054

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 413

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami — 72 N. E. 1st St. — Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach — 1452 Washington Ave. — Tel. 5-3680

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

FLORIDA — ORLANDO

Economy-Yellow Cab Co.
Private Cars
For All Purposes
61 N. Orange Ave. Phone 5151

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Choice Meats—Groceries
Fresh Fruits—Vegetables
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

SOUTHLAND FASHIONS
Advance Styles in New-Season Resort Wear
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store

Where Your Patronage is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
138 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

For Truly Distinctive Eating
Pull the Latchstring
at 718 MAGNOLIA

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 9721

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LADIES' APPAREL
McIntyre
460 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4291

PALACE OF DOLLS
International doll congress. Rare Antiques. World famous exhibit open daily. Florida novelty dolls for sale.
Circular for stamp.
FOURTH ST. NORTH COR. 44TH AVE.
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second St., North

OSANN
Distinctive Modes in Sportswear, Coats, Hats, Accessories
Sorene Hotel Building

ANNE JOHNSON
Corset Shop
Featuring Lily of France Corsets
Also Infants' and Children's Wear
Ages 1 to 10
532 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
DE VOE
524 First Ave. North Phone 8412

DIAMONDS
Watches Gifts Silverware
"Best Values in St. Petersburg"
OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.
273 Central Ave., Opp. Montgomery Ward
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

FLORIDA — ST. PETERSBURG

(Continued)

Hoyt's
STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Beckwith-Range
Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA'S HEADQUARTERS
for Nationally Known Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS, RED CROSS and
WALK-OVER'S
822 FRANKLIN STREET

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.
Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201
East Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr.

Sparrowhawk Trailer Co.
"A Bird of a Trailer"
Custom Built Trailers
6111 NEBRASKA AVE.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS
Jewelers
321 Clematis St. West Palm Beach, Fla.

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMANS
327 Clematis • West Palm Beach
Palm Beach • Country Road and Sunset Avenue

BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
Serving the Palm Beaches over 25 years
Your Ford V-8 Dealer
SALES — SERVICE
416 3rd St., West Palm Beach, Fla.

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

SHOP AT
Dorothy-Denny
Hats — Gowns — Sportswear
"Just a little different"
116 Clematis Street, Opp. City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center Palm Beach
Halsey & Griffith West Palm Beach

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

NORGE REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
307 Clematis Street Tel. 5906

FLORIDA — WEST PALM BEACH

(Continued.)

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruit in Gift Boxes
Featuring Temple and King Oranges, very finest quality. Every box Certified by Florida State Fruit Inspectors.
2702 South Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
Dodge Plymouth
Complete Service
WINTER HAVEN—AUBURNDALE

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY May's DYEING
DRY CLEANING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 36 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock
and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes
for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0903 8 Peachtree St.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broad

PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS
FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
Ask Us About
Grass and Flower Seeds,
Fertilizer, Spray Material

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Sales Service **Ford** and Repairs
Used Cars
Arl. 2433 295 Broadway

—WALLHIDE—
Flat and Semi-Gloss Finish
Interior Wall Paint
Colors by Nature—Paints by Pittsburgh
R. W. Shattuck & Co. Inc.
HARDWARE—PAINTS—KITCHENWARE
444-48 Mass. Avenue Arlington 0114

Dorothy Benham MILLINERY
ARLINGTON—683 Mass. Ave.
WALTHAM—433 Moody St.
MALDEN—147 Pleasant St.
QUINCY—1233 Hancock St.

BELMONT

The ROYAL FRUIT STORE
offers you
• CLEANLINESS
• QUALITY
• RIGHT PRICES
• FRIENDLINESS
You'll enjoy shopping here
451½ Common Street in Cushing Square

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• Gifts for all occasions • Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired
• Cash for your Old Gold • Beads restrung 50c up
Arthur W. Fitt
JEWELER 26 West Street

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS — BOSTON—Dorchester

OPEN HOUSE
Washington's Birthday
Displaying a Full Line of
CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH Cars
and QUALITY USED CARS
E. E. WADSWORTH, INC.
424 Adams Street Milton

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

Wentworth & Woodland
TEXACO MARFAK LUBRICATION
TEXACO
FIRESTONE TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Tel. Bra. 0006
Academy and Washington Streets
Braintree

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables
CANNED GOODS, FRUIT
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

Polar 4-ply knitting worsted, 100% pure wool tested and certified. Sport Yarn, Shetland Floss, Saxony, Zephyrdown and Burma Fleece. Red Heart Baby Wool and Pompadour 25c a ball. Knitting needles, straight and circular-crochet hooks. Knitting bags, variety of styles and sizes—very attractive—priced from 59c to $2.50 each. LEGAL STAMPS.
PARSONS DRY GOODS CO.
PARSONS BLOCK, STORRS SQUARE
Tel. Bra. 0734

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
NEW SPRING SUITS
arriving every day. See these new creations at Storey's now. All budget priced.
128-130 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

Ralph and Ruth Baker
announce
FEBRUARY SALE
Special Prices for Cash
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 Main St., Opp. Forest Ave.

GURNEY BROS. CO.
100 Years Service
100 Per Cent Reputation
The best value for your money
122 MAIN STREET BROCKTON

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

1938 PACKARD
6 cylinder—5 passenger sedan, radio and heater—very fine condition—low mileage.
$525.00
Many other excellent buys to choose from.
CHAS. M. CURRY
Used Car Manager
formerly used car super. Ford Motor Co., Somerville, Mass.
T. C. Baker Co.
Brookline Village Bea 5205
Open Evenings

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP 8600
Member F. T. D.

BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
20% reduction all cleansing during February
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

COLD WEATHER SERVICE
BEACONSFIELD GARAGE
106 Beaconsfield Road Asp. 0370

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It's **Wear-Ever** ALUMINUM
Buy-Time!
BUY NOW AT
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 BRATTLE STREET TROW. 6760
SET OF 4 SAUCE PANS ONLY $1.89
COVERED SAUCE PANS ONLY $1.49

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service
Prices Reduced 40%

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
Complete
Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS — CAMBRIDGE

(Continued)

THE HITT
An Arrow Shirt for Everyday Wear
$2.00
THE SHOREHAM
An Arrow Dress Shirt for Evening Wear, Collar Attached $3.00
Harvard Cooperative Society
in Harvard Square

AMERICAN **AMOCO** GAS
Amoco Service Station
LUBRICATION OUR SPECIALTY
104 Mt. Auburn St. S. H. McCARTNEY Trow 1500

WHITNEY LAUNDRY
Laundry, Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Delivery Service or 20% Discount for Cash and Carry
179 Beacon St., Somerville Kirkland 7078

Use BOVRIL
for many uses
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard Sq. Trow. 2211 **SAGE'S** Belmont Center Bel. 4500

FISKE'S
Luncheons—Dinners
Special Hatchet Brick Ice Cream, 75c qt.
Harvard Square
Cambridge, Mass.
Kir. 8681
Payson Park Belmont 2265
833-835 Beacon St. Centre New. 2183

DEDHAM

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0307

Keep Your Clothes
Snowy White
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

Ladies see the Lingerie Display in Our Window
Men look at the Shirt Designs
Ties—Socks—Sweaters
Geishecker's
370 HIGH STREET DEDHAM 0819

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1,600 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford The New Ford V-8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST.—TEL. 740

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

F. A. Lane Company
Final Markdown Winter Apparel
This is a grand opportunity to effect a genuine saving. Better act quickly.
530 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Buy
Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke
from
GEO. A. SHELDON, Inc.
Quick, Friendly Service
TEL. 3693

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

Farr & Willard
Mansion House Blk., Greenfield, Mass.
Suits, $19.50 to $35
Mallory Hats, $5.00 and $6.00
Nunn Bush Shoes, $8.75

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Proper lubrication for your car is most important. Try our Mobilubrication.
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 3310
Mobilgas

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts C1
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

NOW

is your chance to buy shoes at low, marked-down prices. Sale ends in 10 days. All shoes on sale.

Lorraine Boot Shop

WEST GARAGE
Repairs, Wheel Aligning, Washing, Motor Tune Up
Certified Socony Lubrication
Cars called for and delivered
73 Water Street Tel. 351

Charles B. Porter & Co.
UPHOLSTERING
Upholstery Goods and Window Shades, Antique Furniture Restored.
Charles B. Porter Tel. 3611 — Rudolph C. Gleed 99 Water Street

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

PARK & POLLARD FEEDS
Anthracite—COAL—Bituminous
New England Coke
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
15-21 Middlesex Street
TEL. 44 HAVERHILL, MASS.

HOLYOKE

Superior Shoe Repairing
Have your shoes repaired at
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High Street

LAWRENCE

Final Clearance
of
Second Floor Coats
$19 · $36 · $49
Exceptional Values
Cherry & Webb's

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

P. NUTTON
Heating Oils—Oil Burners
Sales—Service
Serving LAWRENCE, METHUEN, ANDOVERS
Tel. Law. 4343, And. 1065

Assure the success of your Spring Costume with a
NUBONE Foundation Garment
A card or telephone call will bring a corsetiere to your home.
NUBONE CORSET SHOP
301 Essex Street, Lawrence Tel. 27530

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up to the Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9768 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Beginning Saturday
February Sale of
FURNITURE
Greatest Furniture Value of the Year
MAIN FLOOR

CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 3456

JOSEF'S
Salon of Individual Hairstyling
502 Hildreth Bldg. Phone 6331

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

METAL VENETIAN BLINDS
Concave Flexible Steel Slats
$3.98
NO CHARGE for measuring and installing. Complete with automatic stops and tilting device.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone Lynn 2-3737

SPRAGUE, BREED STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Lynn 2-3400
for the RED ARROW FLEET delivers your FUEL!

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5-7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save 10 to 33⅓%
during
KOTZEN'S 37TH FEBRUARY SALE
Store-wide clearance of furniture . . . Open an account
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main Street, Malden

CLEARANCE SALE
COATS and JACKETS
at
Binder's
Exclusive Fur Shop
BUDGET if you wish
172 PLEASANT ST. MAL. 0914

TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

MARCH SALE OF
Housewares and China
Now In Progress
Visit Our Downstairs Store for All Your Needs . . . at March Sale Savings.
F. N. JOSLIN CO.
Malden Square Malden 3600

HARRY'S SHOE SHOP
Expert fitters in attendance
Exclusive agency for Walk-Over Shoe

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
We would be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth St. Mal. 3097

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $1.69 up
Special order work is our specialty
Jones Stores, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

Frederics Inc.
Tru-curl permanent wave leaves your hair soft as silk
Come in and try one
Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
82 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 0456-W

GIFTS
See our line of
Party Favors . . . Bridge Prizes
Gifts and Greeting Cards
for all occasions
Individual gift wrapping
PAULA WARREN GIFT SHOP
166 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 6402

MEDFORD

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 364 Boston Avenue
JENNEY GASOLINE — Solvenized — Chases Carbon
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner, or between-meal snacks.
OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

Get your Monitor Advertised Products at
OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

"Your Friend the Hardware Man"
Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 0900 531 Main St.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1697-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every day — Serve your family's favorite
Bacon ..... 35c lb.
Large Eggs ..... 35c doz.
and Pure Milk from
C. W. SPEAR
Cry 0610
37 Central Street Wakefield

Purr-fect HOME HEATED
'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

Highlands Beauty Shoppe
A Complete Beauty Service
DISTINCTIVE COIFFURES
460 Franklin St., Melrose Highlands
Tel. Mel. 2417

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

RENEWED AND GUARANTEED
USED CARS
Needham Sales Inc
25 CHAPEL ST. NEEDHAM, MASS.
Ford MERCURY Lincoln-Ford

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
Save 10% to 50% on
FURNITURE OF GOOD TASTE at
Wing's February Furniture Sale

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Bigelow 0494. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday. Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DAINTY DOT — CUSTOM-FIT
HOSIERY
- Right in Length
- Right Through Ankle and Thigh
- Right in Color
- Right in Clear, Flawless Beauty

SPERLING'S
NEWTON CORNER
Maiden-Form Brassieres
Blue Swan **minikins**

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-Known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
BIG 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER
(Continued)

Main Office Big. 4600 — Las. 9890 Las. 9024 Big. 0277

KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTONVILLE

CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH
Guaranteed Used Cars
Up-to-date Service Station
Up-to-date Equipment
All Makes Cars Repaired
J. B. JURAD
20 years at Same Location
11 Court St. Las. 3335

★Star Market Co.★
Shop with confidence. Here'll you find—
—Unsurpassed quality
—Right prices
—Plentiful stock, in surprising variety
—Intelligent service
304 WALNUT ST. BIG. 8400

J. B. JURAD
Chrysler Plymouth
Sales and Service
Willard Battery Service
11 Court Street LAS. 3335

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
Jack-O-Lantern
Shoes for Children
190 North Street

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

BROWERS MARKET
The Accommodating Store
Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Rd.
Dial 7336—7337

Esso
MOTOR FUELS
and LUBRICANTS
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
NEW & DANIELS
135 South Street Tel. 9575

Quality Breads and Bakery Products
E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TROUP BROS.
Plumbing, Heating
PETRO OIL BURNERS
53 Franklin Street Gra 5540

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

'37 FORD DE LUXE CONV.
4-Door Sedan, Tan Leather Seats, Heater $375.00
'38 FORD TUDOR SEDAN
Very Good Condition. Blue, Red Wheels $365.00
'37 ZEPHYR 4-DOOR SEDAN
Original Black Finish. Perfect Performance $345.00
QUINCY MOTOR CO.
2 School Street PRE. 6500
OPEN EVENINGS

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
452 Adams Street East Milton

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
76 Haven St. Tel. Read. 0460
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
It's a Fact!
You save more by shopping regularly at this complete self-service food store!
QUALITY AT LOWER PRICES
401 Highland Avenue in Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
CROFT Inc.
(Our New Address)
393 Dwight Street
4-2195

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Master Kraft Super-Safe Oil Burner
and Air Conditioners
CHARLES LeCONTI
WAT. 7339

In the time that we have used this remarkable bottle, it has proved the quality of our milk, more than all other modern dairy equipment ever could do. No straight neck bottle demands of milk such consistently high quality as does the cream top bottle.
C. L. WOODLAND
Tel. WAT. 3818
Tel. MId. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

Bendslev's
Ice Creams and Candies
Try Our LUNCHEON Specials

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

Prompt Delivery in Your Locality
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats, Groceries, Fresh Vegetables
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Local Deliveries, also to WABAN and WESTON
Wellesley Hills Market
281 WASHINGTON ST. WEL. 3300

Tel. Wellesley 1193
HALE'S
R. C. A. Victor—Capehart
Magnovox
Records—Phonographs
Expert Radio Service
T. D. HALE 289 Washington Street

MASSACHUSETTS

WINCHESTER

New . . . the way a bud is New
Queen Quality
SHOES $6.50
at
McLAUGHLIN'S
9 Thompson Street Win. 2588

CARROLL PERFUMER
Time to think of Mother's Day Presents
Main Street Winchester

MEAT
Special
Middle Rib Corned Beef ..... 19c lb.
Fresh Dressed Fowl, 4½ to 5-lb. av. ..... 27c lb.
Fresh Peas, well filled. 2 lbs. for 25c
Everybody's Cash Market
4 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 1520

WORCESTER

Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We protect your linen in every way. Quality First is our Motto.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Reid's
RAIN OR SHINE
Visit Reid's Daily or 2-2181

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1¾ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 30 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; C. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. HOVE 6141.

HOUSES TO LET

SURREY, lovely part (Hants border), to let unfurnished; modern architect designed house; large living room, dining room, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms, maid's sitting room; garage 2 cars, air-raid shelter; H. & C.; C. H. W.; cloakroom, loft; main services; well stocked garden, approx. 1½ acres; also small wood, in all 3½ acres. Box W-1626, BCM/CSM, London.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ast.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

CORNWALL — Guests received, attractive surroundings; facing sea; rest or study. MRS. TODD-BROWN, Lynhesse, St. Ives.

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns. MRS. CHAMPION, Worthing 2717.

POST VACANT

EXPERIENCED cook-general and house parlourmaid required immediately; three in family; wages £60 and £50. Apply MRS. STEDHAM, Cliff House, Livermead, Torquay.

England

BIRMINGHAM

AT
Vi Ltd.
ERDINGTON
You will get super attention and value. Why not visit 213 HIGH STREET to replenish your wardrobe.
Phone Erd. 1541

BOURNEMOUTH

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimtaes Free
Tel. 3700

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts
Blankets, Fancy Linen, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers
Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD. BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

TARRANTS
will help you to
HELP YOUR COUNTRY
KEEP WARM—KEEP FIT

Legitimate Needs
Permit
Justifiable Expenditure
Carefully selected stock of warm coats, dresses, woollen underclothing, cosy dressing gowns, suitable for wear in any emergency.
These have warmth, style and comfort. Are lovely to look at and luxurious to live with.
Keep warm and do not become a preventable nuisance.
89/91 Old Christchurch Rd. and Commercial Road
Tel. Bournemouth 6750/6751

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
BOURNEMOUTH
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Committee on behalf of the readers of this paper desire to express their appreciation of the courtesy and attention shown them at all times by the Advertisers and their Staffs.

SHOP AT
Plummers
Gervis Place Tel. 7000
Also at
FOLKESTONE BRIGHTON
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE BOSCOMBE
WEYMOUTH

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD.
62 & 63 EAST STREET
BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS · DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS · HOSIERY
LINGERIE · KNITWEAR & GOWNS

SAFE MILK
Feel safe and be safe
Use Pasteurised
MILK
as supplied by
BELGRAVIA DAIRY CO.
101, Western Road, Hove Tel. Hove 3527-8
Branches throughout Brighton and District, also 93 Boundary Road, Hove, London Rd, Withdean, 41 Ladies Mile, Patcham, Kemp Town and Shoreham.

FROWD'S
FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

QUICK SERVICE DRY CLEANERS
LIMITED
93, Western Road, HOVE Tel. Hove 5348
Costumes turned and re-tailored, coats relined. Repairs, invisible mending, sponging, pressing. Laddered stockings repaired, 8d a stocking.
DYEING

WILLIAM HILL (HOVE) LTD.
High Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality *Lowest Price*

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24653
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, Near Victoria Rooms
Clifton, Phone 30787

ENGLAND

BROMLEY

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY & CO., LTD.
OF
LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gr. 5444 *Phone RAVensbourne 4667*
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Post.
OR—BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection.

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)
BROMLEY

Warne's Ltd
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61 High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton Chingford and Upminster

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2763

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
68/88 LONDON RD. CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS
DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS—MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY
Cost Moderate
Antique Furniture Restored by Skilled Craftsmen

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
Cafe
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

CROYDON PURLEY and District

CAREY & SON
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
199 BRIGHTON ROAD, COULSDON
TEL. PURLEY 1938
HEINZ **57 VARIETIES**

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in this paper
HEINZ FOOD PRODUCTS

EXETER

TROULANS LTD.
2 High Street, Exeter
Suppliers of all types of
Scientific instruments, magnifying glasses, barometers, binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3933
(Branches, Plymouth, Torquay, Honiton, Tolnes)

GODALMING, GUILFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY
SCIENTIFIC *laundry process*
Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
Bramley—Guildford, Surrey
'Phone: Bramley 3294

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (3 lines)

T. JOHNSON & SONS
Builders and Decorators
A.R.P. SHELTERS, SHORING and BLAST WALLS
Elmbridge 2334 102 Brighton Road Surbiton

Leigh
MILLINERY SPECIALIST
LADIES' WEAR
50 Victoria Rd., Surbiton

LEICESTER

• RAIMENT'S •
Cater specially for Family Trade in all its variety
Grocery, Provisions, Cooked Meats, Cakes and Confectionery
Fresh Fruit and Flowers
48 GRANBY ST.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL"
and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G. P. O.)
Tel. 57212

G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue
Paignton
Phone 5686

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

G. BERRIMAN
Builder and Decorator
14, Worthington Crescent, PARKSTONE
Building Repairs and Alterations
Sanitary Engineer
Electrician, Etc.
TELEPHONE: PARKSTONE 670

J. VINEY & SONS
54. Commercial Rd 436 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

Over 60 Depts.
Fashions, Furnishings
AT YOUR SERVICE
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing.
Rest and Writing Rooms, Library.
Golf School, Restaurant, Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau.
Handleys of Southsea Phone 2241
We dress particular men and their sons

Rowe & Edmonds
TAILORS—SHIRTMAKERS
55 Palmerston Rd., Southsea

RICHMOND and District

VISITING RICHMOND?
Then you must include the
"ORIGINAL SHOP FOR MAIDS OF HONOUR"
Historically famed for Maids of Honour Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room
3 HILL STREET, RICHMOND, SURREY
OPEN ON SUNDAYS

Head Office and Bottling Dairies, Princess Street, Richmond. Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, SHEEN, BARNES, PUTNEY and EALING.
Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
PETERSHAM
Local Farm
FROM GUERNSEY COWS

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND.
SURREY
THE LEADING
DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS
IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE

SUTTON COLDFIELD

ASHMORES of Birmingham
(Owner Mrs. Marsh)
Open at 34 Birmingham Road, Sutton Coldfield
Shoes of Quality
ALL PRICES

SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS (OUTFITTERS) LTD.
24, High Street Vigilant 0606
Our reputation for quality is maintained

C. H. MOSS
Family Butcher
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone VIGILANT 3777
5, The Pavement Grove Rd., Sutton

Excellent Selection of
SHEETS, PILLOWCASES
BLANKETS, TOWELS, Etc.
obtainable a.
SHINNERS LTD.
HIGH STREET, SUTTON

ENGLAND

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. **Frank East** Phone 93
THE CENTRE OF FASHION
TONBRIDGE

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

W. A. DEAKINS
Builder . . . Decorator
29 Ilsham Road, Wellswood
Torquay Phone 3504

DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
NEWTON ROAD, TORQUAY
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners, and Dyers
Vans call in all districts Tel. 63157

Eric Perrys
(TORQUAY) LIMITED TORWOOD STREET
TORQUAY
Motor Agents and Engineers

WAYCOTT'S
Auctioneers
House, Land, and Estate Agents
4-5 Fleet Street, Torquay
PHONE 4333
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124 Reddenhill Road Babbacombe
7 Fore Street St. Mary Church
Phone 87130
also
Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry
122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

H. JONES & SONS, LTD.
Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen
Branches 29 Camden Road and High Street Rusthall
58 and 60 Grosvenor Road
Phone 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348
and at Wadhurst and Cranbrook

PAYNE & SON
OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
An Interesting Shop
37 High Street Tunbridge Wells
131 High St., Oxford

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 **Waymarks Ltd** Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WORTHING

JORDAN and COOK
LIMITED
ARTISTIC
House Furnishers
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OF THE ARCADES CARDIFF
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Europe

Sweden

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In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Switzerland

BASEL

KÄS-LAUBE
Käse Butter Eier
STREITGASSE 3
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Berne Zurich
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Wollenhof
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(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
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For Quality and Value
Au Bon Marché
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Das Gehen eine Freude
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ROB. FAHRER
Klosbachstr. 87 Tel. 2.29.67
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(Continued.)

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Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

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36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153
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At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
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West St. Durban
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DURBAN'S LOWEST PRICES
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
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For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
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Specialises in:—
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Union of South Africa

GERMISTON
(Continued.)

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(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

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• DEPENDABLE GOODS
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VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3rd FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE "A"..... THE BEST
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CHARLTON TERRACE
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For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
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£7. 7/- to £10 10/-
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Distinctive Good Clothes
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Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

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High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
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Johannesburg

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LIMITED
138 Church Street Maritzburg
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SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices
Est. 1892

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109, Commercial Road Phone 4170

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203a Pietermaritz Street Ph. 4809

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All Classes of Insurance Transacted
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Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
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298 Church Street Pretoria and
V. Wyk St. Roodepoort
Phones 5173.4.5 6232
P O Box 1072
Where Quality Goods Cost Less

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA
(Continued.)

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Central
Phone 2395

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SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
C. H. SMITHSON
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

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210 Ryrie St., Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK-CORSET SPECIALIST

W. H. ROOKE
117 RYRIE STREET
for
Crockery and Hardware

W. STOTT PTY, LTD.
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PHONE 1508

BELMONT BAKERY
Procera and Wholemeal Breads a speciality, also small goods. Bread delivered to all parts.
H. A. TOMKINS
High St., Belmont Phone 2122

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
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JAMES WILSON
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Acacia Buildings O'Connell Street
AUCKLAND

INSURANCES
Fire, Accident, Marine, Motor
MOLLIE JOHNSON
B. Com. A.P.A.N.Z., A.A.I.S.
31 SECURITY BLDGS. QUEEN ST.
PHONE 31-000

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

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The Florists
Floral Tributes and Bouquets at Shortest Notice
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Phone 43-632 (all hours)

ADA GEDDES
Exclusive Millinery
153 Queen Street, Auckland
Phone 45 030

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"- CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

Paints and Wallpapers
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C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

AUCKLAND Vacuum Cleaning Co. Ltd.
46 WELLESLEY STREET W.
Carpet and General Cleaning Specialists
TELEPHONES 41-769, 44-401

Enjoy your meals in the friendly home-like atmosphere of
The Majestic Parlor
Majestic Theatre, Queen St.

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats-Sports Wear Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Rd., Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS—FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen St., Auckland

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HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms," Christchurch
36-171 22-495

Reliable Shoe Store
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialists
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

SALON PRICE
(M. L. ASHLEY)
Permanent Waving Specialists
Genuine Eugene Supaperm, the Natural Wave.
Setting and Marcelling.
166 Gloucester Street Phone 40.999

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41 387

WEEKS LIMITED
FOR
GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER BAGS CARTONS CARDBOARD BOXES
223-231 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

HERBERT'S SHOE STORE
131 Cashel Street, Christchurch
High Grade Shoes for All the Family. Fitting done by X-Ray

WELLINGTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

Ora Hats
Millinery Specialist
MISS ORA MESCHAELIS
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

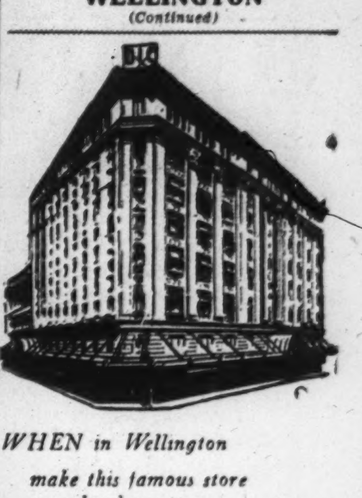
AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

P.H.JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

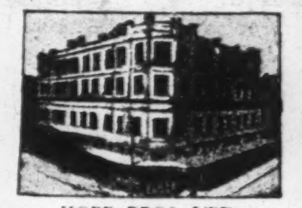


WHEN in Wellington make this famous store your headquarters.
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

JAMES SMITH LIMITED.
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It aso offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay



HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

ELECTRICAL REPAIR SERVICE
Motors—Generators
and All Household Appliances
Our Service is Prompt and Efficient and our Charges Moderate
SMITH & WAITE
Phone 42-952
115 Lambton Quay Wellington

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialise in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown
Broadway, Rongotai, Oxford St., Levin

Boudoir
Blouses, Lingerie and Hosiery
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

MAWSON'S
"the only address"
38 WILLIS STREET
Hosiery, Lingerie and Foundation Garments Specialists
'phone 43.516

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay, Opp. Midland

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Fantasia (Disney)—Elaborate experiment in combining sight and sound, with Walt Disney and his artists providing illustrations to music conducted by Leopold Stokowski and played by the Philadelphia Orchestra. The whole has been gathered into a two-hour movie concert with comments by Deems Taylor on the eight numbers in the program. At its best it is good entertainment, but there are minor lapses in taste, and exceptions have been noted on artistic grounds. Technicolor photography.—Adults and mature young people.

Maisie Was a Lady (MGM)—Latest chapter in the adventures of the tough young woman with the tempestuous nature and the tender heart. This time she straightens out the domestic relationships of a family who obviously have more money than is good for them. Ann Sothern, Lew Ayres, C. Aubrey Smith, Maureen O'Sullivan, Joan Perry.—Adults and young people.

Road Show (United Artists)—Able comic performances in a nonsensical picture with some very funny moments. The story deals with the various adventures of a pair of fugitives from a sanitarium, who join a carnival in which one of them is forced to pose as a lion tamer. Adolphe Menjou, Carole Landis, John Hubbard, Charles Butterworth, Patsy Kelly, George E. Stone.—Adults and mature young people.

So Ends Our Night (United Artists)—Film from Erich Maria Remarque's novel "Flotsam," recording the tragedy of a small group of refugees, victims of Nazi persecutions. The film, which seems to have been wrought more in anguish than in hatred, has been brilliantly directed by John Cromwell and is marked by acting of high quality. Fredric March, Glenn Ford, Margaret Sullavan, Erich von Stroheim, Frances Dee, Allan Brett.—Adults and mature young people.

Virginia (Paramount) — Sentimental melodrama about a girl who returns to the South after long absence, intending to sell her ancestral estate. But her regard for the South is won back by a young man whose wife had left him. Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray, Carolyn Lee, Stirling Hayden.—Adults and young people.

Western Union (20th-Fox)—First-rate action drama, set in the period of the 1860's against a background of the territory between Omaha and Salt Lake City. The story is concerned with building of a telegraph line to link the East with the West, a task accomplished in the face of plots, guerrilla warfare, and a conflagration. Technicolor photography. Robert Young, Randolph Scott, Dean Jagger, Virginia Gilmore, John Carradine. — Adults and young people.

Where Did You Get That Girl? (Universal)—A group of young people cause a great deal of unnecessary trouble in the cause of starting a swing band. Mediocre except for Leon Errol's performance of a Scottish pawn broker. Helen Parrish, Charles Lang, Eddie Quillan, Franklin Pangborn. Adults and young people.

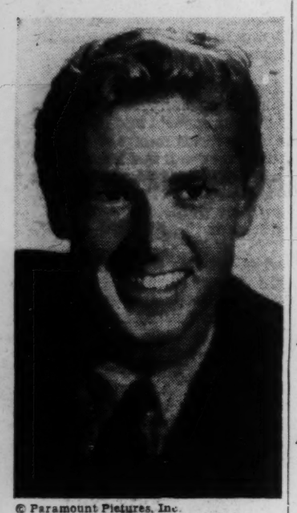
Wild Man of Borneo (MGM)—Sentimental farce about an arrant faker who with his pretty daughter comes into a theatrical boarding house in New York. Eventually his pretensions to distinction are unmasked but he is forgiven. Frank Morgan, Donald Meek, Marjorie Main, Billie Burke, Walter Catlett.—Adults and mature young people.

Above Average

Family—"Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison."

Adults and Young People—"Gone With the Wind," "Night Train," "Thief of Bagdad," "Blackout," "Escape," "The Great Dictator," "Foreign Correspondent."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath."



© Paramount Pictures, Inc.

Stirling Hayden

Newcomer to the screen, in "Virginia"

A Verse for Today . . .

Rest in the LORD, *and wait patiently for him.*
—Ps. 37:7.

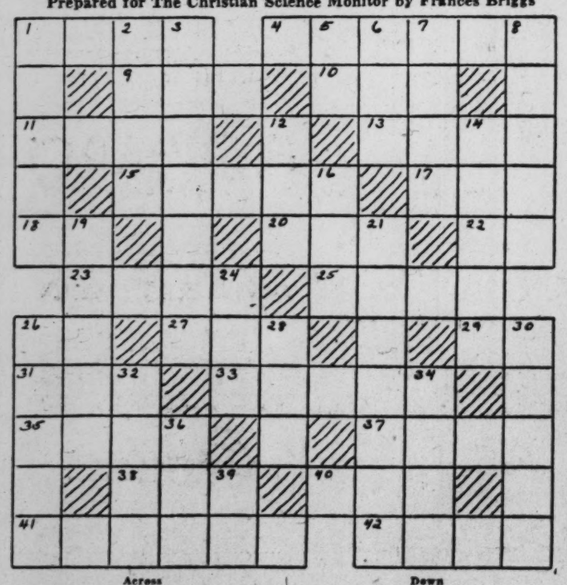
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Golden, Colorado.
2. A channel between the Isle of Wight and the coast of England; also a roadstead in Portsmouth Harbor, England.
3. A seaside city in southwestern California.
4. The many pleated kilt worn by Greek soldiers.
5. The reservoir basin of the Mississippi River in Tennessee; formed by an earthquake in 1811.
6. Battleships.
7. Idaho.
8. A large Italian base in Libya, captured by the British.
9. The celebrated American inventor was born at Milan, Ohio, in 1847.
10. Governor's Island, New York.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

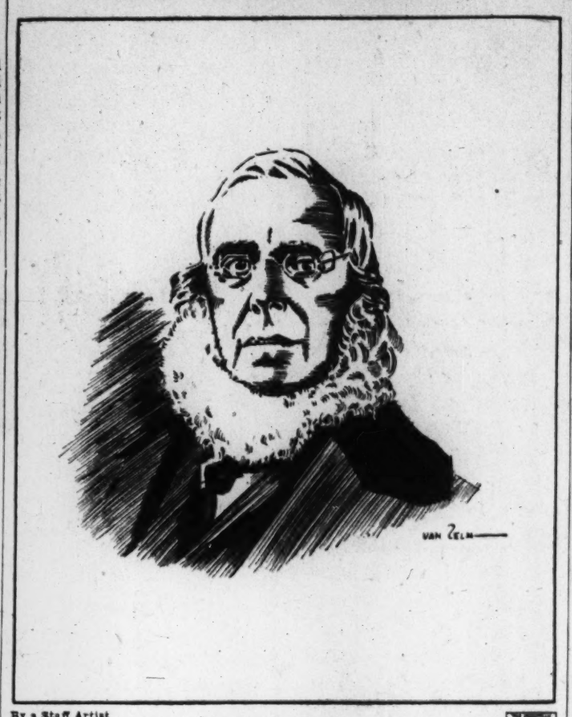
1—What metal is associated with Midas?
4—What gipsy girl is heroine of an opera?
9—What is the snakelike fish?
10—What was first name of Fawkes, English conspirator?
11—Toothed wheel is what?
13—What is a small fly?
15—What is a heavy fabric of linen or cotton having a diagonal weave?
17—Exist.
18—Neuter pronoun.
20—What sea bird is an expert swimmer and diver?
22—Boise is capital of what State (abbr.)?
23—What is a large concreted mass of stony material?
25—What is a silver coin of U. S.?
26—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
27—Young goat is what?
29—Library of Congress (abbr.).
31—What is water reduced to solid state by cold?
33—What did certain queen make on a summer's day?
35—What is one of lateral outgrowths of a stem?
37—What is color of unbleached linen?
38—What is a hind or doe?
40—Collection of sayings is what?
41—What is first name of author of "The Sun Also Rises"?
42—What is reserved-seat coupon of a theater ticket?

Down

1—What Italian tenor was born in 1890?
2—The advance position is what?
3—What is used for hoisting?
5—Symbol for silver is what?
6—What is a Bokhara?
7—What common bird of southeastern Asia may be taught to talk?
8—Eminent.
12—Where is Pensacola (abbr.)?
14—What fictional character changes shape at will to serve Prospero, his master?
16—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
19—What is an armistice?
21—What creatures fought because one had mouse and the other had none?
24—What is set of implements used in an occupation?
26—Who is author of "Winnie the Pooh"?
28—What is the lime of light?
30—What do you call the soft part of bread?
32—To merit.
34—What exclamation is used to hiss away a cat?
36—Enemy.
39—What is a plural ending?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Lines About Thinkers



By a Staff Artist

Peter Cooper

1791-1883

PETER COOPER was an early son of the United States.
He grew up in New York, a very small city at that time.
President Washington had just entered upon his first term.
The country was recovering from the effects of the Revolution.
At school young Peter did not go much beyond the three R's.
There were nine children in the home and his help was needed.
He would cook, sweep, make beds, do anything necessary.
He invented a washing machine; he cobbled for the family.
"But it would be better to make money," then thought the boy.
With this in mind he fashioned a toy wagon and sold it.
Delighted with his dollars, he invested them in a lottery.
Alas, the lottery failed him, and the dollars were lost!
"After all, this may be a good investment," concluded Peter.
"Now I know that games of chance are not to be trusted."

AT SEVENTEEN, he became apprenticed to a coachmaker.
Not far away from the little shop stood King's College.
Often he paused in his work to watch the sons of the rich.
They knew things he did not know, things he would not learn.
They were welcomed in the finest libraries everywhere.
But there was not even a night school for the poor boys!
"Some day I may found a free Institute," reflected young Peter.
And full of hope he would turn more eagerly to his task.

EVENTUALLY he worked at machines for shearing cloth.
In time he saved enough to start a factory of his own.
Then, imported fabrics took the place of domestic weaves. . . .
Undaunted, Peter sold groceries but profits proved small.
Finally he put the little he had into a glue factory.
To be sure, he knew nothing about the manufacture of glue.
But he learned what made good glue, and business prospered.
He purchased lands; he speculated in the iron trade.
Meanwhile he was giving much time to all kinds of inventions.
He worked out an endless chain to propel canal boats.
He devised a method for carrying coal by aerial cables.
Then he became deeply interested in transportation problems.
In those days all railroad cars were driven by horses.
But the expenses precluded all possibility of profit:
Peter built a little locomotive which he called Tom Thumb.
And Tom Thumb saved the Railroad Company from bankruptcy.
By now his huge rolling mills were giving work to thousands.
And the name of Peter Cooper became known far and wide.

WHEN PETER was sixty his coffers were filled with gold.
The time had come for him to carry out his cherished plan:
He purchased a large tract of land in New York City
He built a six-story structure and founded a free school:
Different courses were started by experienced teachers:
A vast reading room attracted many people to the building:
And on Saturday evenings the hall was opened for lectures.
However, the great day of the Institute was yet to come.
At that time the nation faced one of her darkest hours.
It was threatened by a compromise which might be fatal.
Father Cooper then promoted a huge mass meeting in his Hall.
This meeting marked the turning point of the great struggle.
It carried the State of New York for Abraham Lincoln.
The Union triumphed; the future of the country was safe.
Peter Cooper had done his bit for his beloved America.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

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In Lighter Vein

Melody Lingers On

"My daughter has arranged a little piece for the piano."

"Good! It's time we had a little peace!"—Answers.

Cramped Quarters

Boss: "You want a raise? Why don't you live within your means?"

Employee: "I do, sir; but you don't realize how I am crowded for space."—Pathfinder.

Ready for Business

Attracted by a bright youngster, a dear old lady said to him: "I'd give a thousand pounds to have a little boy like you for my own."

"That's a lot of money, isn't it?" said the lad.

"Yes, but I have lots of money and no little boy."

"Mother wouldn't let you have me for good," said the boy. Then he thought for a minute and added brightly: "But you can hold my hand for sixpence."—Tit-Bits.

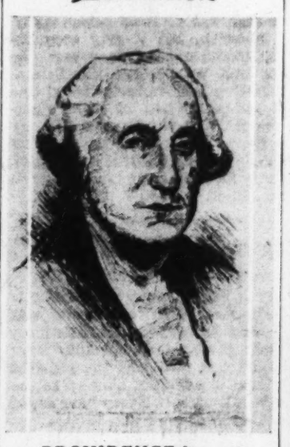
The Sunny Side

Waiting outside the theatrical agent's office, two world-worn actors were discussing the world.

"I suppose you've seen, laddie, that the Government has prohibited the import of bananas?" said the one with the blue chin.

"Yes," replied the one with the moth-eaten fur collar. "There is also a shortage of eggs, and the high price of tomatoes should restrain the galleryites, too. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good, laddie!"—Answers.

Daily Quotation



PROVIDENCE has at all times been my only dependence, for all other resources seem to have failed us.—WASHINGTON in 1781.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Colorado School of Mines?
2. The Spithead?
3. Santa Monica?
4. A fustanella?
5. Reelfoot Lake?
6. The class of U. S. Naval ships named for states?
7. The state which produces the second largest crop of potatoes in the United States?
8. Tobruk?
9. The birthplace of Thomas Alva Edison?
10. Fort Jay?

(Answers appear on this page)

Monitor Camera Club from Vincent S. Barker, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.

"O Sole Mio"

Sayings Worth Saying Again

All must respect those who respect themselves.

The rich man has more relations than he knows.

A hundred years of wrong do not make an hour of right.

The fellow who makes trouble never makes friends.

He who would have the fruit must also climb the tree.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Fair Price

Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. and Mrs. H. felt that at last they had found the ideal building lot for their new home. It was not on the market, but through a real estate agent an offer was made with the request that they be notified the next day if the owner of the property would accept it.

Later, in talking the proposition over, the couple realized that the price that they had agreed to pay was perhaps not a fair one, that the lot was worth at least $250 more. Without waiting to hear if their first proposal had been accepted the couple instructed their agent to increase the sum by $250.

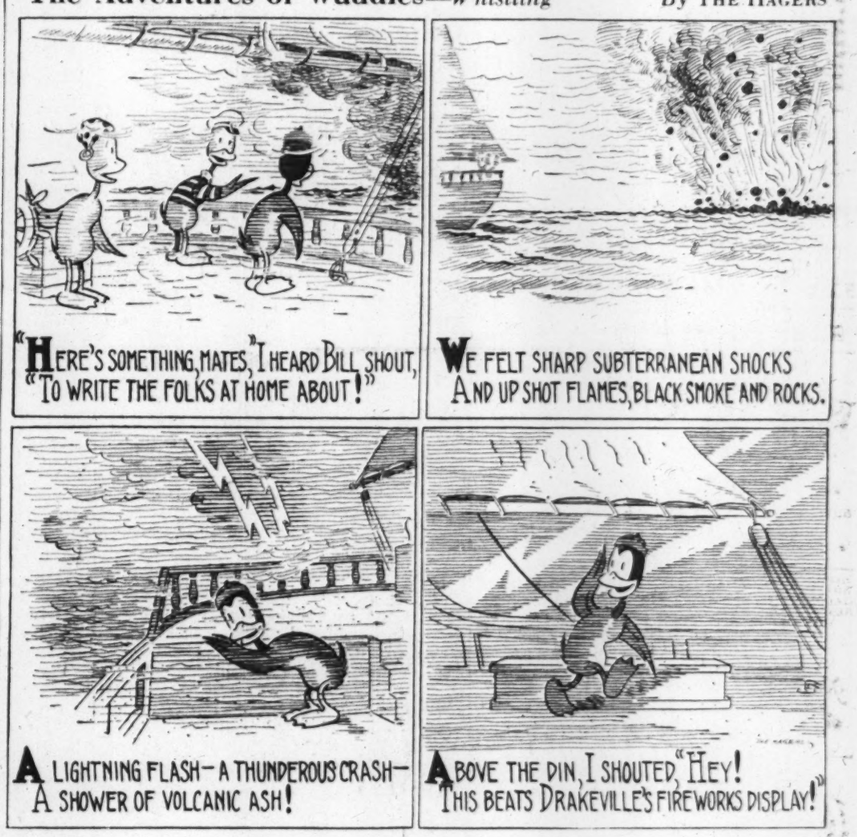
When the agent called, he surprised the owner by saying that Mr. and Mrs. H. thought that the lot was worth more than the amount they had previously named and that they wished to increase their offer.

"Well," the owner said, "this is the first time I've experienced anything like this. I had decided that the lot was worth $500 more than they had offered to pay, but people so honest as that may have it at their own price."

So, in being willing to give $250 more in order to be fair, Mr. and Mrs. H. saved that amount.

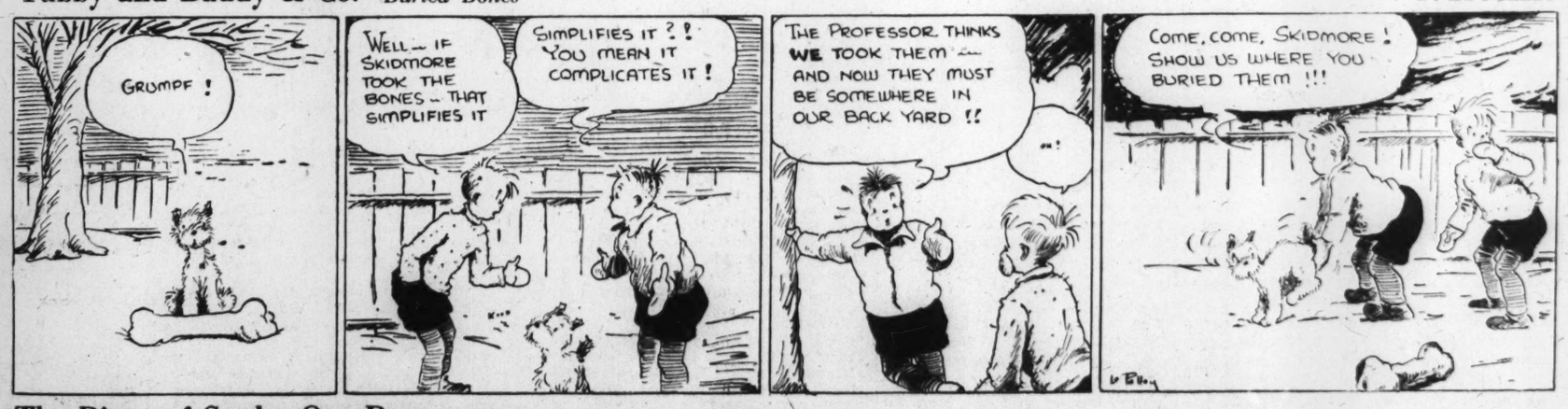
The Adventures of Waddles—*Whistling*

By THE HAGERS



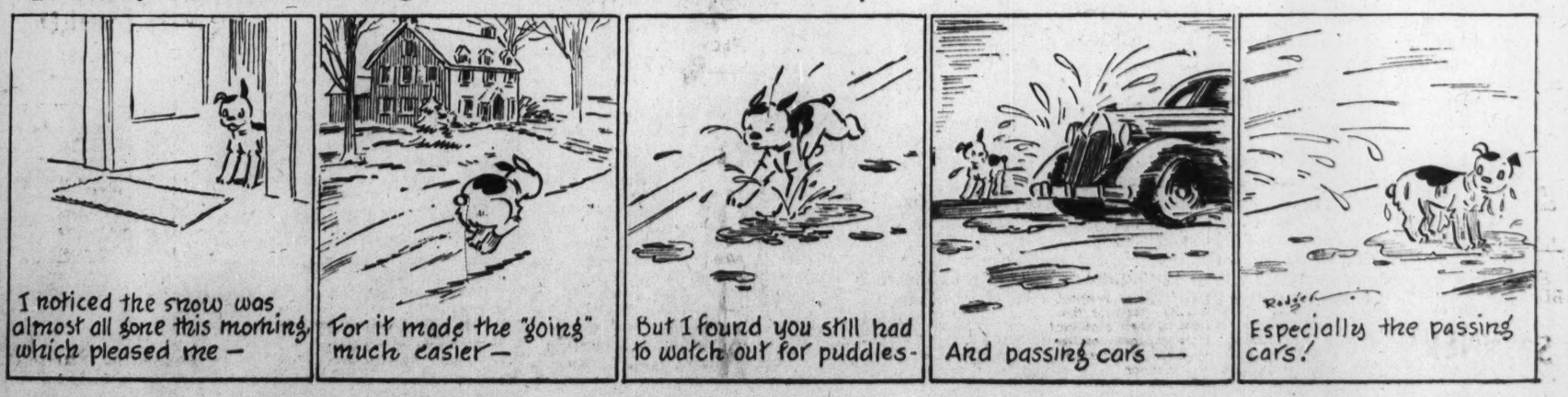
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Buried Bones*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Snow but Plenty of Puddles!*

By RODGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Ships and Bases in the Pacific

In 1898 Captain (later Admiral) Chichester of the British Navy placed his ships between those of the United States and of a threatening Germany in Manila Bay. He recognized the mutual interests of Britons and Americans in the Far East. He made it practically certain that if Germany fired on American warships the resultant war would include Great Britain.

Other nations have been more aware of these mutual interests than have many laymen and some statesmen in Britain and the United States. The Axis has been so acutely aware of them as to conclude an alliance with Japan frankly as an attempt to immobilize the United States in the present world crisis.

The plan, far from succeeding, actually has opened American eyes to the true nature of the menace that Britain is now fighting. Hence the vote in the House of Representatives, with only one dissenting voice, to strengthen the defenses of Guam and Samoa.

Besides signifying the awareness of Americans to the danger confronting their way of life, the House vote shows a hard-headed appreciation of American defense needs in the Pacific. Americans can say, as the British used to, "We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too." But they must stop to ask themselves: "Have we got the naval bases?" And the answer, as the House vote implies, is "No."

There is Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. Some 5,000 miles westward lie the Philippines, where American responsibilities will exist until 1946. But the United States' powerful Pacific squadron—most of its Navy—is hampered by lack of bases. An agreement to provide joint Anglo-American use of Pacific bases would seem a logical remedy for this deficiency.

By sharing these bases with Britain, Americans could vastly increase the striking power of their Navy in the Pacific without building a single new ship. And the key base, of course, is Singapore. American warships are not strangers in that "hornet's nest." They were guests at the ceremonies with which Britain formally opened the base in 1938.

The British put upwards of $100,000,000 worth of defense into the Singapore strong box. This investment consisted of the world's third largest drydock, great machine shops, formidable batteries of heavy caliber guns, air fields, oil stores sufficient to supply a big naval squadron for six months. To it have now been added a weight of British air power, reported to assure British control of the air in that region, and thousands of Australian troops.

Singapore will be well defended. But to be of maximum usefulness in the present crisis it needs to acquire striking power. That means ships. If the British succeed in "knocking out" the Fascists in the Mediterranean before Nazi aid can reach them, they may have some ships to spare for Singapore. But that base was constructed as part of a strategy demanding a two-power Navy.

Britain was planning such a Navy when the Washington conference was called. The agreements concluded there left Singapore deficient in ships, just as American ships in the Pacific, unless co-operating with Britain, are deficient in bases.

Should American warships turn up suddenly at Singapore, they would represent as hard-headed a policy on the part of the United States Government today as was that which Captain Chichester implemented for Britain in 1898. But it can hardly be called a selfish policy when the right of the Chinese to national independence and the rights of small nations in Europe—all threatened by the Triple Axis—are dependent upon its success.

Judges Above Politics

The importance of having a judiciary above the influence of partisan politics is emphasized by the decision of the Missouri Supreme Court in the gubernatorial controversy in that State. It has ordered the Democratic Legislature, which had sought to block his inauguration as Governor, to seat Forrest C. Donnell, the only Republican elected on the State ticket last November. A purely partisan bench might have played the game of the Dickmann and Pendergast machines of St. Louis and Kansas City, which sought to seat their own man.

The incumbent Governor, Lloyd C. Stark, though a Democrat, had done his best to prevent what appeared to be an ill-founded election contest; but the cause of good government has not always so able a defender. Hence the importance of a judiciary above reproach.

The trend in the United States is toward appointment rather than election of judges or toward their election on a non-partisan ballot. This is not to say, however, that all those elected on a party ballot are unable to rule fairly in cases involving politics.

They Love to Give

If there is one thing the American people enjoy doing more than any other thing, it is giving. They may resent pressure from political groups. They may in ordinary times grumble about taxation imposed by the Government they themselves have helped to elect. But just furnish them with an opportunity or occasion to make individual presents!

For months now the daily news columns have been sprinkled with reports of this organization and that sending parcels of clothing and food, and sending money to Great Britain. In the United Kingdom heavy taxation has been stoically accepted. Americans have looked on in admiration, feeling that their turn would probably come and resolving to do their part cheerfully when it did. And some Americans have gone so far as to anticipate future demand by sending to Washington personal gifts which, in their very diversity of value and origin, are a thrilling indication of the rich individualism of this heterogeneous nation.

A girl in Massachusetts has sent the United States Treasury her contribution to the fund for national defense—12 cents earned by picking berries. A dollar bill is the present from an Indian chief. Anonymously, from a World War Veteran, came a check for $1,570, his soldier bonus "returned because you need every man and every dollar." A Korean, ineligible for citizenship, thought America "a wonderful country" anyway, and sent $100.

The sum of $2 came from a man who apologized for sending so small a sum and explained that he had a very modest salary, and a wife and ten children. Of the total of $5,720 received by the Treasury a striking portion came from persons in humble circumstances, or even disabled.

"If I want to give up a few shows a week for America, I can, can't I?" asked one contributor, a woman in West Virginia. In a land where folk still control their own property, there is little cause for worry about what they will choose to do with it.

Now They'll Be Taxed

The $65,000,000,000 debt-limit bill just signed by President Roosevelt is double-barreled legislation. It is, in the first instance, of course, a debt limit, and the principal significance about that is that there will still be a debt limit. When the former limit had to be raised, Mr. Roosevelt proposed that it simply be done away with. Congress preferred, however, to keep in some form the device which requires two actions instead of one to pass a certain point.

But another aspect of the measure is at least equally important. Under its terms the new securities issued by the United States Treasury are to be fully subject to income taxes, as Secretaries of the Treasury have advocated they should be for twenty years. One refunding operation of $1,222,000,000 is planned for March 15 when two present issues mature, and other maturities will give the Government an opportunity to displace more than $4,000,000,000 worth in all of non-taxable securities. The last tax-exempt Federal securities will be retired in 1960, it is expected.

This is only gradual progress, to be sure. The total of outstanding tax-exempt securities was estimated a short time ago to be $70,000,000,000, of which approximately $15,500,000,000 is in State and municipal bonds. How to bring these under the income tax laws involves several difficult problems, but the efforts to arrange this equitably should be carried forward until these forms of property bear their share of taxation on the same basis as other investments.

The youngster in the next block, whose grandfather boasts about walking five miles to school as a boy, doesn't think Gramp sets the modern generation a very good example with his car and chauffeur.

Little Seizer seems to have switched from Roman history to Greek, since in Africa he now has outdone Pheidippides, the Marathon runner.

Our Readers Say—

Neutrality?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is there such a thing as neutrality where moral issues are concerned? It would seem that Christ Jesus answered this question for all time when he said, "He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." (Matt. 12:30.)

With all due respect to present-day neutrals, who undoubtedly are taking this stand because they have the same abhorrence of war which all civilized people feel, yet these neutrals may find that in refraining from "taking sides" and giving aid to those who are fighting so desperately to overthrow aggression and domination, that they are actually arrayed "against" democracy and are unwittingly giving aid to enemy powers.

Peace is the desire of every human heart, yet we cannot cry "peace, peace; when there is no peace." This will never heal "the hurt of the daughter of my people." (Jer. 6:14).

Neutrality is given a stern rebuke in Rev. 3:15, 16, in St. John's message to the Laodiceans—"I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth."

Britain is giving her all to conquer the foes of liberty. Americans who unite with her in sympathy and purpose cannot stand aloof saying: "It is not our war."

A story was told of two men who were crossing the Atlantic years ago, before the advent of the wireless and quick aid to sinking vessels. In the middle of the ocean Joe came running to Lew saying: "What shall we do? The boat is sinking!" Lew only replied, "What do we care? We don't own the boat!" Now that the ship of democracy is imperiled are we going to take the short-sighted attitude "we don't own the boat"?

America should not listen to enemy suggestions with their enticing arguments. Our nation's rights and honor are being seized this very moment, for they are bound indissolubly with those of Britain and other liberty-loving nations.

It is true that war of itself never really settles any question, but it may seem to take just the abomination of desolation, resulting from war, to convince the Totalitarian Powers that they cannot succeed because they are not allied to right; then will they see it is "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts" (Zech. 4:6), that all mankind can live together in love, peace and harmony.

Kalamazoo, Mich. E. D. R.

"Warring to Save Christianity?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If this war is being fought to save Christianity and democracy (as we hear and read constantly), and those who are defending these principles disobey the command "Thou shalt not kill," and disregard the right of *every* individual to work out his own salvation (democracy), what will they have saved if and when they win?

Paul was honest and persistent in his persecution of the Christians, yet when his eyes were opened to the truth for which the Christians stood, he became their strongest supporter. Who can say that the adherence to what these Christians had been taught of God, and their obedience to His law of love were not contributing factors in Paul's transformation? Let us be honest in supporting our stand for principle. H. V. S.

River Forest, Ill.

Aid

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Would not the United States be more willing to risk anything or all to aid Britain if she knew what Britain meant to do when she achieves victory? Does not America have the right to know whither her steps will lead her? T. K.

Pueblo, Colo.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

"Britain Under Bombs"

Those who have gained something from the British letters which have appeared on this page at various times since last October will appreciate the collection of WAR LETTERS FROM BRITAIN (New York: Putnams. $2) which have been so painstakingly gathered and edited by Diana Forbes-Robertson and Roger W. Straus, Jr. The purchaser may experience an additional reward in the knowledge that all royalties go to the British-American Ambulance Corps.

The letters, from men and women of all ranks and stations—reporters, nurses, factory workers, titled ladies and gentlemen, actors and actresses, professional writers, fliers, archbishops, soldiers, and housewives—tell, as no news reports ever can tell, the intimate details of living under a hail from the skies, the mental reactions of the writers, the courage, the good humor, the fortitude, even the compassion for their foes of the civilians in the front lines of the beleaguered fortress that is England.

The letters are in four groups, covering the "phony war" period, Dunkirk and the fall of France, the beginning of the Battle of Britain, and "Blitzkrieg," the time of the severest attacks on London. The most recent were written in December.

There are humor and pathos, descriptions of a great city which is undergoing experiences such as has no other great city since the world began, and many stories, more or less apocryphal, but all satisfying, none dull. For instance, the one about Herr Hitler taking a statue of Moses from the Louvre and, in the seclusion of Berchtesgaden, imploring him: "Oh, Moses, do tell me how you got your people over that little bit of water." Or the other about two parachutists being nabbed because they spoke a foreign language, which turned out to be Welsh, their pilot having dropped them in England.

Some of the names of the hundreds of letter-writers give a hint of their products' flavor—Rebecca West, Quentin Reynolds, John Gielgud, Alec Waugh, Myra Hess, Ivor Brown—but others from chauffeurs, maids,—Ruth Draper's and Lynn Fontanne's, for instance—and nine-year-olds are every bit as entertaining. It's the kind of book you don't want to lay down. M. W. B.

The Larger View

Down the Middle of the Road

The Dreams Men Fight By

By Erwin D. Canham

"To make the world safe for democracy" is, alas, the sorriest of slogans today. It is a sad reminder. Yet, instead of repeating it with lips twisted into wry sarcasm, men should study why it failed. The non-interventionists say the United States should never have entered the war of 1914-18. Others, perhaps with a sounder knowledge of history and Christianity, declare that the United States should never have withdrawn with the peace which was attempted in 1919. And the selfishness which distorted the Versailles settlement is generally admitted.

Of the common people who fought the war of 1914-18 most seem to agree that not their idealistic, heroic effort, but the mismanagement of the peace was the reason why a magnificent slogan is today a taunt and mockery. But that grievous anti-climax should not prevent us from trying to see the moral values at stake in the present war, and it should spur us on to a greater effort in the peace that must come.

Indeed, right now when the major job is to win the fight for freedom on domestic as well as foreign fronts, men everywhere are increasingly beginning to think of the world after the war. This striving, even now when the battle is far from won, is the greatest earnest of men's eternal victory. It infuses moral elements into the struggle which lift it to the highest plane. It gives to our effort today some of the idealism which genuinely actuated the American nation in 1917-19 and was lost for a time in reaction and chicanery.

You cannot fight a war for democracy, as the British people are doing today by the mobilization of the whole nation, without doing it for the sake of precious ideals. The American people cannot make the sacrifices now before them—whether they are actually involved in war or not—without being sure they, too, are fighting for freedom and a better democracy.

* * *

On March 3, The Christian Science Monitor will begin publication of a series of articles on which its writers have long been at work—"America: Slave or Free?" The keynote of the series, planned many months ago, is now beginning to run through the Nation. It has been expressed over and over again in the Senate debate, and in platform and microphone forums. The New York Times well expresses the theme this week when it says, "There is but one choice before us: Hitler and the certainty of slavery; or a growing democracy, with the hope of greater justice and wider freedom as the years go by."

Thus it is that we come back again to the question of the war as a propellant of social change. This theme is increasingly in men's minds. Some conservative Americans are fearful of what is happening in Great Britain. They feel that Ambassador John G. Winant is going to Britain to assist in the process of social change going on there. They can find plenty of quotations from leaders of the British Labor Party to support the idea of post-war change. (Parenthetically, other Americans are still attacking Britain as the epitome of imperialism and vested-interest reaction. Both arguments cannot be true.)

Yet Britons, even of the most conservative viewpoint, do not share the apprehensions of anti-New Deal Americans. The Times of London, welcoming the appointment of Arthur Greenwood, the Labor leader, to the job of Minister in charge of reconstruction, says: "The end of the war will be a call, not to return to idleness and complacency, but to undertake great things. Only in this way shall we avoid the reproach of unused resources and chronic unemployment."

* * *

This is a call to social change, to unified progress toward a new world. The British genius, which has effected so many reasonable and intelligent compromises down through the centuries and has thus avoided brutal revolution, will have perhaps its greatest opportunity.

And the American genius, not so apt to take its social change in small but steady quantities, must face much the same problems. It is a glorious opportunity that we can look forward to—an opportunity to work with all men for all men. It must be based on the great rules of Christianity: the brotherhood of men and of nations, the universal Fatherhood of God, the unceasing effort to demonstrate the Golden Rule. These sovereign realities, at this dark hour, seem somehow nearer ultimate demonstration than they have ever been before. They seem nearer because men and women and children who are today fighting the battle for freedom are resolved to make that freedom real. Threatened by forces of denial, many now see the choice between "slave" and "free." Not privilege, not reaction, not the status quo or the status quo ante, but a world of "greater justice and wider freedom" must not only be fought for but made to last.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Indispensable"

The lease-lend bill, or something like it, is indispensable if our aid to Britain is to be increased over the next four months.

The reasons why the prompt passage of the bill is important have to do with morale, diplomacy and the military strategy of the British.

To meet the Nazi onslaught, if it comes, the British need a morale of steel. The best stiffener we can provide—apart from the declaration of war, which the British have been told again and again not to expect—is the lease-lend bill. The bill will also bolster the opposition to Hitler throughout Europe, including the conquered countries.

On the military side, the bill also will enable the British to reapportion their strength. Without it they would have to put up the best show possible while they sought peace. When it is passed, they can throw into action more of their first-line strength, especially in the air, with the confidence that equipment will be replaced.

So, even though the lease-lend bill cannot materially increase our aid to Britain during the next thirty or so days, its prompt passage is of the first order of importance.—Ernest Lindley in the *Washington Post.*

Time Will Fill in the Blank

When the World War started our per capita national debt was $12. When the war ended it was $240.

Today, as we prepare to start financing one side of the current war, our per capita debt is $341. When it is all over the figure will be ——. *Cleveland Press.*

The Wide Horizon

Town Meeting

By Henry James Forman

It happens that I belong to what is perhaps the best school of democracy the world has yet devised. It has been uniformly successful not merely for years and decades, but for centuries. It has had a large share in shaping all that is best in our American democracy, and practically it never fails. Far from being exclusive, it includes every person within its precincts, from the highest to the humblest. It is absolutely democratic, absolutely American, and it works.

It is the New England town meeting.

I have not always lived in New England. But when I settled in my small rural community, the first town meeting I attended burst upon me with all the force of a revelation.

A selectman took the chair and proposed the election not of a chairman or president, but of a "moderator" for the meeting. The very word moderator fell agreeably upon the ear. It meant, I soon discovered, exactly what it said—not a *Gauleiter* or an autocrat, but an umpire to keep the rules of fair play for the meeting. The man chosen was a truck-driver and odd-job worker. Our little assembly was a miscellaneous group of farmers, laborers, housewives, tradesmen, a doctor, some teachers, and here and there a newcomer like myself, whose previous experience of democratic process consisted chiefly of casting a ballot.

The moderator had that morning delivered some gravel to my yard. His face as well as his overalls had been grimy. Now, in his black Sunday suit, with a face gleaming with soap and water, sun and windburn, he appeared both dignified and powerful. His town knew and respected him, or he would not have been chosen moderator. Briskly he called the meeting to order and announced:

"I will now read the warning."

The warning. That seventeenth or eighteenth century English term best described the notice of why we were to meet and what we would discuss.

The purpose was either to authorize or to deny the spending of several hundred dollars for grading and repairing a piece of road in one of our valleys that, during the spring thaw, or with any heavy rain, became little short of a morass.

* * *

An Italian fruit and vegetable peddler, inhabiting a dilapidated farmhouse on that road, was the chief proponent and mover for reform. His truck was his means of subsistence, and more than once it had been mired. A near-by farmer had been obliged to use his oxen to pull him out. The farmer, Hodges, attested to his rescue work.

"Any other remarks?" asked the moderator.

"It is an out-of-the-way morsel of road," said the town treasurer, "hardly worth spending money on, considering our school budget and the present balance in the treasury."

"But I gotta live-a—no?" spoke up Giuseppe the peddler with a flash of indignation in his eyes and voice.

A young woman, late of Vassar, declared that her roadster also had been stuck "in that awful morass known as the Hopetown Road." Mr. Hodges, whose family had come here a couple of centuries ago, before there were any roads, moved that the Hopetown Road be graded, filled and surfaced. The Vassar graduate seconded him. There being no further debate, the question was put to a vote. Except for the treasurer and three or four others, the vote was aye.

"Carried!" said the moderator and we proceeded to the next business.

* * *

Human nature, differences of opinion, peculiar views, are just as abundant in ours as in any other community. At times we debate hotly some project that calls for sharp divergences—as, for instance, the building of a hundred thousand dollar high school for less than two dozen scholars. Only the parents of those scholars supported the project, and it was rightly defeated as a luxury beyond our means. We send those boys and girls by bus to a neighboring town with an excellent high school and pay their tuition.

Not even remotely has it ever occurred to our community that any of its members has less or more right than another to express an opinion or to be heard; that anyone is more privileged or less privileged than his neighbor; that anyone has less freedom or more freedom to worship according to his faith and conscience; or that even the humblest among us is anything but equal before the law. Matters like that are simply unthinkable to us—outside our universe.

To me this is democracy—perhaps the most perfect democracy and the most successful pattern of democracy in ours or in any land—the town meeting.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, FEBRUARY 21, 1941*

Wide World

THE PRIME MINISTER ON INSPECTION TOUR
Winston Churchill Visits a British Naval Station

'Give Us the Tools And We Will Finish the Job'

Britain's Complete Defense

By Frederick L. Oliver, Capt. U. S. N. Retired

WILL THE NAZIS attempt an invasion of Great Britain, or are the continued rumors of a German thrust against the "tight little island" merely propaganda designed to pin British military strength at home?

Anyone who has seriously studied the problem of landing a military force of any size, in the face of well-organized resistance, knows the tremendous difficulties which must be overcome even when command of the sea is not involved. And successfully to invade Britain, Germany must attain at least temporary command of the Channel and the North Sea by sea and by air.

Today, as in the days of the Armada, the British look to their Fleet as the first line of defense, but in narrow waters such as those separating Great Britain from Europe, the Fleet must itself be protected by the Royal Air Force.

Britain's navy today, in every class of vessels except submarine, is stronger than it was at the beginning of the war, if British statements are to be believed.

The greatest admitted loss has been in destroyers, and these losses have been more than balanced by the transfer of United States destroyers and the output of British shipyards.

In addition, a huge number of smaller craft such as escort vessels and motorboats have been rushed to completion, and every available trawler, yacht, and other adaptable vessel has been pressed into service.

Germany faces a seemingly impossible task. The necessary sea transportation and its protecting forces must be provided, a huge expeditionary force carefully rehearsed

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Invasion Appears Impossible

By Major James Ross

TENSE BUT SUPPLE, Britain waits the threatened unleashing of German invasion. When, where, and how? Until his main effort is disclosed, the attacker has the advantage of initiative. The defender dare not mass in force to repel individual attacks lest he be deceived; which is main effort, which feint? On the other hand, when the attacker has placed considerable quantities of troops ashore, which he must then reinforce and supply to gain his objective, the initiative passes to the defender.

Britain's coast line of 2,350 miles, varying from sandy beach to rocky cliffs, deeply indented, with many estuaries, offers a thousand potential landing places. Her moorlands, Fen country, and the Downs present numerous spots for emergency air landings. Harbors and airdromes are fortified. North of the old Roman wall lies the one great transverse physical barrier in the land, the Scottish boundary, running from Solway Firth and Liddel Water over the Cheviot Hills and along the Tweed River to the North Sea. Canalizing the island into two compartments, it offers for the defenders a natural last-ditch defense area, for the attackers a strategic command if sufficient troops can be gathered there. Who knows if Solway Moor, Chevy Chase, and Flodden Field may not again know the fury of fighting men?

The country is well mapped and the invaders will be thoroughly familiar with it, despite the elimination of directional markings. Continuous aerial observation, which we know has been going on, supplements this information. Doubtless for months past German officers have been studying large-scale maps, complete in most minute

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

PUT YOUR CONFIDENCE IN US. GIVE US YOUR FAITH AND YOUR BLESSING, AND UNDER PROVIDENCE ALL WILL BE WELL. WE SHALL NOT FAIL OR FALTER; WE SHALL NOT WEAKEN OR TIRE. NEITHER THE SUDDEN SHOCK OF BATTLE NOR THE LONG-DRAWN TRIALS OF VIGILANCE AND EXERTION WILL WEAR US DOWN. GIVE US THE TOOLS AND WE WILL FINISH THE JOB . . . . . .

—From Winston Churchill's World Wide Radio Message, Feb. 9, 1941.

Britain's Complete Defence

so as to be prepared to meet the varied contingencies that will be encountered before and during debarkation, embarkation, and landing places selected, stores of supplies of all kinds assembled at locations from which they can be hurried to Britain, and the whole campaign co-ordinated to the nth degree.

This sketchy outline of Nazi requirements, when broken down into its manifold ramifications, represents a detailed campaign, the like of which the world has never seen.

Germany does not lack for troops and their military equipment, but the transportation over even a short stretch of sea of the force that will be needed to overrun an aroused and prepared Britain, is another matter.

The needed transportation and troop concentrations must be assembled surreptitiously, and at no one place can any considerable number of barges, motor boats, or troop ships be collected without being spotted and bombed by the Royal Air Force.

Every sheltered port, inlet, and cove along the European coast, from the Spanish border of France to well north in Norway, will have its small quota of transports, which, when the zero hour comes, must set forth to their respective rendezvous at sea. The magnitude of the exact timing involved in such a movement is staggering, and when the attendant complicated assembling of naval and air defenses for the many convoys of troops, and the necessity of striking under favorable weather conditions are taken into consideration, the stupendousness of the task set for themselves by the Germans is realized.

To present any possible chance of success, the Nazis must conceal their intentions until the last moment, and probably will launch their initial attack under cover of night or fog.

Should the main attack, as might reasonably be expected, be thrown across the narrow waters separating England and France, the Germans may attempt to box off the area by means of bombing planes, submarines, and other available naval strength, assisted by the long-range guns mounted along the French coast.

Great Britain has had as long to prepare its plans for meeting an invasion as Germany has had to draw up its plan of conquest, and unquestionably the British have taken every possible contingency into consideration.

Britain's best defense against an invasion is to smash the attack before it can be launched, and the continual bombing of the Channel ports, with occasional forays into Norway, indicates that the British are affording the Germans as little opportunity as possible of gathering needed transportation facilities.

The next best defense is to contact and destroy Germany's armada at sea. This is the problem which the British Navy and the Royal Air Force have been prepared to undertake for many months. First the search, then the advance to the attack, next the impact of armed forces, and finally the decision.

Due to its weakness in naval strength, Germany will, in a large measure, have to rely upon its air strength to protect the immense number of craft it will have to send to sea.

Britain will throw every available naval unit and aircraft into the fray. Its motor torpedo boats will skim to and fro, destroyers will storm up and down, cruisers will spread destruction with their guns, and even battleships will have their place in the battle, when, relatively immune to disabling damage from bombs, they charge through enemy formations, plying their smaller guns and ramming every vessel crossing their path.

While British naval units are raging through the Nazi convoys like wolves in sheep folds, the full power of British and Nazi air strength will be pitted in reckless combat, on the outcome of which the ultimate decision may rest.

The full realization of the resistance that will result when British preparedness meets Germany's attempt to fulfill Herr Hitler's cherished dream of marching in triumph through London, may well cause the Nazis to give more than a second thought before committing themselves to the attempt.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

NIGHT LIFE IN LONDON
British Anti-aircraft Guns Set Up Aerial Barrage

BRITAIN'S SKY SENTINELS
Two Lysanders on Daylight Patrol Over the Channel

© Wide World, International News
THE MEDITERRANEAN UNDER BRITISH CONTROL
Planes Ready to Leave an Aircraft Carrier Off Tripoli

Invasion Appears Impossible

topographical detail. Thousands of them know the country by personal experience.

Possession of every Continental port from the North Cape to the Pyrenees, and of every airdrome in Norway, the Low Countries, Germany, and occupied France, assures to Germany a wealth of points of departure by sea and by air.

Assuming for the moment (which this writer doubts) that Herr Hitler's hordes have swept the skies to obtain air superiority, have driven Britain's might from the seas, the tide of invasion will sweep in. That is—when wind and weather permit.

Sky-darkening squadrons of transport planes, escorted by fighters, will make for a half-hundred landing places; thousands of beetle-boats, barges, and heavier vessels will issue along the Channel, the North Sea, and the Norwegian coast, to converge simultaneously on Britain. The efficient aircraft warning net of the defenders will announce the drive, will not disclose the "where," Hitler's surprise factor.

Road barriers, landing obstacles on flying fields, tank traps, high-tension wires—a thousand defense schemes—will be manned as British soldiers and civilians answer the call in a nation bristling with arms. Let us see how the opposing forces compare.

Germany is believed to have some 5,500,000 men under arms, with mobile ground forces estimated at 240 divisions, of which 12 are mechanized, not more than 10 motorized. Transportation difficulties prevent more than a fraction of mechanized (fighting vehicles) and motorized (transportation vehicles) units going ashore at first. At the same time Hitler must hold out sufficient forces to guard against all possible eventualities elsewhere, in addition to the Gestapo and S. S. units, which can put down ruthlessly sporadic insurrection.

Ten divisions to the eastern frontier lest Josef Stalin fret, ten more in Rumania, ten in France, five in the Low Countires, and five in Norway would appear to be the minimum essential. In addition, a new cloud now hangs over the Axis horizon. It may not be many more days before the Mediterranean becomes in fact an English lake and Wavell's superb Army of the Nile footloose. Desperate men do desperate things. A British Expeditionary Force in Italy, while improbable, may not be an impossibility. Hence ten more German divisions may well be earmarked for the Brenner Pass, as well as a considerable fraction of the Luftwaffe.

Since Herr Hitler, once his invasion be launched, will have staked his all on one throw, it may be assumed, then, that he will have 200 divisions available for his expedition. The transportation problem involved is truly stupendous.

Britain, it is said, has more than 1,500,000 in her regular Home forces. Excluding the Royal Air Force, position antiaircraft artillery and the garrisons of all harbor and airport defenses, which must hold out, it may be expected that some 60 divisions are available as mobile ground forces. But behind that—perhaps we should say, in the circumstances, before it—stands the Home Defense Force of some 1,500,000 more. This latter is particularly important, because through its use the mobile troops of the army can be held intact for their real business—counterattack, instead of being frittered away on wild-goose chases against feints, false alarms, and subversive activities.

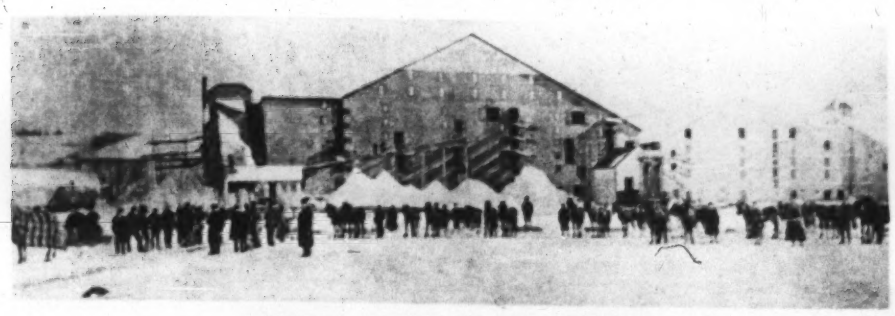
A 60-division mobile reserve becomes something pretty substantial under the circumstances. However, we must subtract the troops of the Ulster command in Ireland. Its strength is unknown; a guess might put it at up to 10 divisions—sufficient to dominate or assist the Irish Free State if necessary against German invasion, which, because of geographical position, must in last resort be considered as a secondary but important threat.

"Once ashore, it's the Army's pidgin." Originally uttered with reference to land and sea power, this adage holds true today in three-dimensional warfare. Parachutists and air infantry, once landed from transport planes, operate as ground troops. Conversely, aerial combat forces in support of landing operations must be highly co-ordinated with the objectives of the ground troops if they are to be of any material help at the crucial moment. Their role is particularly that of fire power in spurting dives against strong points and isolated spots of resistance—both defensive and offensive. Unco-ordinated, their efforts take the guise of Prince Rupert's

(Continued on page 14)

The Harvest of Diamonds.

By Robert P. Tristram Coffin



DRESDEN, MAINE, IN THE NINETIES
Cutting Gang Outside the Storage Houses of the Cochran Oler Ice Company of Baltimore

TODAY IS A "diamond-dust day," as Maine people describe it, such a day as only middle winter brings. There is terrific sunshine. There is terrific wind. Every snowdrift smokes at its edge with powdered diamonds that cloud the eyes.

Such a day, when I was a boy 40 years ago, would have seen one of Maine's best harvests in full swing. It was a harvest that brought thousands of dollars into hundreds of homes. It was a harvest that took nothing out of the soil, nothing out of the State. Yet it was a heavy crop and weighted down a thousand schooners sailing the two greatest oceans, rounding Cape Horn and Good Hope.

It was ice. The harvest that electricity has almost erased from the world.

On such a winter day as this, years ago, every road and railroad track leading to the Kennebec River would have been black with men, walking. They walked down from the upper part of the State, in from New Hampshire, up from Massachusetts. They walked railroad tracks because the railroads would not let them ride. For every man-jack of them was shod with steel, and the calks on his shoes would have cut the train floors to pieces. Those shoes were life to the wearers; the men never stepped out without them all the weeks they worked. Those shoes cut the railroad ties to sawdust. The ends of all the sleepers, outside the rails, were worn down to the gravel when the ice season was over. Men's feet had worn the railroad out.

All Maine farmers, with their fields under snow and nothing to be gathered there, became, for five or six weeks, gatherers of squared diamonds cut out of the sparkling Kennebec and shipped across the continent and to the corners of the world to keep food and people cool in summer.

The ice companies had to build huge sheds to house these harvesters at night, and furnish each man with a blanket. One man was told off to keep the single stove going. The other men lay down in windrows in their calked boots. They were packed in like sardines on the floor, and they had to turn over on the other side all at the same time. "Break joints!" was the cry, and the men rolled over in unison. The workers slept with their picks, too. They had brought them from home; they knew their potentialities and powers by heart. They had to, for their lives depended on the steel points they had sharpened. A dull point might mean a freezing douse in 30 feet of water.

After a gigantic breakfast of meal gruel in the eating places of Gardiner, Richmond, or Bowdoinham, the men went out on the fields on the river that had been staked off with brush. There scrapers were dragging off the night's snow and frost or windscuff. Behind them came the ice markers, plows drawn by one horse, which lined off the field into a checkerboard of 22-inch squares. Back of these the two-horse groovers came, one after the other, with teeth graduated at a slant to cut a progressive cut, five inches, seven inches, ten, twelve inches deep. These plows of the water were all made by the same firm; first Gifford and Wood, later Wood and Sons.

It was a great sight for a boy to see, the fine horses coming with plumes at each nostril, the plows ripping through the ice behind with sparks of ice flying, the brawny men holding the groovers' handles with their gates-ajar moustaches fringed with frosty breath. Not many such sights in the world this side of Homer!

* * *

So the fields were made ready, and the cakes took final form, standard the world over, 22 by 44 inches, for the groovers took only every other mark in the cross-hatching the markers had made when they grooved the field lengthwise. The cakes were ready now to be broken apart, each still dry and joined to all the others by the three inches of ice left exquisitely unflawed at the bottom of the field and still capable of holding up all the ice kings' horses and all the kings' men. The river from Augusta to Bath was dotted with steaming horses and steaming men.

Now two husky sawyers cut a canal, only a bit wider than the lengths of the rectangles of ice, from the field to the icehouse on the bank, where a steam engine worked an endless chain with oak lugs a dozen feet apart. The last diamond cutting began. The breakers of diamonds, armed like Neptune with their three-pronged "busting-bar," started taking the field apart. The calkers went ahead of them and closed up the seams of the cakes remaining as each row of cakes was broken free. For if the water got into the cuts, they would solidify, and all the grooving would have to be done over. The breakers walked along, striking here and there with their bars, the ice sighed and long rows of diamonds broke off and rose to the top of the water. Men with picks nosed these lines of squared jewels up the canal and floated them on to the house. At the foot of the run, two giants took turns "busting" the cakes apart. The engine chugged, the lugs caught the cakes, the cakes shot shining up in a long slant on the sky to the high door of the icehouse.

Some of these icehouses were larger than the chateaux of France. Six hundred feet long, some of them. With double pine walls upholstered with sawdust between. The runs could be extended upward as the houses filled toward their eaves. As each cake of ice plunged into the house, it shot through a planer, gauged to cut all cakes to that particular day's thickness, so the tiers would be uniformly thick. The cakes leapt out of the planer upon the fan-tail, full of great momentum still. Here was the Homeric spot most boys loved to stand at. For here was the most motion and speed and hazard. The blue diamonds came in like things wicked and alive, they struck the oak fan-tail, and the switchers caught them delicately on their picks, and shunted them this way and that, with the speed of light, and let them roar on along the proper tracks that led to the tiers. The diamonds ran on their own power still till they reached the exact spot where the stowers wanted them to lie. They had to be humored in handling, for, in spite of their heft, they were fragile as glass and must not be broken. The vast cathedral of ice was full of their thunder as they came running, full of men's shouts as they were coaxed into place.

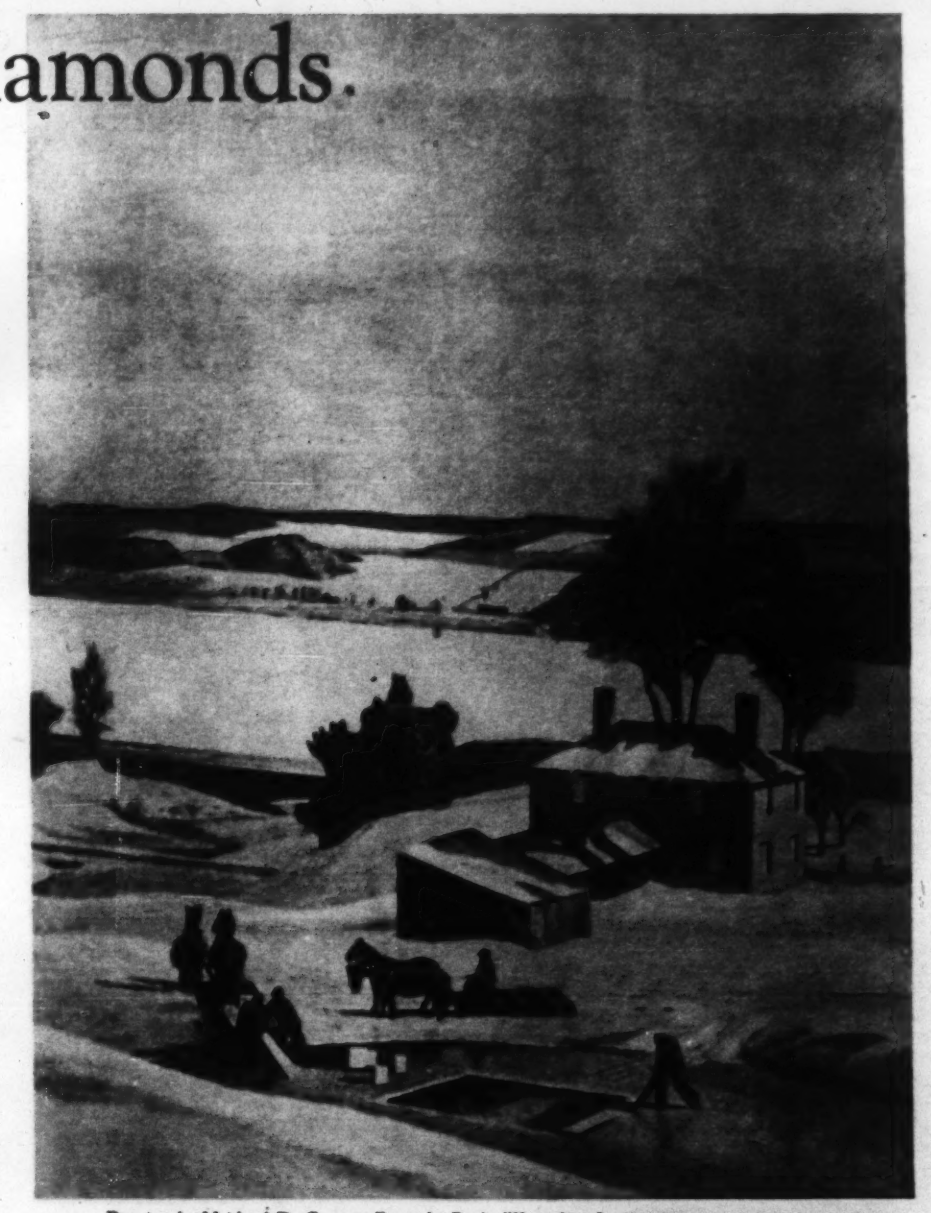
The tiers rose fast. A space of two inches was left between the cakes. But when men and cakes touched the roof, the top layer, the "plugger," was put on crosswise with the cakes touching, to bind all together against warm weather. Marsh hay was heaped over the top. The house was sealed, full to the eaves. The army of men moved on, engine and all, to the next cathedral of winter.

* * *

So the crop was garnered. And Kennebec preachers thanked God for sending zero weather and some of them, I know for a fact, for God's keeping the rival Hudson unfrozen. Thaws and warm spells might come, but there was the Kennebec adage that "Winter has never rotted in the sky yet," and that other one, "Never too late to cut ice till the robins sing." And the farmers went back with fat wallets to their farms rejoicing and wearing the railroad ties down to the bone.

Spring brought the schooners. Vessels from Singapore, Yokahama, Batavia, San Francisco, and Calcutta lay side by side at Iceboro and Swan Island in my river. The ice slid into their holds and was stanchioned firm and braced against the roll of the sea. And the schooners went off over the whole globe, and yellow men and black men and brown men who lived in perpetual summer put sparkling Maine and winter into their mouths, with wonder in their eyes.

Today the great cathedrals are gone. Gone away into the smoke that took many of the icehouses till insurance companies refused to insure them, gone rotting into the ground beside caves still intact where the Abenaki Indians refrigerated their sturgeon and deer 300 years ago. But now and then you can come upon tools made by Wood and Sons in Kennebec haymows, and you may fall in with an old man who stood up on calked shoes with his spear in Maine's epic age, when Maine diamonds kept the whole world fresh and cool.

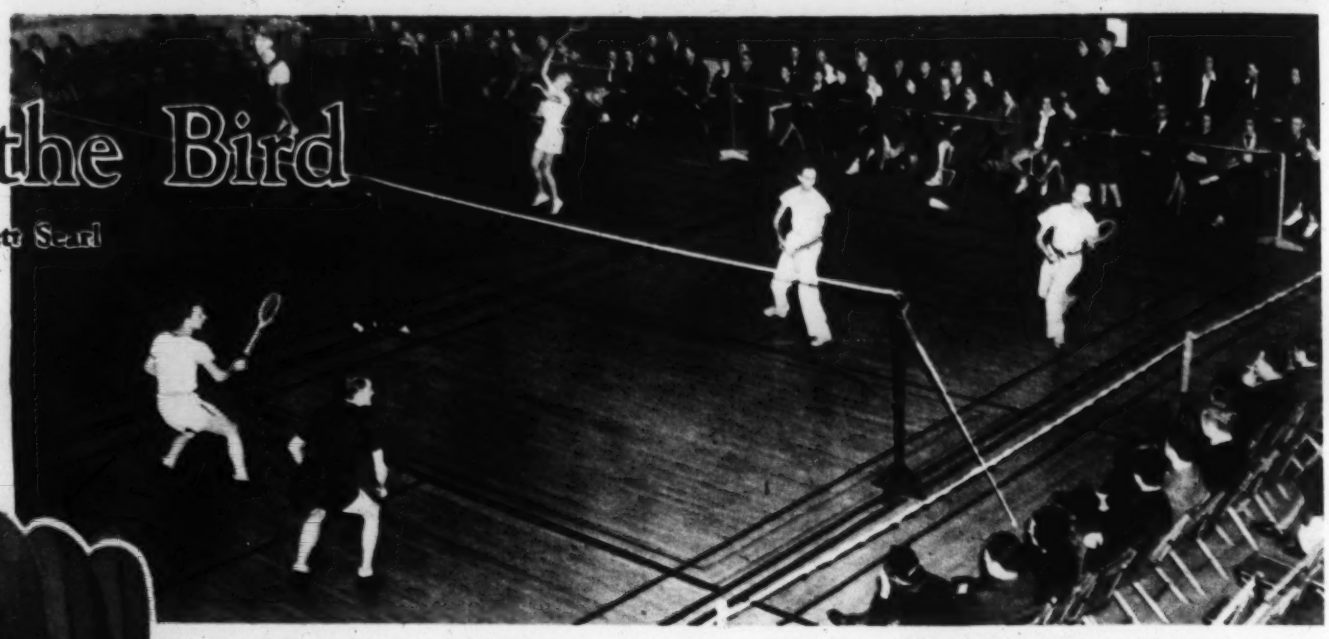


Drawing by Maitland De Gogorza From the Book, "Kennebec Cradle of Americans," by the Author.
WINTER HARVEST ALONG THE KENNEBEC

FLOATING TO FORTUNE
Cutting on the Kennebec in the Big Freeze of '99

Serve Up the Bird

By Helen Hulett Seard



ONE EVENING RECENTLY I walked up wintry Fifth Avenue in New York. The wind carried a promise of snow or cold rain. People hurried along, holding their coats close about them. I turned a corner and entered a tall building, climbed the stairs to the second floor. By this simple process I was transported to a gay scene of summerlike activity. I was in the home of the Fifth Avenue Country Club, on whose courts the annual Metropolitan Class B badminton tournament was going forward.

There is something so light and airy about this ancient game of the battledore and shuttlecock that, unlike its sister, tennis, which seemed weighed down by imprisoning walls, artificial lighting, and hard court surface, and the smack of whose balls sounds hollow and echoing indoors, badminton lends itself with easy grace to an indoor setting. The light racquets make little sound as they come in contact with the shuttlecock and the "bird" soars as lightly, if more accurately, over the net as though propelled by a summer breeze across the sunlit [illegible]

* * *

All of which isn't saying [illegible] ton is a cushy game. As [illegible] notch performers it is an [illegible] game and fully as strenuous [illegible] But, built up as it is on change of [illegible] may be played for pleasure and [illegible] at a slower speed. Players who belong to clubs and compete in tournaments are ranked in three classes—A, B, and C—and compete against players of their own class. The result is that you see in a tournament players of more varying ages than you would be likely to see in a tennis tournament.

I was watching a woman's doubles match, enjoying the graceful motions of the players, the pretty underhand service; the statuesque pose of the girl who stood at attention waiting to receive the service, racquet held out at her side like a fencer's foil; the tender manner in which one girl smoothed the feathers of the bird before she put it in play. The birds are delicate trifles of cork and kid and goose feathers, and the life of one is limited to a three-game match in tournament play. The racquets, too, are light affairs, weighing but five ounces, compared with the 12 to 14 ounces of the average tennis racquet.

A woman in the chair next to mine told me she was interested in a match further down the floor, where her son was one of the competitors. She pointed him out, a limber, red-haired boy of 15. His opponent was a young man from one of the athletic clubs. In the first game the older player seemed to be having much the better of it. Indeed, the score was 15-1 in his favor. But the boy was not giving up without a struggle. He pulled out the second game with a good margin, and won the third and the match in good style.

* * *

The neighboring chair was taken by the British badminton pro and expert, Kenneth Davidson. "That boy is Henry Osten," he said. "He's a comer. A natural athlete. He has what it takes." I said the boy reminded me somewhat of Don Budge, another red-head, but that badminton differed a lot from tennis.

"One of the chief differences," Mr. [illegible] ned, "lies in the fact that [illegible] le of much greater change [illegible] tennis ball. In its very [illegible] float much more slowly [illegible] all possibly can. But if it is [illegible] and turned over it can go [illegible] e eye can scarcely follow [illegible]

[illegible] ice used as a forcing shot?"

[illegible] e that the more the server [illegible] ive his opponent as to the [illegible] ot, the more valuable his [illegible] masking of the pace is one [illegible] oints of the game and is [illegible] e the wrist motion is em- [illegible] ch greater extent in badminton [illegible] tennis. In tennis a player [illegible] ly behind a fast service. [illegible] rist of the wrist does the [illegible] done cleverly it may [illegible] the opponent."

But in spite of this difference, badminton has many things in common with tennis, hasn't it? I asked.

"Yes, it has. The follow-through is the same. And many tennis stars have taken up badminton. It makes a fine winter sport for the tennis player. Why, Mrs. George Wightman played in the badminton nationals a year or two ago. And Kitty McKane."

I said that I remembered very well admiring her fine game in the first Wightman Cup matches I ever saw, back in the 1920's, when she captained the team of English women.

"Well, as I remember it," Mr. Davidson said, "she won the British badminton title in March and the Wimbledon title in June of the same year."

He then called my attention to a men's doubles match being played on one of the courts. "Yes," I said, "I've been getting a laugh out of the funny contrast in the size of the opposing teams. Those spidery little men on one side and those two stout fellows on the other. They look as if they belonged in a boxing contest."

* * *

"Well," he informed me, "those stout fellows will probably win. The larger one is a good example of what I've been telling you about the fact that badminton is built up on pace and deception. The larger man has one of the finest wrist actions of any player in the tournament. Watch him serve. See how his opponents dodge back, hesitate, and are lost. They never know whether it's going to be a long, fast shot or whether the bird is going to fall dead just over the net."

The trap shot, by the way, is employed with much more success in badminton than tennis, for the simple reason that the bird doesn't bounce and the tennis ball does. Another marked contrast to tennis is in the manner of service, which is low. Properly executed, it is below the waist and underhand, while tennis service is overhead and overhand.

Badminton, like polo, originated in India and was brought back to England by the sports-loving British army officers. The Indians called the game "Poona," but it was rechristened "Badminton" in England, after the estate of the Duke of Beaufort in Gloucestershire, where it was first popularized in 1872. It has been popular in England ever since, running tennis a close race, though it was not organized into a national association to hold tournaments until 1890. Match play is decided on the best of three games instead of the best of five sets as in tennis—a game in badminton being equal to a set in tennis. Only the server scores, the service changing sides when a point is lost.

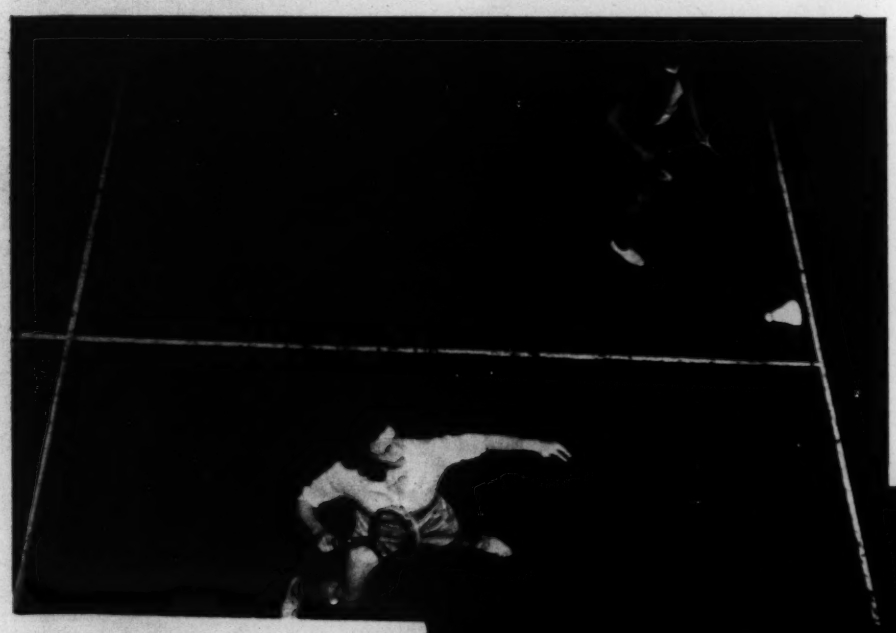
* * *

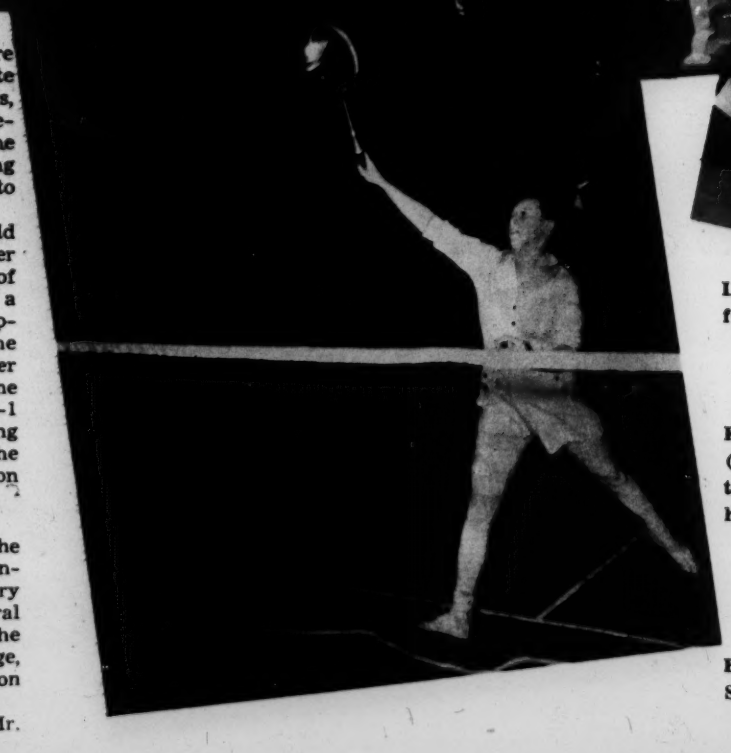
The sport has been gaining in favor in the United States in the past 10 years, until now it is estimated that there are more than 4,000 clubs throughout the country and that hundreds of thousands of persons play. It is played out of doors in California and the South, where the mild winds may be trusted not to take control of the bird. In the East and Middle West, where the climate is more severe, it is mainly an indoor amusement.

Boston is credited with being the cradle of badminton in the United States and also with producing the most outstanding woman player, Miss Mary Whittemore. Miss Whittemore did not compete last year, and her successor in the women's national title is Miss Baldrick of San Diego. The men's title holder is Dave Freeman, a Pasadena college student who has won the championship for the past two years and will defend in the national tournament to be held in Cleveland in April.

Those in the know predict that the most formidable contender for the women's national crown at that meeting will be Miss Pat Donovan, a student at Lake Erie College. Miss Donovan is of exceptionally husky build and an outstanding athlete.

But badminton is not only a game for the young and athletic. It may be an enjoyable pastime for those who enjoy exercise of a mild nature and want it to be exercise with fun in it.





Lying in Wait (Left) for the Bird, Then—Sock!

Ken Davidson (Above) Illustrates the Serve, Low Backhand Return, and the Smash

Wide World

Badminton Doubles at Seattle, Wash. (Top)

Winant Is Welcome

By Joseph G. Harrison

JOHN G. WINANT Wide World, Harris & Ewing, International Labor Office

The New United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's

A LONDON PAPER recently said, "We think we are going to like John G. Winant." And in the United States people think the same thing, for during nearly a quarter of a century of public life Mr. Winant has made it easy for people to like him.

Persons who know the newly appointed Ambassador to Great Britain feel that in choosing him President Roosevelt picked about the best possible man for an extremely difficult job. His friends say that not only will Mr. Winant handle expertly the paramount task of facilitating the flow of American aid to Britain, but that he will also show understanding and sympathy for the difficult social, economic, and political changes taking place in Britain today.

It is unfortunate, but inevitable, that because of the small allowances given to American diplomats abroad, the President frequently feels obliged to choose as ambassadors men of considerable wealth, whose diplomatic skill and international outlook do not always match the size of their fortunes. There can be no such criticism of the new envoy. Although born well-to-do, he has devoted his life to public service, particularly in behalf of labor, the unemployed, and the poor.

* * *

Born in New York City, John Gilbert Winant is a New England Yankee through and through. An inborn affinity for the rocks and hills of New Hampshire was increased when, at the age of 14, his family took him to Concord, where he attended quiet and cultured St. Paul's School.

Through with St. Paul's, young Winant went to Princeton University. There his concentration on the study of government was significant. After Princeton, Mr. Winant went back to Concord to teach history and government.

Soon, however, he became dissatisfied with the static politics and governmental theories resident between the covers of books and decided on a little practical experience. In 1917 he was elected to the New Hampshire Legislature on the Republican ticket. Hardly had he taken his seat when the United States entered the war. Here, he thought, was an even greater chance to serve democracy. He enlisted in Paris as a private, turned to aviation, and was soon commissioned lieutenant and captain, commanding the Eighth Observation Squadron on the French front.

With the job in France done, Winant returned to St. Paul's as teacher of history, and as Second Vice-Rector. Once again, however, politics won, and by 1921 he was in the State Legislature as State Senator. Four years later, at 36, he became Governor of the State, the youngest state governor in the United States at that time, defeating in the election Frank Knox, then owner of an influential Manchester, N. H., newspaper, and now U. S. Secretary of the Navy.

In waging this campaign, Mr. Winant showed the same social courage which was to be characteristic of his every activity. Instead of playing a game of cozy politics, he drew up the platform he thought New Hampshire needed, particularly favoring ratification of the child labor amendment by the State Legislature, and advocating a limitation of work hours.

* * *

Not for half a century had New Hampshire elected a governor for more than one term, but it elected Mr. Winant three times and he could have had a fourth term, but he declined in order to give someone else a chance at running the State.

Nothing is more characteristic of Ambassador Winant than his capacity for hard work. In 1924, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, called young Winant to his office and lectured him on the virtue of not working too hard, telling him that he needed relaxation. Winant's friends say that he thanked Dr. Eliot for his interest and left him only to plunge again into his work.

Mr. Winant first became known to the country at large when, as Governor, he instituted what is known as the "New Hampshire plan," which aimed to spread employment by cutting working hours in order to provide jobs for additional workers. This plan came to the attention of President Hoover in Washington, who turned it into the "share-the-work program" of the last days of the Hoover Administration. Many persons believe that the "New Hampshire plan" was the start of the NRA, and it is certainly true that the New Hampshire Republican Winant has always been held in the highest respect in New Deal circles, from President Roosevelt on down.

By the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration, Governor Winant was ready for the national scene. His opportunity came when President Roosevelt appointed him head of a special board to investigate the textile strike in 1934. On the basis of the board's report, the strikers returned to work.

Next, Mr. Winant was called to Geneva, Switzerland, to take charge of the social insurance section of the International Labor Office. There he was able to put into use much of the experience gained in New Hampshire through his efforts to eliminate the poverty and suffering so often attendant upon old age and unemployment.

In 1935 President Roosevelt appointed him head of the three-man Social Security Board. He served in that capacity in Washington during the program's early days, when it was bearing up under a barrage of criticism and when it was laying the foundations for one of the major social and economic reforms undertaken by the Roosevelt Administration. It was along about that time that a number of Republicans began to suggest that Mr. Winant might make an ideal Republican candidate for President, since he had an abundance of that liberalism demanded by the American people.

The role of Mr. Winant in the campaign of 1936 was destined to be considerably different, however, than these Republicans had at first anticipated. Stirred by an attack of Alf Landon upon the Social Security program, Mr. Winant resigned the chairmanship of the board in order to defend the program. It is a key to Mr. Winant's character that he looked upon social security as a nonpartisan issue and one which should not be dragged into politics; thus his resignation.

* * *

After his defense of the program, Mr. Winant returned to the board chairmanship at the insistence of President Roosevelt, but agreed only to serve until the beginning of 1937, when he resigned to look after personal affairs. In regretfully accepting his final resignation, President Roosevelt said, "I count on your returning to national public service."

Although not immediately returning to "national public service," it was not long before Mr. Winant was again in service, this time back in Geneva. In a vote of a singular honor, Mr. Winant was elected the first American Director of the International Labor Office, which, despite the eclipse of the League of Nations, was recognized as doing such an excellent job that even anti-Leaguers like Germany, Japan, and Italy were co-operating with it.

Taking up the directorship of the I. L. O. in January of 1939, Mr. Winant held it until his appointment as Ambassador by President Roosevelt. When the I. L. O. left Geneva for Montreal, its director left with it and remained in Canada with but short visits to New York and Washington.

* * *

A clear picture of Mr. Winant's views as to the present European struggle is given in a statement from Montreal last August, in which he holds that "on the outcome of the present struggle between Great Britain and Nazi Germany depends the future of labor and the labor movement of Europe.

"If Britain falls, the whole of western and central Europe will pass under a totalitarian rule that will obliterate the gains made in 150 years of struggle and sacrifice, and place the American worker in the front line of defense."

Persons in Washington believe that the Winant Ambassadorship will differ radically from that of former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, in that Mr. Winant's outlook is essentially international in character and is such that he will be sympathetic to the social changes now in progress in Britain. This understanding of what is happening in Britain can be of great help in any postwar reconstruction, as can Mr. Winant's experience with international labor problems.

Grist for the State Legislatures

By Ralph W. Cessna

GOLD EAGLE RAMPANT
The Fighting Look in the Eye of This Bird Perched on the Grounds of the Massachusetts State House Is Calculated to Make Tyranny Tremble

THAT GRINDING SOUND we hear from the hinterlands is not made by machines in airplane factories and munitions plants. It comes from the legislative mills. This is the "on" year for state legislatures, 43 of them having convened in January for their annual or biennial sessions. And the grinding job under way is a big one, big because national defense is not just a collective state matter; it's an individual state matter. The defense program looms large in the grist of bills before these lawmakers.

And because national defense will be costly, this year may mark a turning point in the state legislative spending record. For several years now state lawmakers have been retrenching, saving money, trying to avoid imposing additional taxes. The economy drive reached its climax in 1939, when 44 legislatures were in session. Last year 16 legislatures met, nine in regular and the rest in special sessions, and while they did quite a bit in the way of extending social security, the string on the state pocketbook was kept pulled fairly tight.

This year, with defense matters leading the list, the programs in these 43 legislative bodies, according to the Council of State Governments in Chicago, center around welfare, labor, taxation, civil service, education, and administration. There are hundreds of minor subjects or classifications, of course.

Under the defense heading come laws governing sabotage, explosives control, protection of property, and state home guards. Every one of the legislatures in session will consider passage—and there's little doubt that they will pass in some form—laws covering these things, based on four model laws worked out by federal authorities.

Improvements in administration will be sought in Texas, where a bill under consideration would reorganize the state government, and in Kansas, where a bill to reorganize the state's financial administration has been proposed. New Jersey may revise its fiscal operations and even amend its constitution to strengthen executive control of state departments.

Activities in the field of social security and welfare will be noticeable, but will more or less echo the move which reached its height in 1939. The states began to legislate in unemployment compensation, pensions, child welfare, and such things back in 1927. It wasn't until passage of the Federal Social Security Act in 1935, however, that the states went at this in earnest. By 1939 every state had enacted some sort of measure to take advantage of the federal assistance provisions. Illinois and Montana were the last states to come into the fold on this issue in 1939. In that year the others continued to expand their programs. This expansion extended over into 1940, and we find again in 1941 some further steps in this direction.

Proposals to expand old-age assistance payments are expected in Kansas and Massachusetts. New Jersey is considering a complete relief program, and Pennsylvania and Minnesota lawmakers have relief plans before them. In Minnesota a housing or slum clearance program will be proposed.

While there may be a need for more spending in the face of the defense demands, there isn't yet any indication that the legislatures will be faced with many new tax proposals. Mention of taxation is usually in connection with an attempt to improve the efficiency of present systems, as in Minnesota, where they will consider the sales tax as a replacement for the state property tax levy. Ohio will discuss the abolition of earmarkings of specific revenues to give local officials wider latitude in handling tax monies for operating expenses. New York will look into the matter of placing appropriations putting the state in line with the national defense program. In Texas a program for collecting delinquent state taxes will be considered. Bills to improve tax assessment are up in Connecticut, New Jersey, Kansas, Colorado, and New York. Drastic revisions of state tax laws may be proposed in Colorado and Kansas.

Measures to improve collection of real property taxes and special assessments by giving tax buyers a merchantable title are to be considered in Illinois. Connecticut will discuss revision of procedure concerning state grants to municipalities in lieu of taxes on state-owned property. New York will look into modification of its mortgage moratorium law.

Incidentally, six states, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, and North Dakota, have in the past two years increased the duties and power of the major tax administering agency. Eight states, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Utah, have centralized in one agency the administration of taxes on income, motor fuels, sales, tobacco, property, death and gift, motor vehicle and liquor.

Changes in the workmen's compensation law are proposed in Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Connecticut; unemployment compensation legislation in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and an industrial compensation measure in Ohio. Wage and hour proposals may be made in New Jersey and Massachusetts, and proposals to alter the Labor Relations Act in Minnesota.

An act to allow cities to adopt local civil service is expected in Connecticut and one to establish a civil service system for state employees in Texas. In Maryland, legislators will consider substituting a commission of state employment and registration for a single director. A merit system, permissible under a recently adopted constitutional amendment, may be set up by the Kansas legislature. A concurrent resolution calling for a constitutional amendment to incorporate civil service in the state constitution will be proposed in New Jersey, and revision of certain civil service laws may be considered in Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Minnesota.

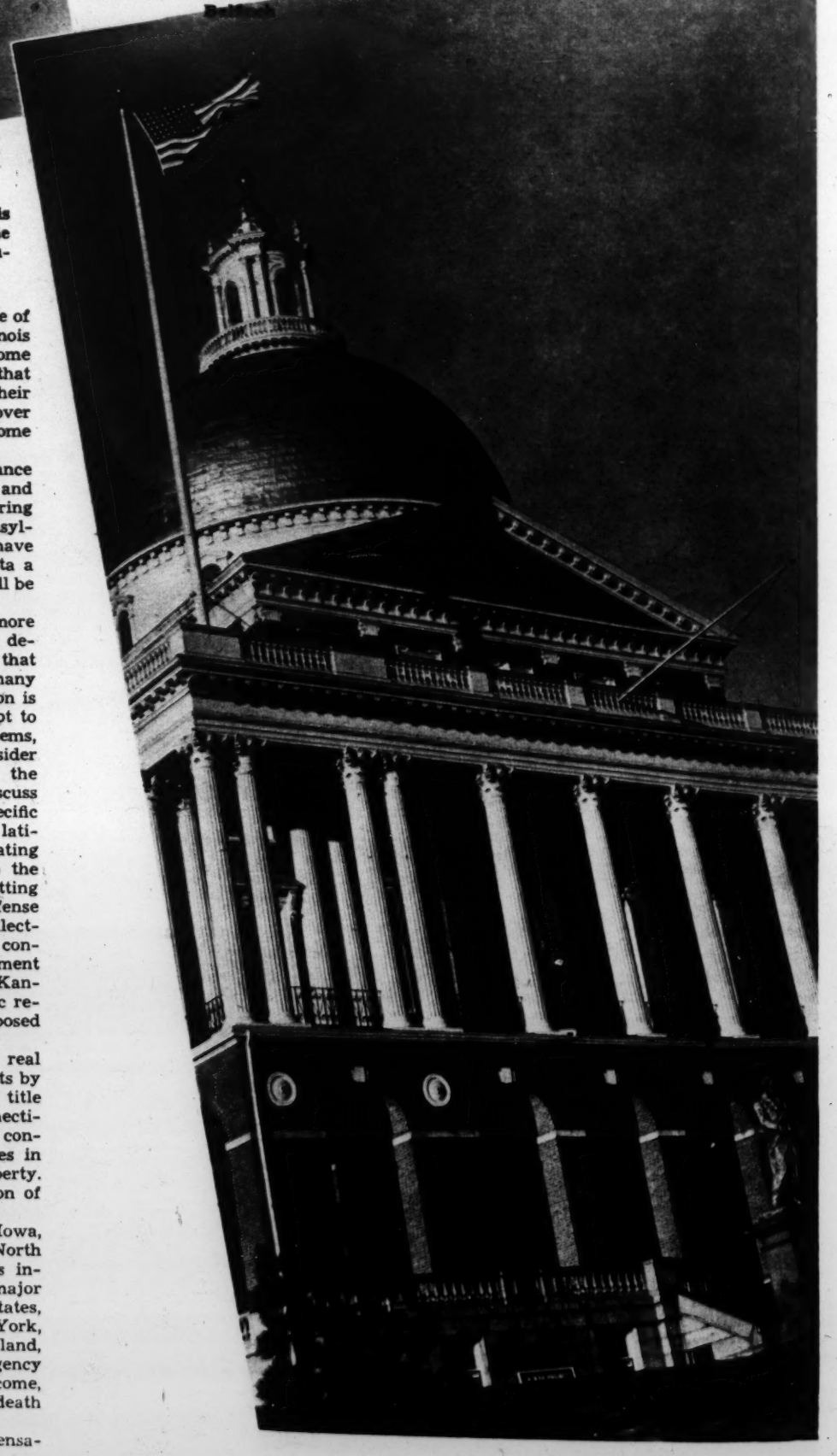
Proposals are scheduled in Massachusetts for the protection and development of forest lands, flood protection on rivers and streams, state acquisition of certain ocean beaches, revision of conservation, and ratification of the interstate marine fisheries compact. In Texas, a conservation commission to supervise oil and gas production is under consideration.

Connecticut and New Jersey legislators may extend vocational training. Changes in the Massachusetts system of state teachers' colleges may be proposed. In Kansas, proposals to clarify school laws, on free textbooks for public schools and a state teachers' retirement system will come up. Tenure of office for teachers will be asked in Ohio, revision and codification of education laws in Minnesota.

Then in the general classification the Ohio legislature may consider proposals to alter the primary election system. Legislative reapportionment bills may be introduced in Minnesota and New York. Regulation of fireworks will be sought in Massachusetts and Maryland. Proposals may be made to change the state racing laws in New York and to legalize horse race betting under the pari-mutuel system in Texas. Other likely measures are: in Texas, an attempt to increase the legal truck load limit, to authorize sale of liquor by the drink, to establish a utility commission; in Massachusetts, to recodify insurance laws, to require licenses for pasteurization of milk, to require annual registration of physicians, to regulate the sale of bedding and upholstered furniture;

(Continued on page 14)

THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT
That Is What Massachusetts Calls Its Legislature, Which Assembles Within the Classic Portals of This Edifice by Bulfinch



National R.S.V.P. Week

By Pearl Strachan

IN THOSE DAYS of long ago, before the printing press was invented, when there were even kings who could neither read nor write, news was published orally; and tales, of love or battle, were sung by minstrels who traveled far and wide. Letters, however, have usually been written. If a ruler could not read what his learned scribe had penned for him, on finest vellum, he could nod his royal head in approval and affix the royal seal.

Letters were being written seven thousand years ago. One communication, in cuneiform characters on fired clay, excavated at Ur (of the Chaldees), dates from about 5000 B. C. and deals with the purchasing or hiring of a field, by one Annini from an individual named Simti-Ha. Business correspondence, one naturally concludes, in view of the difficulties of early writing, antedated social correspondence by many centuries. The tablet-letter sent three thousand years ago by the widow of Tut-ankh-Amen to the Hittite king, Shuppiluliumash, conveyed no trifling comment on the Egyptian weather or the mere hope that the missive found him as it left her. It bore the important message, "My husband is dead. I hear that you have many sons. I do not desire to marry a man of my country. Send me, therefore, one of your sons, that we may wed, and that I may make him King over Egypt."

Sumerian letters of ancient Babylon were evidently inscribed in stone. Postmen of today, who deliver millions, nay billions, of letters in a year, are probably, if they stop to think of it, grateful for the invention of paper. In the United States the latest postal receipts figure announced, $700,000,000 in one year, spurs on the Post Office Department to encourage more extensive employment of the mails, in a National Letter Writing Week. It is clear that putting off answering letters, until no answer is necessary, is not a habit shared by all. I am not sure. I half hoped that I should be less alone than the report implies. Whatever by present failing, however, I have in my time used up my share of notepaper and envelopes.

* * *

My letters began at a tender age, with a preliminary draft upon a slate. After many corrections I was permitted to transfer, word by word, the vibrant message to paper. A slate might be a good thing to use now, for there is nothing more irrevocable than a mailed letter, and the delay caused by copying may be of considerable help. Take, for example, my letter to the King, urging compulsory reform for town drunkards. It was a masterpiece, I recall, with diagrams in red and purple crayon, illustrations inspired by a Band of Hope speaker at our Sunday school, showing the condition of "heart, lungs and lyver," both before and after imbibing "alkerhol." Adult refusal to furnish stationery was not too great a cross to bear, my energy already having spent itself in the slate production.

Of one thing I am sure. The spelling suffered nothing by comparison with that of "Pip" in "Great Expectations," when his slate pencil traced the following epistle to his beloved "Joe Gargery," the blacksmith:

"mI deEr JO i opE U r krWitE wEll i opE i shAl soN B haBelL 4 to teeDge U JO aN theN wE shOrl be sO glOdd aN wEn i M preNgtD 2 u JO woT larX an blEvE ME inF xn PiP." All of which, especially the prospective "larX," made Joe exclaim admiringly, "I say, Pip, old chap! what a scholar you are! Ain't you?" Dickens had probably watched his own children through the slate-pencil period and knew what astonishing effects original spelling could achieve.

Marjorie Fleming, "Pet Marjorie," as she was known to her famous grownup playfellow, Sir Walter Scott, was perhaps the most sophisticated letter-writer of six years ever known. "My Dear Isa," she wrote to her sister, "I now sit down to answer all your kind and beloved letters which you was so good as to write to me. This is the first time I ever wrote a letter in my life. . . . Miss Potune a Lady of my acquaintance praises me dreadfully."

What a world of extremes we inhabit. Ralph Bates, author of "The Olive Field," and a number of other novels dealing with modern Spain, was telling us, in the course of an interview a short time ago, how an entire Spanish village would gather about him to watch him writing a letter home. The rapid traveling of pen over paper was a spectacle to hold them spellbound. The high school girl next door to us writes her letters on a portable typewriter and refers now and then to that popular volume entitled, "Etiquette," by Emily Post. She finds the various examples addressed to "Mrs. Upstart," "Mrs. Kindly," "Mrs. Worldly," et al, indispensable. She knows that "Yours in haste" is definitely tabu, and that "Flea-like motions" have nothing in common with good manners. She has doubtless, too, accepted the opinion that "the phrases that a man might devise to close a letter to his betrothed or his wife are bound only by the limit of his imagination and do not belong to this, or any, book."

The warning against "unrestrained masses of red and gold, swirls of purple and green or other striking colors," renders her a distinct service and gives her adolescent correspondence a marked advantage over my own. When the girl who sat next to me in chemistry went to live at Sheepridge and wrote not one word to me in a fortnight, I summoned Wordsworth to my aid, in violet ink, and asked her:

> Why art thou silent! Is thy love a plant
> Of such weak fibre that the treacherous air
> Of absence withers what was once so fair?

She needed no Emily Post to inform me, with icy refinement, that "persons of taste" would not indulge in vivid purple ink. But I never quite lost my predilection. So many lovely things are purple.

Glancing at the bookshelves around me I notice bound volumes of the letters of Henry Adams, Grover Cleveland, Robert Browning, James Russell Lowell, Thomas Jefferson, and a host of others who, at the time they penned their correspondence, probably gave no thought to the place it would assume in literature and history. Abraham Lincoln for one surely never thought that a single letter in his handwriting would fetch $3,000 at auction.

Now that wartime has again brought censorship, it is interesting to discover that a desire to ensure official control or censorship of international correspondence was the original motive behind government postal service, as it developed in England, in Elizabeth's reign. In 1591 Her Majesty prohibited carriage of letters to and from "the Countreys beyond the seas" except by messengers duly authorized. The need for additional revenue and, lastly, the wish to provide the public with efficient service, later spurred on progress. During the 1630's, in the reign of Charles I, posts were organized to travel day and night along the great post routes, and a letter sent from London to Edinburgh could bring a reply within six days. The greatest service the British rendered in postal communication was the "Penny Post," established in 1840, as the result of Rowland Hill's pamphlet on reform. The World War increased the letter rate, and it is now three-halfpence on inland mail.

Settlers in the American colonial villages sent their letters to acquaintances in other parts of the colonies by merchants or travelers. In 1692 Thomas Neale was granted a patent to establish a post office in North America. The service was later taken over by the Government, and the Continental Congress in 1775 appointed Benjamin Franklin first postmaster general. He had already served in that capacity under the previous postal organization, until dismissed in 1774. In 1791 the Post Office was annexed to the United States Treasury Department.

* * *

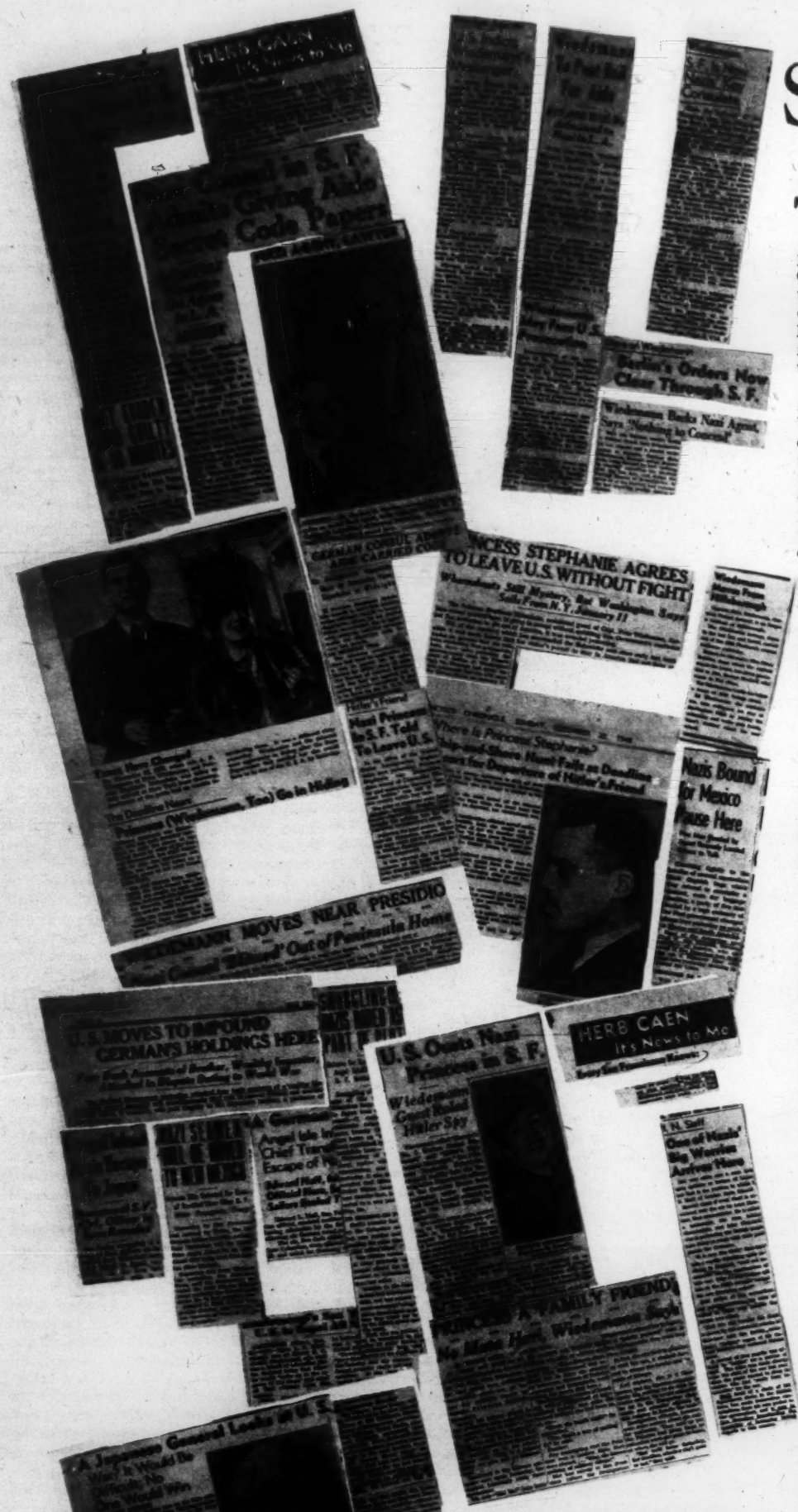
Letter writing most certainly is not on the decline, as far as number and variety are concerned, even though thousands of missives must remain unanswered. My favorite unacknowledged type of letter is one which comes periodically, in a green envelope, offering friendly advice about our lawn. Although we have never actually possessed a lawn, and have no immediate prospect of possessing one, we are keenly interested in the suggestion that we try, at the proper moment, the various "synthetic plant hormones and vitamins." We confess to our ignorance concerning "creeping bent Stolons," and we are ready to agree that for the time being "there is no evidence of a magic formula or miracle substance for producing good turf." We are, on the whole, rather flattered by the assumption that we have a lawn, worthy of scientific care.

My most eloquent expressions appear, of necessity, to have gone into my correspondence with the Weekly Laundry. In fact, I am approaching a style, in connection with errant pillowslips and unironed bath towels. Such letters are not deferred, for they challenge the full scope of rhetoric. The pen becomes vivid and forceful. It soars the heights of metaphor and simile. The loss of a face cloth inspires an essay.

Whatever is to be said against the flood of circulars and sales letters in the mail box, I am inclined for the moment to pause and try to imagine life without the daily rounds of the postman, so long taken for granted. Today's delivery marks an event, the receipt of a letter from London, written in an air raid shelter, during a bombardment. The friend who sends it apologizes for using a pencil, but she has left her pen and ink in the house, and when the siren starts, "you just can't remember everything, can you?" For the first time in my life I am shamed into an immediate reply.

San Francisco: Listening

By Nate Whit



ALIENS IN SAN FRANCISCO NEWS HEADLINES

Diplomatic Exchanges and Trade With Japan, China's Resistance, Nazi Refugees and Propagandists, Suspicions of Sabotage, Communist Charges and Counter Charges—These Make Daily Use of Large, Black Type

THE WORLD HAS EARS. San Francisco is one of these ears. A city of many hills, tipping the point of one of the peninsular fingers pointing at the Golden Gate, San Francisco in these times of international disturbance has become a special listening post in the Americas, a listening post for the world. And through important listening posts these days flows the stuff of which world events are made.

Here in San Francisco international ideas cross. Here the public mind of the United States is read. Here the pulsebeats of the Western Hemisphere are counted, timed, recorded, and reported to the capitals of the world, especially Berlin, Chungking, Tokyo, Moscow, and Rome. Here policies in the rough are forged which later appear as the polished official dictum of, say, the Wilhelmstrasse.

Perhaps these things are true of every seaport—to an extent. For the arrival and departure of ships brings the world to a city. By ships the city goes to the world. But San Francisco is more than a seaport, more than a trade crossroads. It is an international idea exchange, an idea foundry, an idea crossroads, an ear of the world.

It is no mere accident that 43 countries have located consulates in San Francisco. It is no mere accident that Adolf Hitler has placed his Captain in the first World War, and his personal friend, Fritz Wiedemann, in San Francisco. It is no mere accident that there is as much, if not more, Old World flavor here than in most cities of the United States.

* * *

Tucked away in the city's skyscrapers, inconspicuous yet active every day, the offices of the 43 consuls are immediately adjacent to the West's great financial houses on Montgomery, Sansome, and Pine streets, the Wall streets of the West. They are immediately adjacent to the western headquarters of the United States' largest industrial firms. They are immediately adjacent to the Embarcadero, where the commerce of the world is handled, where every visitor by ship must arrive.

A roll call of these consulates would read like a list of a league of nations: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Great Britain, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Eire, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, The Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Each important consulate, important that is in the world struggle now going on, contains at least three sets of ears on an official salary. The nations in conflict have more ears here. But the listening facilities of all are greatly augmented by the thousands of people of foreign origin who have made the West Coast and the San Francisco area, especially, their home.

Seemingly humble folk—fishermen, sailors, hotel workers, domestic servants, barbers, hundreds of them—are natives of other lands. Most of them are loyal citizens of the United States. But even so they retain an affection for their homeland. They keep in touch with it and with other people from their native land. What they hear they talk. By one way or other vital information and silly gossip can be relayed to the official ears of the world, the consuls. Others, who only seem to be humble, are in more serious, secret work. Thousands of eyes and ears seem in this way to become a collective eye and a collective ear and a collective voice for the fatherlands.

While the consuls normally are concerned with "routine matters," as they say, such as trade, ships, visas, and the welfare of their countrymen in the United States, it is absurd to suppose that these are their sole duties, especially today when tourist travel to Europe is at an end, and when normal trade to Europe is cut off.

The job of the consuls today is to read, to listen, to investigate, and in the cases of one or two, to organize. This is true, even if the Nazi, Captain Wiedemann, last summer proclaimed when he seemed to be caught in a G-man trap "how very harmless we are." It is true even if Adolf Hitler's representative to South America, Karl Wallaschek von Wallfield, who arrived in San Francisco in December on a Japanese liner, declared he was on the trip, "just to smell the flowers."

German "businessmen," "students," and "educators" have been flowing through San Francisco into the United States and from the United States into South America in large numbers for the past two years. They usually pay a "routine call" to the consulate, refuse to talk extensively, if at all, to newspapermen, and will not relinquish their traditional brief cases for any reason.

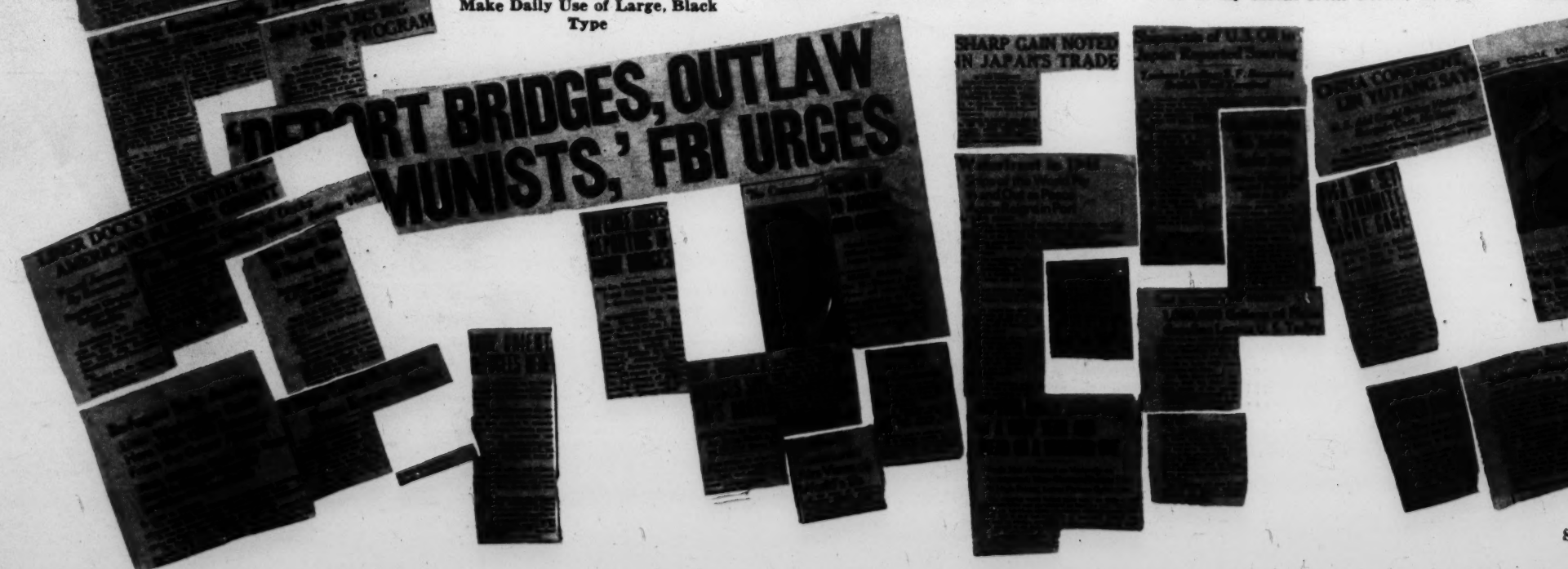
When one such "businessman" was intercepted by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in Los Angeles last summer after he had called on Captain Wiedemann in San Francisco, it looked for a time as if the Nazi Consul here had been caught in a trap, for the "businessman" was carrying diplomatic dispatches, but he was not licensed as a foreign agent with the State Department. The Consulate put up necessary bail, but because the young "businessman" carried an "open letter" which no one in the State Department apparently knew about, the case was not drastically pushed.

* * *

The importance of the incident is that it was established at that time that Captain Wiedemann was entrusted by Germany with the diplomatic organization of South and Central America, that the San Francisco office was the "key" Nazi Consulate to the other American nations.

It is but a simple matter to carry the analogy of the "key" to the conclusion that 26 O'Farrell Street, the location of the Consulate, is also the "key" to information returned to Germany about the United States, about the Americas, about the big national defense program. For one thing the Pacific route to Germany is much less hazardous than any other. Captain Wiedemann admitted this last summer when he explained about the young "businessman."

"A few weeks ago," he said, "there arrived in my hands from Berlin, destined



ning Post of the Americas

Nate White

for the German consulates in Mexico, Panama, and Guatemala, consignments of code material. Our difficulty was to get this material to our consular representatives. The mails were not safe, since they might be intercepted by the British. Only one reasonable route remains open between me and Berlin, that by way of Russia, Japan, and Japanese ships."

Of course, Captain Wiedemann, by reason of the fact that he was Herr Hitler's superior in the World War, has been highly publicized. He is one of the most carefully "checked" men in San Francisco. Even so, he frequently gives curious newspapermen the "slip," and travels to other cities. His most recent encounter with the press came when the Nazi flag was ripped from its ropes outside the Consulate by a daring United States sailor. The ripping, cheered on by several hundred watching San Franciscans, and resulting in the cancellation of the Consulate's lease at 26 O'Farrell Street, soon became an international incident of considerable proportion.

Previously, Captain Wiedemann had been linked to Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe-Waldenburg's deportation difficulties. Then, too, the presence of several hundred interned Nazi sailors from the scuttled German liner Columbus has been a problem for the Consul.

* * *

In all these public skirmishes, however, the debonair Nazi comes off with a smile, a remark in poor English, although he speaks English well, and a sincerity of manner which disarms those who hear him. While doors in San Francisco do not swing open quite as easily as they did before the war, Captain Wiedemann and his family are still socially popular and accepted in high circles. This is true also of Italian consular officials, for San Francisco is a city of wealthy and socially prominent Americans of direct Italian descent.

Even though some homelands have been overrun by Germany and their governments forced into exile or censorship, most of the consulates of such countries are quite active in San Francisco. The Czechoslovak Consul, for instance, is on duty daily, although he gets no salary. "Our job," he said, "is to keep our people together, to give them courage, to do all we can, from what we find out here, to defeat Germany. We discourage travel to Europe, for every cent spent in Europe only helps to strengthen Germany." The consul, who was born in Northern Wisconsin, said that when he was small a bear stole a pig belonging to his family but they got through the winter. "Today if I had nothing to eat," he declared, "I would not for an instant give in to Germany."

The Belgian Consulate here deals directly with its government in exile in London. No correspondence comes from Belgium, except occasionally personal mail, all censored. The Norwegian Consulate obeys "only one government, and that government is in London." The Netherlands, of course, carries on from London its official business with the consulates. The Danish Consulate here, perhaps the oldest consulate on the Coast, it having been established in 1850, receives routine mail, censored, from Copenhagen. Politically its representatives serve only a free King and a free people. The Duchy of Luxembourg deals directly by mail with its representatives here by way of Lisbon. All these consulates report delay of five, six and seven months in mail.

Westerners, of course, always stress the "Japanese problem." They consider the Pacific Coast more vulnerable to attack from outside or inside by way of Mexico than via the Atlantic Coast. Japanese liners or freighters docking on the Pacific Coast every week usually bring American or British evacuees from the Orient, and a fresh group of German "businessmen," or Japanese businessmen. Because Japan is in the same latitude as California, Westerners are concerned more than ever over the vulnerability of the Coast.

Despite this concern, frequently and easily expressed, West Coast businessmen have agreeably permitted, and refused to block, shipments of scrap iron, aviation gasoline, and crude petroleum for Japan's war machine as these shipments, thousands of tons of them, flowed through the Golden Gate.

This attitude of businessmen who deal in these materials is further reflected in the attitude of many others who handle other export-import commodities.

With close to 100,000 aliens in the San Francisco Bay area, with some businessmen interested in appeasement, with "businessmen" from Europe and the Orient flooding into all the Americas through San Francisco, with the consuls of importance received in the best circles, with all the consulates intimately associated with the business life of the West, it is no wonder that San Francisco is today one of the world's busiest listening posts, a post with a thousand sets of ears.

* * *

To complete this picture of a major world listening post it is only fair to mention an important good-will activity carried on by one San Francisco newspaperman, John Thompson, Foreign Editor of the San Francisco News.

Through years of travel in Europe, the Orient, and Latin America, Mr. Thompson has become acquainted with many of the highest government officials. He has crossed the Pacific 18 times. He is acquainted with many Japanese generals, with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese generals, with the presidents and foreign ministers of the Latin-American nations, with President Quezon of the Philippines, with high officials of Australia, India, the Netherlands East Indies.

Through the years Mr. Thompson has been making new acquaintances in every part of the world, and in his capacity as a newspaper columnist and foreign editor his friendships on both sides of the Pacific Ocean have increased. Prominent visitors from foreign countries arriving by ship or clipper in San Francisco often find time to meet Mr. Thompson for an exchange of information. He speaks German, French, Spanish, and a smattering of Japanese.

If there were more of these friendly eyes and ears in San Francisco and in the world, the channels of international understanding would not be so clogged as they appear to be today.

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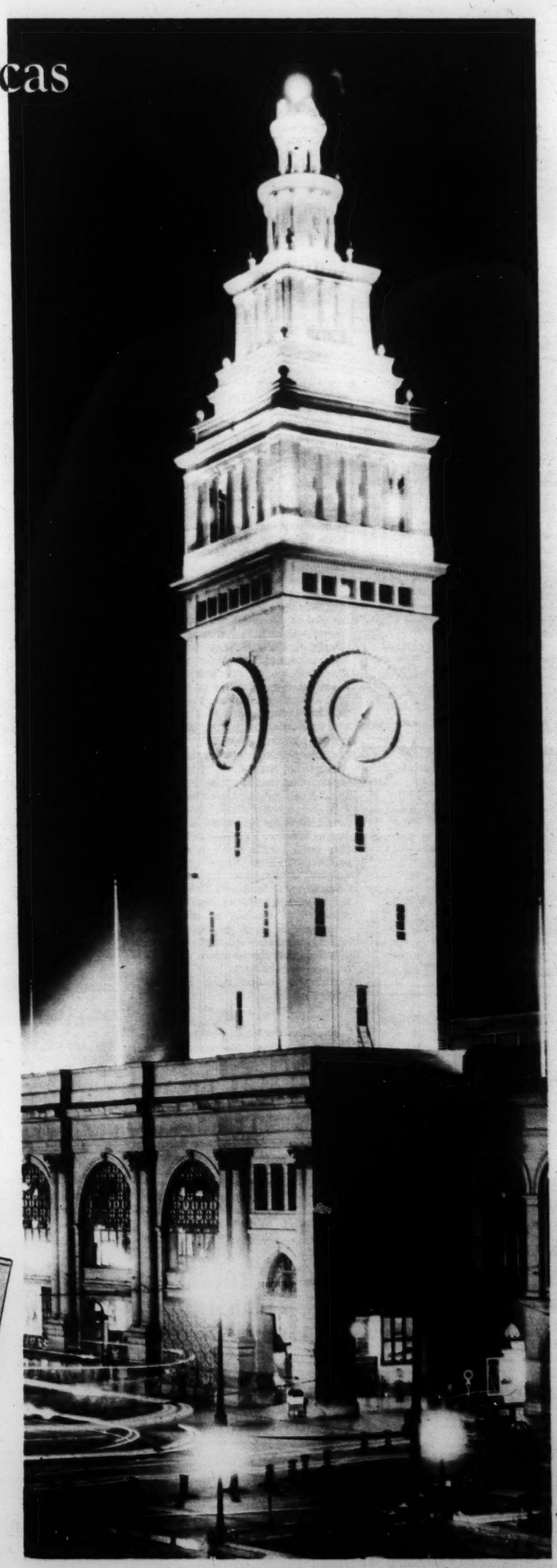

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Among the New Books

A New Translation of the Gospels

Christ Jesus, the Authentic Story of the Founder of Christianity as Told by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in the Four Gospels, translated from the original Greek by John A. Dakes. Chicago: Avalon Publishing Co.

THE TRANSLATOR of this version of the Four Gospels is a Greek, a native of the Island of Crete, where he grew up with the Greek language and had membership in the Greek Orthodox Church. So intense became his love for the New Testament that, after coming to America, he determined to translate the Greek manuscripts into English. Strong in the conviction that Greek was the original language of the Gospels, he believed that a translation by a Greek would shed a new light upon the most precious of all lives.

The work has been done faithfully and well. The style is forthright and simple, and often words are retained in the original form because of difficulty of finding suitable English idioms. Such words are *logos, psyche, mnas*, etc. An extensive glossary at the back gives full explanation of these terms.

Mr. Dakes makes a very strong case for the scholars who are convinced that the earliest Gospel manuscripts were written in Greek. In this he is undoubtedly supported by the preponderance of modern scholarship. Yet there are those who, if seems with good reason, still support the claim that the originals were in Aramaic, the common language in Palestine at that time. Be that as it may, Mr. Dakes has added a valuable translation to the many that have gone before.

Many difficult passages are clarified, although the trend of the general meaning differs little from the King James Version. For example, the opening verses of John 15 read, "I am the true vine, and my Father is the vine-dresser. He removes every branch in me that does not produce fruit, and prunes every one that produces fruit, in order to produce more fruit." Thus does he express in colloquial language a familiar passage.

A significant variation from the Authorized Version is found in the punctuation of John 9:3, 4, verses that have troubled many who could not accept the implication that God had intentionally made a man blind that He might heal him. Mr. Dakes easily resolves the problem through the use of a comma instead of a period after the word "him." Thus the passage reads, "Jesus replied, 'Neither did he sin, nor his parents. However, in order that the works of God may be manifested in him, I must perform the works of Him that sent me, while it is day; . . .' Other passages are as successfully clarified.

The direct command of the Master, Matthew 10:8, "Heal the sick, raise the dead, cleanse the lepers, cast out demons," leads to a carefully phrased discussion of this command which Jesus imposed upon his followers. Eusebius, Justin Martyr, Irenaeus are among the early authorities quoted to prove that these injunctions were obeyed to the letter by the early Christians. Origen and Tatian also bear witness to the working of miracles of healing in the early centuries. A most impressive array of testimony is thus brought to bear upon the problem of healing as a necessary part of true ministry enjoined upon the followers of Jesus.

An illuminating discussion is given regarding the significance of the word "demon" as used in that period. A list of various reading is also inserted for purposes of quick reference. The problem of the authenticity of Mark 16:9-20 is most intelligently discussed with the conclusion that these verses were an integral part of the early manuscripts, and not something added by a later editor or commentator. This conclusion is based upon the testimony of Irenaeus and Tatian who, having lived in the Second Century A. D., were among the earliest commentators on the Bible. Irenaeus quotes verse 19 of Mark 16 verbatim and ascribes it to Mark. In his harmony of the Gospels known as the "Diatessaron," Tatian includes the verses and likewise ascribes them to Mark. This would seem to resolve a problem which has long excited discussion among Bible students. The fact that they do not appear in either the Codex Vaticanus or the Codex Sinaiticus is by no means conclusive proof of their lack of authenticity. They may have occupied the last page of a manuscript which from much handling became detached and lost.

Mr. Dakes has rendered a true service in his clear rendition of the Gospels and in the valuable historical chapters which accompany the translation.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Author as Politician

Seven Mysteries of Europe, by Jules Romains. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

JULES ROMAINS' "Seven Mysteries of Europe" is not the expected story of the democracies' failure to halt the onrush of war. It is rather the tale of an author so lately turned politician as to remain preoccupied with his own activities.

Few admirers of Romains' "Men of Good Will" were even remotely aware that the French novelist had become one of Europe's behind-the-scenes manipulators. Doubtless few even of his intimates had any hint of his dealings with the Quai d'Orsay, his schemes with high dignitaries in London, Berlin, and Brussels, his part in erstwhile "plans" to save a Europe on the brink of catastrophe. Few, even now, might venture an explanation for this role.

Why an accomplished and influential writer should suddenly forsake his most potent lever on public thinking, personally to attempt to change world history, is difficult to understand. It adds one more mystery to the seven of Daladier, Gamelin, Leopold, Henri de Man, the British, the Nazis, and the Fascists with which M. Romains is concerned.

Perhaps it was that, as M. Romains explains, "the spectacle of the last world war filled me with horror . . . I swear that I shall do everything in my power to prevent the outbreak of another war." It is evident that his efforts were governed by a deep confidence in his own capacity and an equal conviction of his responsibilities.

There is much of "we who were 'in the know,'" in his pages. It is even possible that Romains cast himself as the savior of France. "I admit quite openly that I used political intrigue to place in the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs . . . Yvon Delbos," he declares. And then he nurtures the impression that Edouard Daladier owed his tenure of premiership to the author's paternal interest and advice. At one point M. Romains even describes how his "July 9" French youth movement called him "Führer," but he shyly remarks: "Personally, I had no desire whatsoever to take on broader political responsibilities."

M. Romains treads more acceptable ground when he says, ". . . democracy itself must be made an ever new and exciting goal . . . capable of firing all hearts."

But such comments are isolated amid instances of less encompassing vision. He discloses, for instance, how he schemed with the arch Fifth-columnist Otto Abetz, whom at that time he looked upon as a non-Nazi worker for Franco-German amity. No less naïve was his dealing with von Ribbentrop, whom he saw as one who was holding Germany in check, curbing irrational judgments.

One is inclined to agree with him when he belatedly admits ". . . they fooled me personally."

The author has recorded many conversations he has had with such other notables as General Gamelin, Georges Bonnet, Pierre Laval, and other prominent political figures—seeking throughout to provide an "inside story" of events leading up to loss of peace and liberty in Europe.

He has set out to uncover some of the weaknesses responsible for the war. He has unwittingly revealed within himself the very qualities which invited the conflict.

Wagner: Paris and Munich

The Life of Richard Wagner, 1850-1866, by Ernest Newman. New York: Knopf. $5.

THIS IS THE third volume of Mr. Newman's scholarly biography of Wagner. But it is not the last. In a Foreword the author warns the reader that a fourth volume is to follow, but adds, "He need feel no apprehension, however, as to the total demand to be made on his staying power. He will not be compelled to read a page more than was contemplated by the publishers and myself when the work was originally planned: the change from three volumes to four is merely a matter of convenience in book making and in intervals of publication."

Perhaps the intervals of publication will be the item of chief interest to the reader. It is four years since the second volume appeared; and that is too long a time to wait for the continuation of so exciting a narrative.

The conditions under which the fourth volume was finished and the proofs read were dramatic. These final labors were carried on in London and in Surrey, to the sound of falling bombs. Yet these conditions are not reflected in the text; Mr. Newman's style is as urbane, his detail as exhaustive, as ever.

This volume, however, is now obtainable only in the United States; for the present it will not be published in London.

The years 1859-1866 include several critical periods in Wagner's career: the "Tannhäuser" fiasco in Paris; the gradual separation from Minna; the flight from his creditors in Vienna; the theatrical rescue of the composer by King Ludwig of Bavaria; the first production of "Tristan," in Munich; the banishment from Bavaria, and the beginning of the Triebschen idyl with Cosima.

Never before, probably, have these events been described with such detail, such scientific exactitude, or such penetrating understanding of the composer's character. Indeed, the biographer's objectivity extends to the other actors in the drama: Ludwig, Cosima, the Wesendonks, Minna, even the creditors and the Bavarian officials. Reading this account, one feels that here is the true story, so far as it is possible to tell it with the material now available.

Of particular interest at this time is the new evidence, brought to light since Mr. Newman's second volume was published, on the question of Wagner's paternity. With the aid of an article by Dr. Willi Schuh, in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Mr. Newman is able to give a chronology of the period of Wagner's birth that strengthens the theory that Wagner's father was Ludwig Geyer, later his stepfather. If Geyer was not the father it is difficult to account for the extraordinary trip made by Wagner's mother just after his birth, through war-torn country to Teplitz, leaving her family in Leipzig. Geyer was playing in Teplitz at the time.

This trip, added to the facts previously known, including the fact that Wagner himself evidently regarded Geyer as his father, seems to justify Mr. Newman's conclusion that "it certainly looks now . . . as if the gallant opponents of the theory of the Geyer paternity have been defending a lost cause."

The interest of this problem lies in the fact that if Ludwig Geyer was Wagner's father, then the anti-Semite Wagner, apostle of Nordic superiority and hero to Herr Hitler, was half-Jewish.

L. A. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

Putting Words to Work, by Edward N. Teall (Appleton-Century, $2.50), is a ready, everyday book, advising writers and talkers on handling their vocabulary and managing their phrases—a useful piece of cleaning equipment against verbal mistakes.

Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, edited by Dr. G. H. Scholefield, Parliamentary Librarian, will be useful to journalists, historians, and students. There is a dearth of biography in New Zealand, and it is often difficult to lay one's hands quickly on information about even some of the foremost men and women in the Dominion's history. Dr. Scholefield, who was a journalist before he became head of the Parliamentary Library, began to work on this dictionary over 30 years ago, so that when the enterprise was taken up by the Government as part of the historical section of the Centennial celebrations, he had collected a large amount of material, much of which came from survivors of the very early days of the colony. The admirably printed work is modeled on the English Dictionary of Biography.

Traditions in American Literature, by Joseph Mersand (Modern Chapbooks), is an account of the achievements of Jewish writers who as playwrights have made a hit on Broadway, or who as novelists picturing the American social scene, or as poets interpreting the times, have won acclaim.

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, and **The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn,** by Mark Twain (Heritage Press, 2 vols., $5), reproduces the two popular juvenile romances in handsome yet sturdy form, with colored illustrations and drawings by Norman Rockwell.

Dusk of Dawn, by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois (Harcourt, Brace), is the autobiography of a New England Negro who went through the mill of school and university education in America, studied in Europe, and became a college teacher. The author tells how throughout his career he has battled in behalf of the colored race.

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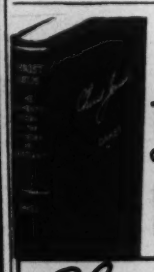
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Britain, Past and Present—A London Letter

Sacred and Profane Love, by Sacheverell Sitwell. London: Faber and Faber. 15s.
The Streets of London, by Thomas Burke. London: Batsford. 10s. 6d.
On Circuit, by Sir Frank Douglas Mackinnon. Cambridge University Press.
Come the Three Corners, by Sir Harry Brittain. London: Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

SACHEVERELL SITWELL'S new book is a strange, an incomprehensible, an exasperating, and in many ways a most beautiful work. It is an exotic gallery of people, things, and landscapes described in ornate and mannered prose, and Mr. Sitwell walks up and down in it, seeking to be comforted, not for a personal, but for a cosmic sorrow.

It is a phantasmagoria, a kaleidoscope, a symphony, an organized and controlled interplay of memory, dream, and musing; it is a set of pictures of all ages and climes; a pattern of autobiographical recollections under a light that never was on land or sea; a mosaic of conceits and painted picturesqueness, in which the smell of 10,000 camp fires envelops the pathos of little Benvenuto, the child musician, making his unhonored way through Syracuse, before the Sunday afternoon performance, bowing right and left to the unheeding populace, and the cries of the roaring, riotous Regency London streets ascend to the skies.

* * *

"Sacred and Profane Love," it may well be imagined, is not an easy or a simple book to grasp. There could be no harder literary task in the world than to state precisely what it is all about. Any single section of it, any coherent group of pages, is likely to puzzle and annoy, if it is tackled in an intellectual temper. But if the entire book is approached as, for example, a play of Chekhov's should be approached, by a complete surrender of the will, if the reader is ready to let the book, as it were, just happen to him, and be carried unresisting along the smooth and variously colored current, it takes on both form and emotional force.

The strange and monstrous figures that come into one part of "Sacred and Profane Love" belong also to the characters of Thomas Burke's "The Streets of London." Mr. Burke, however, sees them in the colder light of the historian. He looks at the men and women passing endlessly through Regency London with curiosity rather than with Mr. Sitwell's peculiar subjective imagination. Mr. Burke is one of the most knowledgeable of Londoners. He has written many excellent stories about its more desperate purlieus; and in "The Streets of London" he compresses his abounding information into a most readable narrative.

* * *

As his title suggests, the London with which Mr. Burke is concerned is not the capital of the British Empire, the seat of Government, the traditional home of eminent men. It is the roadways and pavements—now darker than at any time since the Plantagenets—which have resounded to the clash and thunder of life for more than 10 centuries. The working people, the apprentices, the sharpers and old lags, the Mohocks and Dandies, the Mashers and Johnnies and Nuts jostle each other in these vigorous and lively and seriously documented pages. They are accompanied by nearly a hundred magnificent illustrations, reproductions of famous canvases and of the most celebrated of London's cartoonists, Rowlandson, Cruickshank, and Hogarth.

Sir Harry Brittain's "Come the Three Corners," despite the Shakespearean echo of its title, has not the aesthetic charm of either "Sacred and Profane Love" or "The Streets of London." It sets out in a businesslike way to recount the tremendous effort which the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations is today exerting on behalf of the freedom of mankind. It brings forward a truly amazing apparatus of statistics to prove the scope and magnitude of this final attempt to preserve truth, honor, and justice in the public relations of the nations.

Sir Frank Douglas Mackinnon's "On Circuit" is also a monument to justice. It is a narrative, very skillfully deployed, of the experiences of one who has for many years found it his function to exercise that rule of law which is among the chief causes for which Britain is fighting. Sir Frank became a judge very unexpectedly. When he returned from a holiday in Switzerland in September, 1924, he found waiting for him an invitation from Lord Haldane to join the judicial bench. He sat first in Carlisle, where everyone obligingly pleaded guilty, thus finishing his work for him with commendable celerity.

* * *

Many people think the panoply of British justice, and its complicated forms, rather intimidating; they will find "On Circuit" interesting, even if it does not convert them, because of its frequent explanations of how these forms developed. Every man in Britain found guilty of felony, for example, is asked by the Clerk of Assize if he has anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. If the prisoner says anything, he usually protests his innocence, which, since his plea has already been disallowed, is a useless thing to do.

Actually, the question really means, "Do you claim Benefit of Clergy?" No clerk in Holy Orders was formerly subject to secular justice: he was tried in courts of his own. Since clerks alone were supposed to be literate, any literate person was permitted to claim the benefit of being a clerk. Benefit of Clergy is today, of course, obsolete, but this old form is still used. It would be interesting if some contemporary prisoner made the proper formal answer to the question, and claimed the right to prove his literacy by reading the traditional test, which was the first verse of the Fifty-first Psalm. It might even bring about the abandonment of this ancient historic procedure, which has now lost its validity, but helps to preserve that continuity which is a valuable safeguard of social stability.

HAROLD HOBSON

JOAN GREENWOOD
Bronze by Jacob Epstein, reproduced from "Let There Be Sculpture"

Defendant Takes the Stand

Let There Be Sculpture, by Jacob Epstein. New York: Putnam. $5.

JACOB EPSTEIN'S long-continued differences of opinion with a large element in academic art circles are satisfactorily aired in this autobiography. There are many illustrations, reproducing his work during the past 33 years, and the sculptor's own account of his aims. If the reader can still say that he has something less than complete pleasure in contemplating Mr. Epstein's work, it is no fault of the sculptor. All the materials for enjoyment are here for those who find an approach to this artist's achievements in expression.

That Mr. Epstein has a well-considered style and a thoroughgoing method one cannot doubt after reading his account of his life. That he sees people in ways that many of us do not see them there can be no doubt. Nor can one question his sincerity when he will persist in his own way, uncertain of commissions, when he might produce small figures that could be duplicated in money-making quantities. He is so frank that he puts down adverse comment on his art with the same detail that he prints the words of sympathetic writers. He touches but lightly upon the favorable reviews, but speaks with point and gusto in analyzing unfavorable remarks. He can speak frankly, too, about the work of some of his contemporaries.

A good many illuminating remarks are scattered through his pages, as when he says: "A wide knowledge of men and events seems to me to be necessary to the artist." There are infinite modes of expression in the world of art, and to insist that only by one road can the artist attain his ends is to limit him." "The discipline of simplification of forms, unity of design, and co-ordination of masses is all to the good. . . ."

There is an index, a complete list of the sculptor's principal works, and appendices containing discussions, criticisms, and other documents concerned with his art.

E. C. S.

Under the title of "The Rape of The Netherlands," Hodder & Stoughton are publishing in London the invasion narrative of E. N. Van Kleffens, Foreign Minister of The Netherlands, the American edition of which, called "Juggernaut Over Holland," and issued by the Columbia University Press, was reviewed in these columns on Jan. 18.

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South From Buenos Aires

This Way Southward, by A. F. Tschiffely. New York: Norton. $3.50.

PATAGONIA AND Tierra del Fuego, ice-encrusted, bleak, yet graced by lakes and rivers that intone a constant symphony of falling waters, emerge from obscurity in the pages of "This Way Southward."

Known to most readers by his exploit of riding horseback from Buenos Aires to Washington in the three years from 1925 to 1928, Mr. Tschiffely (an Englishman) this time turned south from Buenos Aires in an automobile.

There follows a delightfully informal chronicle about wanderings in a region of remote and awesome beauty. Anyone who has penetrated even the fringes of the Andes where they reach southward toward Antarctica can understand Mr. Tschiffely's conscious poverty of language when he first saw the Upsala ice-field, 17 miles across, 400 miles long, and more than 100 feet high, overhanging Lago Argentino.

* * *

Yet Mr. Tschiffely is more interested in people than in scenery. Starting with the loquacious Italian mechanic who accompanied him on the first stage of the journey, there is a goodly company of amusing, interesting, and significant characters.

Throughout, the book remains a living story, not a compendium of encyclopedia information interspersed with fragmentary experiences. The author has a long and intimate association with the Pampa. His two horses, Gato and Mancha, living in the pastures of honorable retirement, met tests proving they remembered him. Everywhere he met friends, or those who knew of him as the Englishman whose ride had captured the imagination of horsemen especially in the Argentine.

The distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Tschiffely's narrative is that he permeates these frigid and arid regions with his own human warmth. On the glacial Lago Argentino he finds two crewmen of colossal appetite on the small steamboat that is said to have been hauled overland from the Atlantic coast to its lonely private sea. At the foot of superb mountains he finds a solitary rancher whose ingenuity has produced water pumps, bridges, and other unexpected evidences of civilization.

* * *

Mr. Tschiffely has learned how to travel, not as an outsider looking in, but as one of the people among whom he moves. There may be unbridged differences, as when he visited shy Tehuelche Indians in their village of "toldos" or skin-covered huts. Yet there is a deep kinship among all men, and he found the common touch that opened these fugitive hearts. A remarkable trait of the Tehuelches is their acute hearing, tuned to the sounding board of the silent Pampa. They speak in whispers, and are heard at great distances.

The story of King Orllie Antoine I, French country-town lawyer whose vivid imagination transported him literally to the self-appointed throne of Araucania and Patagonia, is told with amusing and pungent detail.

R. H. S.

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He Looked for a City
by A. S. M. HUTCHINSON
author of "If Winter Comes"

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The Habitation Is Again Inhabited

THE PICTURESQUE BUILDINGS of the newly restored "Habitation of Port Royal" in Nova Scotia turn their faces inward today—just as they did in 1605—to the little, sheltered courtyard. For in that little courtyard moved the gracious life of old Picardy—transferred to a new and little-known world—while the substantial backs of the clustering structures looked, with tiny, well-barred windows, into the darkly crowding forest.

Three centuries ago—when Champlain, de Monts, Marc Lescarbot and de Poutrincourt lived within the walls of this first enduring European settlement in the New World—north of the Spanish sphere—the Habitation was a speck of cultivated living hidden at the edge of beautiful Port Royal Harbor by the thick forest. It was of high interest to the courtly settlers themselves but was practically unknown to the rest of the world.

Today the case is reversed. It is the outside world that is looking at the restored Habitation—finding comfort, in days of shaken faith, in looking back at those times of "beginnings" which it represents—and in recognizing in the work of restoration the strong currents of international good will which are still flowing beneath the surface.

Back in those days of early colonization, the worst enemies of the New World settlers were other adventurers of their own race—spurred on by acquisitive governments at home in Europe. One autumn day in 1613—with the fruits of harvest stowed safely away for the winter in the capacious storehouse loft—an expedition from Virginia, led by Captain Argall, sailed through what is now known as Digby Gut into the quiet harbor. The Virginians burned the Habitation to the ground.

Nine times after that, the colony at the foot of the fertile Annapolis Valley was claimed and counterclaimed by the two powers across the Atlantic. Finally, in 1710, troops from New England took the later fort—now preserved at Annapolis Royal, on the other side of the river—for England.

Through the two centuries, and more, since then the Valley—with all its legends of the expelled Acadians—has been peacefully prosperous. It has seemed as though the lesson of the futility of internecine strife had been learned. This year—just as this lesson was once more forgotten and war raged again among the Europeans—the restoration of the old Habitation has been completed as a labor of good will. The very elements which repeatedly laid waste the successive settlements on the Port Royal sites have co-operated to make this restoration possible.

A dozen years ago Mrs. Frederick A. Richardson of Cambridge—a great lover of the restoring calm of Nova Scotia lakes and forests and of the friendly people of the province—became interested in the idea of a restoration of the Habitation. At the very beginning she visualized such a restoration as something more than a mere tourist attraction or curiosity. She saw it as a focal point where the conflicting national and cultural elements of the early days could be brought together in an expression of international good will. She pictured it as the nucleus of a movement toward greater international and inter-racial understanding—in this oldest settlement of the northern New World.

With the late Mr. L. M. Fortier, former President of the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, Mrs. Richardson discussed the project. Believing strongly in the mental poise and balance to be found today "in getting back to the beginnings"—in studying early colonial living when almost all needs were filled at home in simple ways—they felt that a restored Habitation would do much to direct interest along these refreshing channels.

Back in 1930 a group of prominent Massachusetts and Virginia citizens—including governors, former governors, college presidents and leaders of historical societies, joined together as the "Associates of Port Royal." They planned to raise $10,000 for the rebuilding of the Habitation as a gesture of good will toward the Dominion of Canada.

The Associates engaged C. C. Pinckney of Boston—a soil-reading expert who had aided in excavation work at the site of Williamsburg restoration in Virginia—to locate the exact site identified in 1911 by Prof. W. F. Ganong of the various buildings of the Habitation which are clearly shown in the maps and diagrams prepared for Champlain's and Lescarbot's histories.

Mr. Pinckney found, under about 15 inches of soil accumulated in three centuries, definite signs of runways, cannon platforms, footings for piers, wall supports, hearthstones, chimney foundations and so on.

GATEWAY AND COURTYARD
Part of the Restoration Project Carried Out at Port Royal

The actual work of restoration was undertaken in 1938 by the Dominion Government of Canada, and the Architectural Division of the Surveys and Engineering Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources has been in charge of it. Some of the land was purchased for the project by the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, whose active participation in the work has been constant in bringing the restoration to its success. The Dominion Government now owns the entire site of the buildings.

Numbers of interested experts have co-operated in making the restoration completely authentic. Architectural research was carried on by the Government in France and Quebec and Montreal—to determine not only what types of construction were used by Champlain and his contemporaries from Picardy, but also what tools were used in the work. Down at the site tools of these same types were used to carry out all the work. Every piece of exposed woodwork, for instance, was hewn and adzed by broadaxemen in the old manner—including all the planks of the floors.

There was a decided difference, it was soon realized, between the first houses erected by the first English settlers in New England and those built at Port Royal by the French colonists from Picardy. Of these Port Royal buildings Dr. Charles W. Jefferys, consultant to the Government for the restoration work, said: "They were the first structures erected north of the Spanish settlements, that transplanted European building traditions to the New World. It would appear that the reconstruction has more than a local significance, and may be regarded as contribution to the history of building on this continent. As such it may help to dispel some prevalent misconceptions on the subject."

The buildings erected by the Port Royal settlers had a framework of heavy timbers, with sills, uprights, oblique and curving braces—filled in with clay, mortar, rubble or short logs called noggin and covered outside with weather boarding or clay. In the restoration all exposed woodwork is being left to weather for two or three years before preservative is applied.

Frost grape vines, seeds and culinary herbs from the neighborhood of Lescarbot's home in Vervins and wheat from de Poutrincourt's manor lands in Picardy are being planted on the garden sites.

When Champlain explored the New England shores, the Port Royal Expedition found wild grapes growing at Chatham on Cape Cod and dug roots—intending to plant them in the gardens at the Habitation. But in hasty retreat before approaching Indians the vines were forgotten. The long-delayed experiment is now completed. Last summer some of the Associates of Port Royal took cuttings from the spot on which the early expedition landed and sent them up for planting at the Habitation.

Although the Habitation is not yet officially opened—pending installation of fixtures and furniture, thousands of visitors have been shown around this summer by a caretaker who lives across the road.

Among the facts about the place which they learn from him are these:

The Habitation was built in 1605 on the domain granted by King Henri IV of France to his friend, Jean de Biencourt, Sieur de Poutrincourt, a nobleman of Picardy. That was two years before the founding of Jamestown in Virginia and 15 before the coming of the Pilgrims.

Under Pierre du Guast, Sieur de Monts, Viceroy of New France and leader of the expedition chartered to cultivate the land, trade in furs and carry Christianity to the Indians, the buildings were first constructed on St. Croix Island off the northern Bay of Fundy shore. But after bitterly cold weather there, the first permanent settlement was established at Port Royal on the present sheltered Annapolis Basin.

Here Samuel Champlain charted the first detailed map of the New England coast and its harbors. Here came Marc Lescarbot—a talented Parisian lawyer and writer. Here Lescarbot's "Theater of Neptune"—first drama written and produced in America north of the Spanish settlements—was performed on the water in front of the Habitation. Here—founded on the conviction that morale depends on cheerful minds—was installed the jovial "Ordre de Bon Temps"—Order of Good Cheer, as it is known today.

Both Champlain and Lescarbot give vivid accounts of life in the Habitation in their histories of exploration in the New World. They tell in detail of its gardens and wheat fields, of the summer house, of the friendship and conversion to Christianity of Membertou, Chief of the Micmacs—and of many other phases of existence in the cozy corner of Picardy at the edge of the wilderness.

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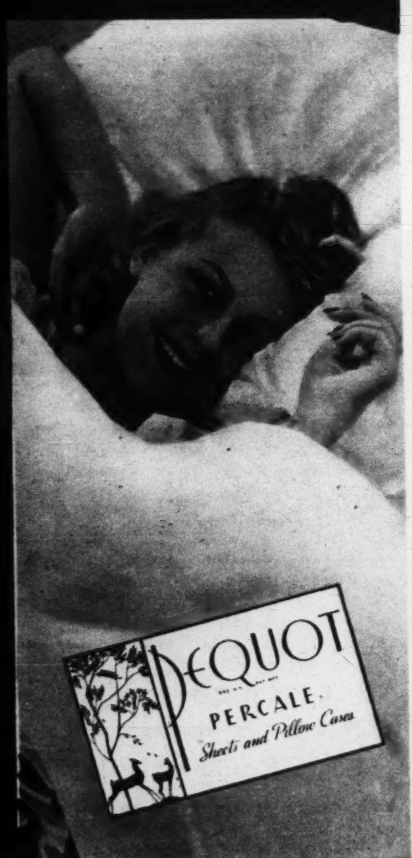

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Nocturnal Singer

PROBABLY NOT ONE PERSON in a hundred has seen a whippoorwill. Its melancholy song is one of the most familiar notes in the symphony of the summer evening, but to the majority of listeners it is only a disembodied voice in the dark, for the singer has come about as near to achieving invisibility as any living creature, says Dr. Winsor M. Tyler in a bulletin just issued by the Smithsonian Institution.

Close observers, however, have gathered considerable information about the ways of life of this creature of dusk and dark—its babyhood, courtship, family life and parenthood, food seeking, and nest building. These are described by Dr. Tyler from eye-witness accounts.

The whippoorwill is a migrant, spending its winters in Florida and its summers from March to September in the North. It travels entirely at night, sometimes in large flocks.

It builds no nest but lays its flecked eggs on the ground, depending on the flickering shadows of the woodland over the background of dried leaves to conceal them. The bird is masterfully camouflaged and usually selects a spot for its eggs where the woodland floor is free of underbrush and the trees are spaced far enough apart to cast an uneven shade.

The male bird presumably sleeps all day while the female sits on the eggs or broods the newly hatched young, but at night he stands guard, may take his turn on the nest, and hunts insects for his family.

The bird, Dr. Tyler points out, makes no particular effort to conceal itself from human beings. Apparently it does not regard them as dangerous.

The female has been observed to fly about carrying her young between her thighs. She also, it has been reported, sometimes carries them in her bill, but there is no satisfactory evidence of this.

It is remarkable for the regularity of its song and the great number of times the melancholy refrain is repeated without a pause. From 150 to 200 is not unusual. The naturalist, John Burroughs, claimed once to have counted 1,058 such repetitions. The song is continuous from dusk until about 9:30 p. m. and from about 2 a. m. until dawn.

The whippoorwill, Dr. Tyler points out, has come to depend almost exclusively on darkness for its protection. For this reason it has suffered little, as have many other birds, with the cutting away of forests and the advances of cities. Its enemies in the dark are some hawks, owls, and foxes, but it has exceptional powers of flight which often enable it to escape even when discovered.

The birds linger in the north only until the first killing frosts, which destroy or drive to shelter the insects upon which they feed. Then they start their night migrations southward, which sometimes carry them far into Central America.

Over the Editor's Desk

BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT receives a summarizing analysis in this issue from experts who have often written for The Christian Science Monitor: Capt. Frederick L. Oliver, U. S. N. Retired, and Major James Ross, a military authority.

A Maine man who knows the past and present of the State in terms of human ways and talk is Robert P. Tristram Coffin, novelist, essayist, and poet. In this issue of the Magazine Section he recalls the days of great ice harvests along the Kennebec River.

Appointment of John G. Winant as U. S. Ambassador to Britain provides an occasion to review briefly his long career of public service, as summed up by Joseph G. Harrison of the Monitor's Washington News Bureau.

Badminton, because it is an ideal winter indoor competitive game for climates where strong winds blow and temperatures run low, is steadily growing in popularity, according to Helen Hulett Searl, a sports authority.

Ralph W. Cessna, head of the Monitor's Central News Bureau, with offices in Chicago, has had opportunity to study the programs of the state legislatures. In this issue he provides a summary and a classification of many proposals for new legislation.

From San Francisco, where Nate R. White's activities as a Monitor correspondent center, comes his résumé of the world-wide interests that concentrate at the Golden Gate.

Pearl Strachan, of the Monitor's Boston staff, discusses a subject that touches on everybody's experience — personal correspondence. How often has the reader received a letter that gave him so much pleasure that he felt only a response several pages long would be adequate? Time passes and there seems to be no occasion to write a long letter. Weeks go by, perhaps, and then, when finally written, the letter must contain an apology. Better, then, as Miss Strachan indicates, reply promptly.

In the "Fire Fans at Play" article in the Jan. 4 Magazine Section, the writer was inaccurate in his mention of the Guilford, Conn., fire department, according to the Clinton Recorder of that State. We quote: "It states that Mr. Ingals 'became interested in the hobby in 1923 at a time when Guilford maintained only an ancient, outmoded, hand-drawn engine.' The fact is that in 1923 Guilford had maintained a motor chemical truck for eight years, and was also using a motor-drawn pumper. The piece further magnifies Mr. Ingals' department to five pieces of modern equipment, which is somewhat more than he has ever maintained at one time."

In a coming issue of the magazine section Richard Hallet is to tell of the work of William S. Newell, ship builder, who confidently went ahead and brought the Bath Iron Works in Maine back to working condition, just in time to participate in the American defense effort.

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Look Out!
That stove's red hot!

As if it weren't enough to have a howling March blizzard descend on us *in place of the spring zephyrs we were expecting*, Uncle Jim asked me to drive his car to the garage for a long overdue change of oil and grease.

The way Uncle Jim misuses his car made me jittery. Sure enough! Heading into the drifting sleet and snow, the engine began to labor and miss. "The way this tub performs is a shame," I sputtered! Then it stalled. I was frozen and miserable!

To top the whole thing off, while phoning to Uncle Jim from the garage, *I backed up against a red-hot stove!* "The oil in your car was like molasses," I hollered. "There was water in the crank case. Valves are burned from hard carbon, and every bearing is loose. What your car needs is Pyroil." I told him. "And Pyroil in her *all the time!*"

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Art via Sausages

HAD IT NOT BEEN for a Budapest sausage manufacturer, Willy Pogany, art director for Hollywood films and famous on two continents for his paintings and designs, might never have become an artist.

His early ambition was to be a professional football player.

Pogany, whose deft fingers are now evident in etchings, book illustrations, buildings, theater designs, murals and theatrical settings, spent most of his spare time pitching a football when he was a boy in Budapest. Actually, only six weeks out of his full and varied life were spent in art school. This was at the Academy of Art in Budapest, where he was considered a talented student from the start. The Government offered him an art scholarship.

"You are not worthy of such an honor," the professor told Willy. "You are the kind of a boy who would paint portraits of fat butchers for so many crowns." And the scholarship went to a more earnest student.

Willy didn't mind. He had a powerful physique and believed he could get somewhere as a football player.

A schoolmate of Willy's later became known in the early days of American films as Charles Puffy. Since Willy's father was dead, Charlie's father, Dr. Huzar, took a fatherly interest in the young athlete. At 32 or 33 Willy would be finished as a professional football player, the doctor pointed out. He should go to Paris and study art.

"But I have no money," said Pogany.

"I will arrange everything." The doctor knew the widow of a wealthy sausage manufacturer who wished to have two portraits painted of her late husband—one for her drawing room, and the other for the lodge where he had been a member.

* * *

Willy, recalling the words of his art teacher, accepted the assignment. "I forget just how much I got for the paintings. It wasn't very much. I bought an overcoat, some underwear, and a ticket to Paris. There were only a few francs left over."

The young student used to pick up a little money doing caricatures for a Paris newspaper, *Le Rire*. It was about this time that he made the acquaintance of a number of pawnshop keepers, being one of a horde of talented young artists who could not hope to sell their canvases—so pawned them. With the few coins they got this way, they bought food.

To save money, he shared a room with three other young men. Four young men . . . nobodies . . . who borrowed each other's shirts, fought the world's battles and solved its problems over meager meals, brightened their obscurity with dreams of fame.

One of the four was a lowly clerk in an insurance office—St. John Irvine, later to become famous as playwright and critic. The second was an employee of a London telephone company. The world came to know him as the Rt. Hon. Herbert Stanley Morrison, member of Parliament. The third of the quartet of young friends, then a student, later became president of the Republic of Panama—Dr. Harmodio Arias.

Pogany, too, joined them in a distinguished place in the world, winning medals for his art work in both the United States and Europe.

His gift for color and design can be found in the illustrations he does for children's books, and in the glowing massive beauty of such murals as the one he did called *The Birth of Power*, which hangs in the electric power house of the Niagara Falls Power Company. New York's Ritz Towers and the Park Central Hotel also display some Pogany murals. He designed the world's largest indoor swimming pool—for the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn. Built at a cost of $1,264,000, its unusual effects were achieved through mirrors and subterranean lighting. The publisher, William Randolph Hearst, selected Pogany to decorate the ranch buildings of his California estate at San Simeon.

* * *

Willy Pogany's modernized illustrations for an edition of *Alice in Wonderland* created considerable controversy. All told, he has illustrated more than 200 books, including the perennially popular *Mother Goose* rhymes, the *Kasidah*, and the *Rubaiyat*.

When Pogany was 17 years old he painted an altar piece for a little church in northwestern Hungary, later Czechoslovakia. The piece was donated by a famous European actress.

"I myself was the model for all the saints," said Pogany with a smile. "I had no money to pay anyone to pose for me."

Life can be understood best by contrasts, he feels. His own has been varied and rich with experiences. He has slept under bridges and in palaces. He has known criminals and prime ministers. These days, as he sits before his drawing board, he has only to close his eyes and remember—then open them and start sketching.

MARION SIMMS

Winter Bouquet

By ELEANOR VINTON

This dried sweet fern
Mingled with orange-red berries
Of bittersweet
Breathes fragrant remembrance
Of a summer;
Of a pasture;
Of a meadowlark singing far off;
Of dusty blueberries clustered heavily;
Of a brown rabbit
Bounding toward safety.
All this is the magic
Of my winter bouquet.

. Invasion Appears Impossible

(Continued from Page 2)

cavalrymen, who swept the field only to find on returning that the plodding Roundheads had won the real battle.

Supply and reinforcement of the units gaining the first toe-hold on hostile terrain are extensions of the original functions of both navy and air arm, with these differences: the navy can fetch only to the beach, and can support by gunfire—none too well, be it remembered—to the limit of range. The air arm, both as ferrying and supply agency, and as an extension of fire power, can go anywhere within cruising range, so long as it be uninterrupted by hostile air and anti-aircraft artillery.

To date, all German invasions in this struggle have followed one general objective pattern—psychological breakdown followed by armed envelopment. Parachute troops drop as advance guards, securing landing places for air infantry, winging in as the subversive forces within the target nation go into action. Terror, confusion, dislocation of communications and general sabotage follow. In a word, pandemonium. Such tactics worked in Norway, Holland, Belgium, and France.

But Britain has had eight months to prepare. Her people have undergone the scream of the Stuka, the rending explosion of the bomb; the civilian population has been drilled to stand fast. What Britain has yet to undergo are Fifth Column activities. Considering the press stories of food hi-jacking in England today, and the cumulative strength of communist, fascist, and alien elements there, these constitute a real danger.

Three thousand men an hour—less if guns and light vehicles take up part of the space—can be landed, they say, by Germany from the air on any one spot in an hour, if uninterrupted. Density of shore landings is, of course, a moot question. Home guards will pop up, of course, at each threatened spot. They may be hailed in good English, see British uniforms; similar incidents happened on the Continent. And thousands of sets of British kits were captured on the Continent. Anything to cause uncertainty, hesitation. After that—well, civilians in arms have no rights, can expect no mercy.

"When people are fighting for their existence on this planet and are faced with the fatal question, to be or not to be, all considerations of humaneness or aesthetics crumble into nothing." Thus Adolf Hitler in "Mein Kampf."

But the men—and women, too—of the Home Defense Force have heard of such ruses; have undergone months of indiscriminate bombings; have been warned of the gas and the liquid fire to come. They, too, will have little time for the niceties.

Toe-hold the German troops may be expected to get. Reinforcement and supply to build up these hundreds of little viper nests throughout the land, to a strength capable of grappling with 50-odd divisions of regular troops—well, these are horses of different color.

Unless Nazi technique has built up some still undiscovered terror to paralyze initial defense, it will be difficult to cope at equal strength with Britain's defenders, to win the wall-to-wall, ditch-to-ditch, house-to-house opening fights; to hold them against local counter-attacks; finally, to assemble and supply sufficient troops and material to ensure success against organized, large-scale offensives by the defenders. It will take every one of those 200 divisions Herr Hitler can spare.

Four basic questions challenge. How long will it take Hitler to put in Britain an army of 3,000,000 men, fully equipped with tanks, artillery, and all the impedimenta of modern war? How long and with what cargo carriers can he supply this army? How can he eliminate the British Navy? Has he sufficient strength to eliminate the Royal Air Force? The first two questions remain to be answered. The last two thus far have been answered in the negative, or there would be no England today.

Viewed dispassionately and academically, a successful invasion of Britain appears to be impossible. But wars are not won or lost by slide-rule. Men, not machines, are the final factors.

. . Legislatures

(Continued from Page 6)

and in Kansas, to regulate aeronautics, and weights and measures.

Establishment of the city manager plan of municipal government being a matter for state legislation, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, and Alaska will have before them proposed bills to allow their municipalities to choose this system should the local voters so decide. In Illinois such legislation has been regularly turned down in past sessions by a legislature in control of the Chicago political machine. It is, as a matter of fact, the elimination of this Chicago machine at which the Illinois bill is specifically aimed. Its chances for passage this year are believed to be particularly good.

Partisan control in both the executive and legislative branches in the state capitals throughout the country is pretty well divided this year. There are 28 Democratic governors and 20 Republican governors. Legislatures in 21 states are controlled by Democrats, and in 17 by Republicans. In the others the control is split between the two houses; or, as in Minnesota and Nevada, the members of the legislature are elected without party designation. In 19 states both the governor and legislature are Democratic, and in 12 both governor and legislature are Republican.

Democrats outnumber Republicans, however, in the over-all count, there being 4,198 of them against 2,952 Republicans in the 1941-42 legislative roster.

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The American Eagle—King of the Birds

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS America has faced the anomalous situation of losing its national emblem—the bald eagle. The proud bird that typifies freedom has been threatened with extinction in the land of the free—and because of undue persecution. But now, after repeated efforts by conservationists and patriotic citizens to secure Federal protection for the national bird, Congress has enacted legislation in its behalf, that provides a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment for capturing or killing an American eagle, which is described in the bill as "no longer a mere bird of biological interest but a symbol of the American ideals of freedom."

Perhaps the bald eagle is indebted to Hitler for this consideration, as thoughts of invasion, fifth columns and aggression sweep the country. Undoubtedly the threatened extinction of our national emblem seemed an ominous warning. Heretofore proposed protective legislation was repeatedly defeated. In 1930 and again in 1935 a bill for extending complete protection to the "American Eagle" passed the Senate, but failed before the House Committee to which it was referred. In 1939 Senator Walsh introduced the present bill in the Senate, and Congressman Clason introduced one in the House of Representatives, but no action was taken by the Congressional Committees in 1939. But in 1940 the political horizon was different—and the bill passed.

* * *

Already the bald eagle has practically disappeared from many places where it was formerly well known. It was primarily because this species was found throughout North America, and only in America, that it was chosen as the national emblem. As its plight became apparent, many states extended protection to the bald eagle—all the states except Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Georgia, according to a report in 1939 from the Biological Survey, which also stated, "It is not protected in Alaska, where a bounty is paid under Territorial law for their killing." Alaska is the center of the fish canning industry—and fish, alas! is the favorite food of our American emblem.

When our forefathers chose the bald eagle as a symbol, they wished a definite expression of liberty—the ideal for which they had fought and the principle upon which the new government was founded. A majestic eagle surveying the country from a lofty perch and master of its world, embodied the conception. The bald eagle is a bird of this lofty mien—and all-American. Likewise, it is one of the handsomest of eagles. The white feathers of its head and neck—whence its name—and the white feathers of the tail are in sharp contrast to the rich brown plumage, making it strikingly different from other species.

* * *

The committee appointed to select a design for the official seal and coat-of-arms of the United States perhaps did not inquire into the private life and personal habits of our eagle. Its noble aspect served their purpose. However, there was considerable debate in Congress over the question. Three committees were appointed, and six years passed before the final adoption of a design on June 20, 1782. Benjamin Franklin, member of the first committee, favored the wild turkey, which was, he wrote, "a much more respectable bird and withal a true original native of America. . . . He is besides (though a little vain and silly, it is true, but not the worse emblem for that) a bird of courage, and would not hesitate to attack a grenadier of the British guards, who should presume to invade his farmyard with a red coat on."

From ancient times the eagle has been employed as a symbol of might among men. In Grecian mythology the eagle was portrayed as the emblem of Jupiter, king of

Philip D. Gendreau, N. Y.

the gods. An eagle always attended him, and it was a favorite disguise assumed by Jupiter when he came on his jaunts to earth. The standards of the Roman legions bore an eagle—and since that time it has been used as a symbol of authority in many countries. Napoleon took it for his own, and the imperial eagle even decorated the furniture of the First Empire.

Among the American Indians, particularly the Pueblo tribes of the Southwest, the eagle was held in great reverence. Eagle feathers were used for headdresses on ceremonial occasions. Blankets of great beauty were fashioned from the down at the base of the eagle's feathers, and the claws were made into necklaces. The Eagle Dance, an ancient tribal dance of special significance, is still given at the first snowfall of the year, when certain chosen members of the tribe, clad in costume of eagle feathers, imitate the movements and actions of the king of birds.

* * *

Among the Indians, however, it is usually the feathers of the golden eagle—the eagle found most frequently in western United States—that are used for ornamentation. The goden eagle is a magnificent, mountain-loving bird whose brown feathers have a golden glint in the sunlight. It is feathered to the toes, a distinguishing mark, as the bald eagle in its brown juvenile stage—it does not acquire the white feathers of head and tail until the third year—might be confused with the golden eagle except for its bare legs.

The eagle has always been associated with the sun, from its habit of soaring toward the sun. The sun bird, or bird of fire, as it was known, was believed to bear the souls of men to heaven. It was worshipped in ancient Egypt, being akin to—or some think, identical with—the phœnix, the Egyptian emblem of immortality, that periodically burned itself up, a new phœnix rising from the ashes.

Among the many plans advanced for the protection of the eagle there is one of reimbursing the farmer or gamekeeper for the loss of poultry and birds, or any of the small animals which it is accused of taking. However, in the scientific investigation of the bald eagle's food habits, it has been found that fish is his favorite diet; fowls supply a small percentage, and it is very seldom that an animal larger than a rabbit is carried to its eyrie, while those fantastic stories of eagles carrying off children that recur at intervals in the news have in every instance of investigation—and nowadays they are immediately investigated—been proved to be false, or absurdly exaggerated.

The inspection of the eagle's eyrie reveals the domestic history of the pair of birds that inhabit it, for they return to the same nest year after year, each season repairing it and building a new floor of sticks over the debris of last year's occupation. The nest thus grows until it sometimes assumes gigantic proportions if the eagles meet with no misfortune. There was a famous eyrie at Vermilion, Ohio, that was occupied every year for 36 years, and when finally blown down by a storm in 1925, it was found to be 12 feet high, 8½ feet across the flat top, and the weight hundreds of pounds.

In such a spacious nest the eagle family live most comfortably. The two eaglets have plenty of room for exercise and play, two being the regulation nesting number of a season. There is ample space for the parent bird to subdue an unruly fish.

With such a comfortable home and devoted parents always bringing in delectable bits of fish or meat, the young eagles seem loath to leave the nest. After they are full grown and panoplied in the brown plumage of the younger set, still they remain in the nest to be fed by the indulgent parents.

* * *

The overworked mother and father finally decide it is high time the children should be trying their wings and learning the art of catching fish. So, they stop bringing food regularly to the nest. The young eagles get very hungry—then the mother eagle appears on the scene with a tempting morsel. She circles about the nest, but does not alight. She swoops toward one of them. The young eagle jumps about and stretches—trying to reach the food. The mother holds it aloft—finally luring him out of the nest in his excitement. He flaps frantically and follows after her—no doubt frightened at finding himself in midair—but he hangs on desperately to nothing, and thus his mother leads him on. Sometimes a mile is covered in this trial flight. At last he anchors to some welcome tree and is duly rewarded with the bait that brought him thither.

Even after the young eagles have left the nest and are supposed to be making their own way in the world, they hover near the home place and whenever they see one of their parents bringing home food for supper, they trail along and just happen in while the meal is in progress.

The parent eagles continue to use the eyrie as a home year after year. They do not desert each other at the end of the nesting season as many birds do.

However, it is not the eagle of gentle domesticity that has earned the admiration of the ages, but the splendid bird of strength and power. The sun bird—whose haughty superiority proclaims national pride. As such, its appearance on the coins and stamps of the country signifies governmental authority, and its imprint validates state documents. What then—if the American eagle had soared into oblivion? L. L. B.

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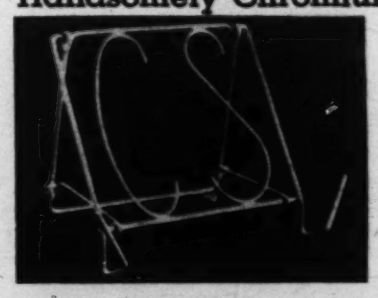

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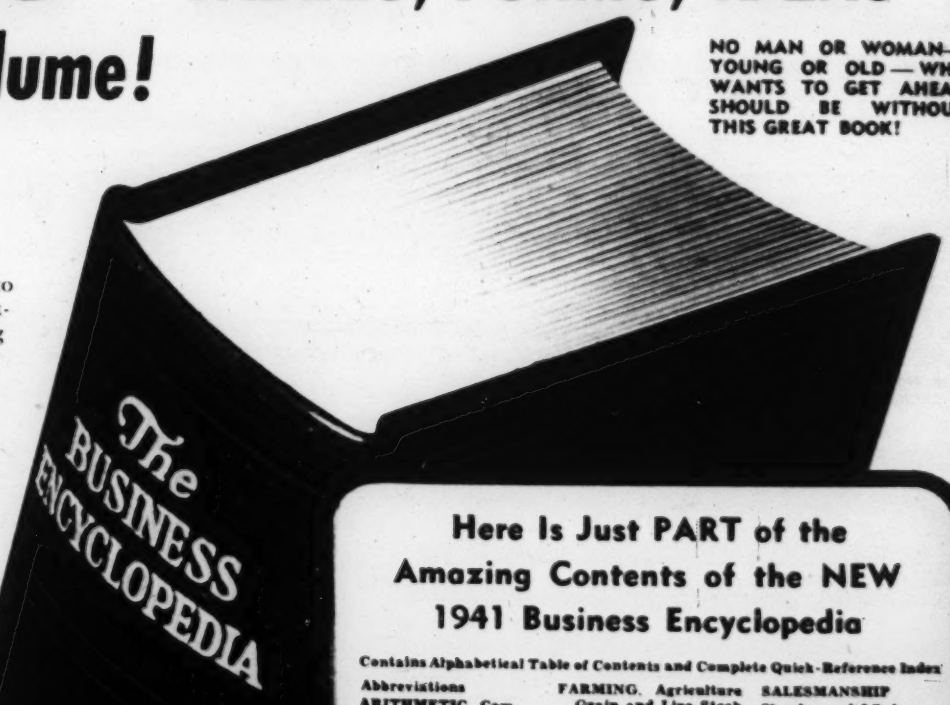

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Commission, Interstate Commerce.
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Power of Attorney.
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Subsidiary Companies
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Chain Discounts.
Goods, Marking.
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